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AN

ESSAY

ON

The Ancient and Modern Uſe of

ARMORIES;

SHEWING

Their Origin, Definition, and Diviſion of them into their ſeveral *Species*.

The Method of Compoſing them, and Marſhalling many Coats together in one Shield.

Illuſtrated by many Examples and Sculptures of the Armorial Enſigns of Noble Families in this and other Nations.

To which is added,

An INDEX explaining the Terms of Blazon made uſe of in this ESSAY.

---------- In Perpetuum per Gloriam vivere intelliguntur D. Juſtinian.

By ALEXANDER NISBET Gent.

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THE

PREFACE.

I *Propoſed ſome Years ago a large* Treatiſe *of* Herauldry Speculative *and* Practical *in* Folio, *as neceſſary for the Knowledge of that Science, and for publiſhing and preſerving the Honourable Enſigns of the Ancient and Noble Families of the Kingdom; I am now to acquaint the World with the Difficulties which have obſtructed that Deſign.* Firſt, *My raſhly publiſhing* Propoſals, *that whoever advanc'd a Crown when he ſubſcrib'd, ſhould have a compleat Copy for Ten Shillings more at the Delivery of the Book; and being obliged to blazon all the Arms of our* Nobility *and* Gentry, *ſeverals of them cauſed ingrave their Arms on large Copper-Plate, and gave in long Memorials of their Families without contributing any further towards ſuch an expenſive Undertaking. And finding my Book would ſwell to a much greater Bulk than I had foreſeen, and the Expence ſo great, that the Work could not be performed but with a great Deal of Loſs; I was obliged to lay aſide that Deſign: But after, by the Advice and Perſuaſion of ſome Ingenious and Curious Gentlemen, I was encouraged and prevailed upon to apply to the* Parliament *for an Aſſiſtance, the Work being of publick Uſe, and for the better effectuating it, to give a* Specimen *of my Knowledge in* Herauldry: *Upon*

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my own Charges I publiſhed an Eſſay on additional Figures and Marks of Cadency, *the moſt intricate Part of the Science, which has now been expoſed to the publick View for many Years, and I may ſay without Vanity, that nothing of this Nature ſo perfect has been hitherto publiſhed. It's true in ſo ſmall a Compaſs no Man can expect a compleat* Syſtem of Herauldry, *nor did I offer it as ſuch, but as one Point of the Science, that by ſo doing I might prove my ſelf capable of the whole: It has been approven of by the moſt knowing Heraulds in* Britain, *and particularly by Sir* Henry St. George Garter King at Arms, *which he was pleaſed to ſignify to me in his Letters; tho' in it I have ſhown but a ſmall Regard to the* Engliſh *Writers in* Herauldry: *However the* Eſſay *will ſpeak for it ſelf, ſome Copies of which are to be ſold in Town, the Peruſal whereof will be of Uſe for underſtanding the following* Eſſay.

Upon my Application for the publick Aſſiſtance to enable me to go on with the Work, an Act of Parliament *was made in my Favours for Two hundred and fifty Pounds* Sterling, *but the Fund whereout I was to have the Money became ineffectual by the* Union, *ſo that all Hopes of any ſuch Aſſiſtance being over, I cooled in the Deſign, and retired for ſome Years to the Country, there my natural Inclinations led me to digeſt my Collections and Obſervations on* Herauldry *into ſeveral Forms as I thought might be moſt inſtructive and pleaſant to the Reader: Since I came to Town I have been adviſed to publiſh them Piece-meal by Subſcriptions, the rather becauſe if my numerous* Collections *and* Obſervations *do not come to Light in my own Time, they may become Uſeleſs, to the Loſs not only of the Learned and Curious in general, but alſo of many Noble Families, whoſe ancient* Blazons *and other* Documents of Honour, *are in my Cuſtody.*

Upon which Reaſons I conſented again to Propoſals, *being naturally bent to ſerve my Country, and to give them an* Eſſay

of

of Armories *no less singular than the former* Essay, *and after a Method never followed by any before me.*

First, *Of the* Origin of Armories, *shewing, That as* Hereditary Marks of Honour *they were not known to the* Romans *nor other Nations before them, but had their first Appearance from the* Goths *and* Vandals *and other* Northern Allies, *and by Degrees they have grown up in several Periods of Ages to the Beauty and Perfection we now find them in.*

Secondly, *I have treated of their proper* Definition *and* Division, *which arise from the different Practices of different Ages, by laying aside their old Arms upon having Right to new Ones, and then again in a following Age by adding both old and new together upon the Account of* Marriage, Offices, Alliances, Adoption, Patronage, Gratitude, Religion, Concessions of Arms, Noble Feus and Pretension to them, and those of Dominion : *Where I give a Detail of the* Arms *of* England *till the Reign of King* James I. *of* Great Britain.

Thirdly, *The different Ways of* Marshalling *many Coats of* Arms *in one Shield according to their respective Rights of* Precedency *by Examples Foreign and Domestick.*

Fourthly, *I have added for the Readers better understanding an* Alphabetical Index *explaining the* Terms of Heraldry *used in this* Essay, *with an* Alphabetical Table *of the Families therein-mentioned.*

Which being promised in my Proposals, *I hope my* Performance *will please the ingenious Reader, and do Justice to the* Undertaker, *who has been also just to the Publick, and to me as to what was on his Part required.*

I shall not say much in Commendation of this Essay; *for tho' I should, every Reader will have his own Sentiments: But they may allow me to say, that none in* Britain *has ever as yet done the like upon this Subject.*

As I sent my former Essay *into the World, so I send the second, not as a* complete System of Heraldry, *nor do I offer either of them as such, nor both together; for the Body of* Heraldry *is large, consisting of many Parts, and the Two* Essays *are but Two Points of the Science, of greatest Difficulty and the greatest Use, which (I hope) the Reader will find sufficiently treated of. I hope this Performance will not only shew that I am capable to treat of all the other Parts of* Heraldry, *but will also be a Specimen of my Zeal for the Good and Honour of my Country, and the Honourable Families in it: And I may confidently say, That in* Scotland *there are very many Ancient and Noble Families, who have shined with* Ensigns of Honour *as eminently as in any of our neighbouring Nations, tho'* of late *we have become cheap with Foreigners as to* Trade, Riches, *and* Honour.

Some Strangers to Heraldry, *and altogether ignorant of it, have been displeased with my former* Essay, *because their Names were not there insert; and (no Doubt) they will be more displeased, when they don't find themselves in the* Second Essay; *and even some mentioned in the* former, *will not be satisfied that they are not again repeated in* this: *They cannot say that I have been* unjust *in omitting them, or that I am* mercenary; *for from them, nor any of those I mention in* this *and the* former Essay, *I neither received* Money *nor* Favours, *and never made it my Business to gain any Thing that Way. I write as a* Gentleman *without any such Design, and as a* Herauld *I follow close the Nature of the Subject I treat of, where many Arms of our Noble Families would not be suitable Examples; and besides, the small Bulk of* this *and the* other Essay *on* Marks of Cadency *would not allow me to insist upon all that were suitable: So that I was necessitate not to mention many Families for whom I have great Respect and near Relation, and even the Family I'm descended of, which has as much to say for its Antiquity and Honour as most of the* original Families *in the Nation; those I could not clap into this Essay upon the Heads I am treating about, as* Marriage, Offices, Alliance, and Adoption,

on, &c. *So that I must be excused until I publish the rest of the Parts of* Herauldry, *which I design with all Speed, if I mee with suitable Encouragement; and especially that long desired One, the* True Art of Blazon, *where I treat of all the* Rules *and* Figures *of* Herauldry, *in a more short and regular Way than ever has been done before; where I have Room enough for all the* Armorial Bearings *of our Ancient Families, who shall be advertised by Proposals, and have them inserted, if they please to apply.*

In mentioning of Families domestick and foreign, I give no Precedency here to any: I bring Families in as I have done before, according as I think they are suitable Examples to the Rules *and* Figures *I treat of.*

I shall say nothing of my Stile, *but that it is such as that my Meaning may be easily understood, which is all I aim at. If any think himself injur'd by any* Mistake *of mine about his Family, I desire he would not condemn me till he hear my Defences, and he shall have sufficient Satisfaction in the following* Treatises.

There are some Errors which may be ascribed to the Oversight of the Printer, the most remarkable the Reader may easily help, and are here subjoined.

ERRATA.

FOr *Mar* read *Kelly*, Page 85. Line 19. for *coloured* read *collared*, P. 105. L. 2. for *any* read *and*, P. 110. L. 3. for Fig. 20. read Fig. 4. P. 132. for *latinire* read *latinize*, P. 163. L. 22. for *Bunckles* read *Buckles*, P. 192. L. 11. for *created* read *erected*, P. 199. last Line. for *second* read 3*d* as second, P. 214. L. 26. for *with* read *them*, P. 207. L. 20.

CHAP. I.

Of the Origin of ARMS.

ALL Heraulds agree that *Arms* are *Hereditary Marks of Honour*, but have various Opinions about their Riſe and Antiquity: Some aſcribe them to *Adam* and his Children, and are not wanting to give Arms to *Noah* and his Sons, and confidently to the Children of *Iſrael* when they went out of *Egypt*, building upon the Second Chapter of the Book of *Numbers*, with the Propheſies of *Jacob* and *Moſes*, which may be ſeen repreſented on the Frontiſpices of ſome Bibles, whoſe Blazons I paſs over.

Some take the Hieroglyphicks of the *Egyptians* for Arms, and theſe not being *Military* enough; others again aſcribe the Riſe of Arms to *Alexander the Great*, (who carried a *Lion Rampant* on his Banner) and to the Figures which he cauſed his Soldiers paint upon their Shields, as Marks of their honourable Atchievments.

But ſince *Greece* abounded with Images and ſymbolical Figures, others are ſtill unſatisfied, and travel to another Country as far as the Siege of *Troy*, to find them out; and here they back their Opinion with many Paſſages out of *Pindar*, *Homer* and *Virgil*, other Poets and Hiſtorians, as *Agamemnon*'s Lion, *Ulyſſes*'s Giant, *Typhon* vomiting Fire, and *Hector*'s Lions Combatant: Whilſt others who are not ſo

fond of Knight Errantry abandon this Field of Fables, and aſcribe the Riſe of Arms to the *Roman* Standards, which had an *Eagle*, ſometimes the *Minotaur*, *Horſe*, *Boar*, with other Deviſes, which were aboliſhed by *Caius Marius*, the *Eagle* excepted, which *Julius Cæſar*, and other ſucceeding Emperors continued to carry. *Albertus Munetius* affirms *Auguſtus* to have been the Firſt who gave a Beginning to Arms, in diſtinguiſhing by the Colours of their Cloaths, which (he ſays) were thoſe received in the Science of *Herauldry*.

Many Learned Heraulds are of Opinion, that Arms owe their Riſe and Beginning to the Light of Nature, and give Inſtances of ſeveral Figures made uſe of, both by the Ancient and Modern Inhabitants not only of this, but likewiſe of the new diſcovered World, as *Joſephus Accoſta*, and *Edward Bolton* an *Engliſhman*, in his *Elements of Armories*.

'Tis true, when Mankind increaſed and grew numerous, ſome ſort of Marks to diſtinguiſh them were neceſſary; for, as the Learned ſay, *Hominem ab homine diſtinguere, & variis diſcriminari Nominibus & Signis Labor fuit primorum Parentum, & pullulantis orbis Negotium.*

Neither can *Military Marks* be younger than *Mars* himſelf, ſince without Tokens and Signs, no Martial Diſcipline could be exerciſed, nor can the Antiquity of the *Egyptian* Hieroglyphicks be queſtioned, and thoſe diſtinguiſhing Notes, military Marks, and ſymbolical Figures uſed upon Shields, Head-pieces, Standards and Pennons of the *Jews*, *Egyptians*, *Greeks*, *Romans*, and other ancient Nations. Yet ſtill they were not *Hereditary Marks of Honour* tranſmitted from Father to Son, nor were they ever regulated to the Titles and Rules of *Armories*, being only mere perſonal Deviſes, which Men took up and laid aſide at their Pleaſure. And the very Poets and Hiſtorians to whom they fly for Shelter tell us ſo, that *Agamemnon* at one Time carried the *Head of a Lion*, at another Time a *Gorgon*, and ſometimes a *Dragon*; and if we look to the *Romans*, we find *Auguſtus* with the

Image

Image of *Alexander the Great*, and at other Times with the Sign of *Capricorn*, the *Glob*, the *Helm of a Ship*, and frequently with an *Anchor* and *Dolphin*: Thus all that can be alledged out of *Homer*, *Euripides*, and others, of their Heroes bearing Arms, proves them no more than perſonal Deviſes, or the handſome Flouriſhes of an happy Fancy, natural to good Poets.

Whate'er Figures or Ornaments theſe Poets trim the Shields and Helmets of their Heroes with, to diſtinguiſh them in Battle, we ſee them always ſuch as were moſt in uſe, and moſt faſhionable at that Time the Poets wrote. Hence it is that we find *Arioſto*, and other modern Writers, give more regular Arms to *Roger* and *Reinald*, than any of thoſe that wrote ſome Ages before them; and the Arms given to King *Arthur* of *Britain* were more congruous to the preſent Rules of *Herauldry*, than thoſe of the more ancient Hiſtorians and Poets, becauſe that Hiſtory or Romance was publiſh'd when Arms were more regular, certain, and fixed than they were in that King's Reign. The Author of that Piece gives alſo Arms to this King's Knights of the *Round Table*, among whom is one *Auguſtus* King of *Scotland*, who, he ſays, carried for Arms, *Argent, a Lion Rampant Gules within a double Treſſure of the ſame*, which could not be aſſign'd to any of our *Scots* Kings then, for *Achaius* was the Firſt of them that is ſaid to have got the *Double Treſſure*, as the Badge of the League between him and *Charles the Great* of *France*, who lived ſeveral Hundreds of Years after King *Arthur*.

It may evidently appear that Figures and *Military Marks* have almoſt always been in Uſe on Banners, Surcoats and Shields, yet 'tis always deny'd that they were Arms, *Hereditary Marks of Honour*, even with the *Romans*, for which I mention that Saying of *Virgil*,

Enſe levis nudo parmaque inglorius alba.

Which proves that at that Time such as had not signaliz'd themselves by some gallant Action, had not the Privilege of bearing a Devise or *Military Mark*, and 'tis certain this had been a fruitless Custom or Law, had the Marks and Devises of their Ancestors been *Hereditary*.

I confess those who mention Arms to be as old as the *Roman* Common-Wealth, seem to have some Shew of Reason on their Side, because with them some Devises on their Shields and Military Instruments were then used successively by Father and Son, and so downward, for Instance, they give us the Family of the *Corvini*, who bore a *Raven* or *Corbie* (as we call it) for their Crest, according to that of *Silius Italicus*.

Corvinus Phœbea sedet cui cassida fulva,
Ostentans ales proavitæ Insignia pugnæ.

But still this *Corbie* was no more than an Ornament, which represents a Combat of one of his Ancestors, from which they had the Name *Corvinus*, because during the Action a *Raven* lighted on his Head; had it been otherwise, I mean Arms of the Family, the Poet would have call'd it *Insigne proavorum*. What others alledge out of *Suetonius*, Caligula *Vetera familiarum insignia, Nobilissimo cuique ademit, Torquinato, Torquem, Cincinnato Crinem & Pompeio stirpis antiquæ*, magni *Cognomen*: Imports no more than that *Caligula* being displeased with the Grandeur of these Families, commanded to take from their Images or Statues, as that of *Torquatus* the *Collar or Chain* that he took from one of the *Gaules*, and from that of *Cincinnatus* the *Tuft of Hair* which that brave *Roman* had spoiled of one of the Enemies of the *Romans*, and likewise ordered the Epithet *Great* to be defaced in the Inscription of the Statue of *Pompey*; the Word *Great* makes it evident, that the other Marks the *Collar* and *Hair*, were not *Hereditary* ones as Arms; otherwise the Author had

had expreſs'd himſelf thus, That *Caligula* cauſed the *Chain* to be taken from the *Torquati* and the *Tuft of Hair* from the *Cincinnati*, and not ſimply from *Torquatus* and *Cincinnatus*.

But it ſeems he very well knew that theſe Marks of Trophies were common both to the Noble and Ignoble, and no other Figures were Signs of Hereditary Honour, but the Images or Statues of their Anceſtors, which he could not deprive them of, but of particular Marks of pretended Trophies unpleaſant to himſelf.

I ſuppoſe it will not be amiſs, if in this Place I ſhould put my Reader in Mind that among many other Diviſions of the People of *Rome*, we find them divided into that of *Nobiles*, *Novi*, and *Ignobiles*; and that the Diſtinction of Perſons was taken from the Right of uſing Images, or Statues, an Honour only granted to ſuch whoſe Anceſtors or themſelves had born ſome Office, Curule, Ædile, Cenſor, Prætor, or Conſul, he who had the Images or Statues of his Anceſtors was termed *Nobilis*, he who had only his own was called *Novus* (the ſame with our Upſtart the firſt of a new Family that obtains a Coat of Arms) and he who had neither his own nor thoſe of his Father's, went under the Name of *Ignobilis*, as thoſe with us who have no Right to Armorial *Bearings*, thus I find their *Jus Imaginum* the ſame with our Right of carrying *Arms*.

It was a Cuſtom with the *Romans* that were *Nobiles*, to have the Statues of their Anceſtors, made of Wood, Braſs, Marble, *&c.* and ſometimes in Wax-work, painted on the Face to repreſent with more Exactneſs (as *Polybius* obſerves) and were dreſs'd according to the Quality of their Perſons repreſented, if they had been *Conſuls*, with the *Prætexta* or long White Robe edged with Purple, if they were *Cenſors*, their Robes were Purple, if they had triumphed, their Habit had Gold Flowers; they were likewiſe adorned with the *Faſces* or Bundle of Rods, their Axes and other Marks of their

their Magiſtracy, and with the Spoiles taken from the Enemy, theſe Statues were kept in their Courts in a *Cabinet* of Wood (from whence our *Cabinet of Arms* and *Ambries* where the ſeveral Pieces of Honour of the Nobility are kept) upon ſolemn Days the Preſſes or Cabinets were ſet open, and the Statues ornamented, and ſet out to View in the Court juſt before the Porch, and Gates (as now the Nobility and Gentry have their Coat of Arms or Armorial Bearings cut in Stone or painted in Eſcutcheons over their Gates) that the People might behold their Merit and Bravery, and as *Valerius Maximus* obſerves, that a cowardly and inſignificant Poſterity was perpetually upbraided by theſe Noble Figures, which did as it were tell them how unworthy they were of the Advantage of their brave Anceſtors. When any of the Family died, they were not only ſo expoſed, but they were alſo carried before the Corps at the Funeral as Enſigns of Nobility, this *Hermanus Hermes* obſerves in his *Faſciculus Juris publici*, *Pa.* 800. and *Baſil Kennet* in his *Romæ Antiquæ Notitia*, tells us the *Romans* brought forth their Images at the Funerals of him who had *Jus Imaginum*, and from this came the Cuſtom of ſucceeding Ages to carry at the Funerals of great Men their Enſigns of Honour, with the Armorial Bearings of their Families from whom they deſcended, which by our Practice on *Funeral Eſcutcheons* are call'd *Quarters* or *Branches*, of which in another Place. All that can be concluded from ſuch Variety of Opinions (which I have but overly mentioned) concerning the Origin of Arms, is that ſymbolical Repreſentations have been uſed in all Ages in the Field, for Diſtinction's ſake, and that *Shield*, *Helmets*, *Back* and *Breaſt*, and the *Surcoats* worn over them have had ſuch ornamental Figures engraven or painted upon them, and that theſe have been wrought into *Colours* and *Standards*; but then if we look upon them in theſe ancient Ages, we muſt ſay, that theſe Diſtinctions were only *Ornamental* and not *Hereditary Marks* or Badges of Nobility, for among all the

the Remains of their Triumphal Arches, Tombs, Temples and other Monuments of their Antiquity, there is no Appearance of Escutcheons of Arms, notwithstanding there are some Figures cut in formal Shields, which were to be seen upon *Trajan*'s and *Antoninus*'s Pillars: *Augustus* and the succeeding Emperors, ordered Images or Representations upon their Souldiers *Shields*, but then one Figure served for a whole Company, and sometimes for a whole Legion.

To conclude then, if the *Romans* had known Arms and this Science, certainly we had received from them the Terms of that Art, but on the contrary, we find them in *Gothick* and old *French* Words, which the ancient Writers of this Science in Latine put in a barbarous Latine Dress, and the modern Writers latinize them, according to the Conceptions they have of the Significations of these Figures, which they often express by Circumlocutions, not agreeable to the nice Rules of *Blazon*, so 'tis evident enough the *Romans* knew not Arms, nor any Art about them.

We may date then the Origin of *Arms* as *Hereditary Marks of Honour*, soon after the Subversion of the *Roman* Empire by the *Goths* and *Vandals*, who sunk many Liberal Arts and Sciences, but gave Birth and Life to *Heraulдry*, placing it in the Room of *Jus imaginum*, which was made up of the Figures of Animals, Vegetables, and of other Things suitable to their Genius, for Distinction in Time of Battle, for *Ex iis quibus quisque magis delectatur, qualis etiam ipse sit cognoscatur.* Thus the Strong and Magnanimous carried *Lions*, *Boars*, *Wolves*, *&c.* and such as took Pleasure in Wit and Craft, carried *Serpents*, *Dogs*, and other Figures agreeable. This being the Practice of the Conquering *Gothes*, it was afterwards thro' the Ambition of some, and virtuous Desire of others, continued to represent their Progenitors, as well by carrying the Marks of their Honour, as by bearing their Names, and enjoying their Fortunes; which Natural Figures being cast in a Form by Rules, their Position, Dis-

position,

poſition, Situation and Colours became hereditary and fixed within the *Shield*, an Enſign of Honour from which the Titles *Scutifer* and *Eſcuyr* became honourable Titles to diſtinguiſh them from theſe of an inferior Rank; ſo that theſe Enſigns were alſo deſired by others (beſides thoſe of the Military Employment) who juſtly thought they merited no leſs of their Prince by the Service they had performed in their *Civil Capacities*, than others did by their *Military Atchievements*, upon which many Deviſes were continued and formed into *Arms*, and ſo gave Growth to *Armories*.

The ancient Deviſe of *Rome*, *S P Q R.* became the Arms of that City, being placed *Bend-ways* between two *Cotiſes Or*, in a *Blue Field*. *Three Legs of Men* the Deviſe of the *Sicilians*, the ancient Poſſeſſors of the *Iſle of Man*, became that Iſle's Arms, and are ſtill carry'd by all thoſe who pretend a Deſcent from that Iſland, or Right to it; and a *Lark*, the *Deviſe* of a *Roman* Governour of *Auſtria*, became the Armorial Figure of that Country, now called, *The Arms of* Auſtria *Ancient*. It may be eaſily made appear, that many of the Armorial Enſigns of Kingdoms, Cities and old Families are formed out of their ancient Deviſes, but ſince I am not here to inſiſt upon the Riſe of particular Arms, I forbear to give further Inſtances, but proceed to the *Growth* of Arms in general.

As is before ſaid, that the *Goths* and their Northern Allies brought in the Uſe of Arms, ſo did they the *Feudal Law*, with which Arms begun and grew up, which is evident by many Armorial Figures of old Families repreſenting the Acknowledgments and Services they were obliged to perform to their *Over-Lords* and Superiors, as *Roſes*, *Cinqueſoils*, *Spur-ravels*, *Bows* and *Arrows*, *Hunting-horns*, *Ships*, *&c.* upon which Account ſuch Figures are frequent in *Armories* all *Europe* over. With us I ſhall only mention Two or Three: *Pennycook* of That-ilk, an Old Family in *Mid-Lothian*, carried, *Or, a Feſs between Three Hunting-horns Sable*,

Sable, Stringed Gules, who by their ancient Tenor of Holding their Lands, they were obliged once a Year to attend in the Forreſt of *Drumſliech* (the common Muir of *Edinburgh*, now call'd *Barrowmuir*) to give a Blaſt of an Horn at the King's Hunting; and therefore Sir *John Clark* of *Pennycook* has for Creſt, *a Man blowing a Horn,* with this *Motto, Free for a Blaſt*; becauſe his Holding is the ſame with that of the *Pennycooks* of That-ilk, the former Proprietors of theſe Lands. The old Barons of the Countries of *Arran* and *Lorn,* were obliged to furniſh a Ship in Time of War to the King, as their old Charters bear, *Reddendo unam Navim viginti Remorum,* upon which Account they carry *Ships* or *Lymphads,* which are ſtill continued by the Poſſeſſors of theſe Countries, as Feudal Arms. Of which afterwards.

In the Reign of King *Charles the Great* of *France,* Arms were of great Eſteem, for which ſee *Favins*'s *Theatre of Honour,* and *Bartholomeus Shaſa* in his *Catalogue of the Glory of the World*; who ſay, that, that King not only conſtituted the Twelve Peers of *France,* but regulated the Uſe of Arms, and that *Charlemaign* gave Arms to Pope *Leo* III. which they ſay are to be ſeen on the Remains of the ancient Refectory of St. *John de Lateran.* M. *Alfonius Ciaconius Biacenſis,* an *Italian,* in his Treatiſe of the *Lives and Manners of the Popes and Cardinals,* (which is in the Library of the College of *Edinburgh*) where ſuch of the Popes that had *Armorial Enſigns,* gives them engraven in that Treatiſe, beginning with Pope *Felix* III. *Anno* 487. and then of ſeveral others, vouched from Monuments and Records: And when he comes to Pope *Leo* III. whoſe Arms he gives us, being *Six Roſes diſpoſed Orle-ways,* which *Inſignia gentilitia* (ſays he) Leonis *Pa.* 3. Rom. *in Patriarchio* Lateranenſi *in Aula* Caroli Magni; and ſo tells us of the Arms of other Popes his Succeſſors, where they were to be found. All the *French* Writers of the Actions of thoſe Ages tell us, that, that Great King, beſides others, honoured the *Friſelanders*

and *Scots* with Enſigns of Honour for their good Services in his Wars.

I ſhall only mention here that Royal Additament, the *Double Treſſure flower'd with Flower-de-liſſes*, the Badge and Memorial of that Famous and Ancient Alliance between *Charlemaign* and *Achaius* King of *Scotland*, begun in the Year 792. which for many Ages continued entire till of late; the *Treſſure Flowerie* encompaſſes the *Lyon of* Scotland, to ſhow that he ſhould defend the *Flower-de-liſſes*, and theſe to continue a Defence to the *Lion*, the ancient Imperial Enſign of *Scotland* ſince *Fergus* I.

Bonaventura Strachan, in his Manuſcript, (a Copy of which is in the Lawyers Library in *Edinburgh*) ſays, the Kings of *Scotland* had of Old for their Imperial Enſign, *Or, a Lion Rampant Gules*; afterwards, in Memory of the League with *France*, the *Double Tract or Treſſure flowered with Lillies* the Armorial Figures of *France*, were added in the Banner of *Scotland*: For this he cites *Arnoldus Uvion* an ancient Writer, who in his Book entitled, *Additiones ad Lignum Vitæ*, ſays, *Leonem rubeum in aurea planitie primum eſſe Regum* Scotorum *Stemma, Leonem vero cum Liliis circumpoſitis Stemma ſecundum.*

The Antiquity of our Imperial Enſign, and the League with *Charlemaign*, are ſo fully inſtructed, by our own and Foreign Writers, Ancient and Modern, that I need not inſiſt by adding a long Catalogue of *Authors*, but recommend the Curious to Sir *George Mackenzie's Science of Herauldry*, and to Sir *Robert Sibbald* M. D. his *Anſwer to a Letter of the Biſhop of* Carliſle *about the Fame*, Anno 1704.

For the better underſtanding of the Antiquity, Progreſs, and Improvement of *Armories*, as we now have them, I ſhall mention here Two grand Occaſions, which were *Tournaments* and *Croiſades*.

Tournaments are deſcribed, *Solemn Meetings at great Feſtivals, where Nobles and Gentlemen performed martial Exerciſes*

erciſes by Combating together in Deſport. Theſe military Exercises began in *Germany*, in the Beginning of the Tenth Century: Some, ſay they were in Uſe in *France* long before that Time, into which none were admitted but ſuch as were truly Noble, and had Armorial Enſigns, as is evident from the *French*, *German* and *Engliſh* Writers. *Favin* out of *Franciſcus Modius's Pandectæ Triumphales*, tells us, That the Emperor *Henry* Sirnamed the *Birder*, Duke of *Saxony*, in the Year 936. decreed to bring in *Juſts* and *Tournaments* by ſolemn Ordinances, and gave Commandment that the *Palatine* of the *Rhine* and the Duke of *Bavaria* ſhould give in Writing Laws for regulating thoſe Meetings; which they accordingly digeſted into Twelve Articles, in Imitation of theſe of *France*. By one of theſe Articles it was decreed, That no Man ſhould be admitted into theſe *Feſtivals of Arms* who was not a Gentleman of Armories, and of Noble Deſcent. *Sagar Norie* King of *Arms* in *England*, in his Treatiſe of *Honour Military* and *Civil*, *Lib.* 3. tells us the ſame, that none could be admitted into theſe military Exercises but Gentlemen well-born, and who carried the Arms of their Anceſtors.

Tournaments, *Juſtings*, *Haſtiludes*, *Tiltings*, being the ſame military Exercises were uſed thro' all *Europe*. *Favin* gives Account of 37 *Tournaments* ſolemnized in *Germany*; *John Stow*, in his *Survey of* London, gives us ſeveral ſolemnized there, and the forementioned *Sagar* gives an Account of ſome, and of one held by King *Edward* III. where King *David* II. of *Scotland* carried the Honour and Prize. I have met with ſeverals ſolemnized with us, Three by King *William* at *Roxburgh*, *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*, and another by *Alexander* III. at the Marriage of his Son at the Caſtle of *Roxburgh*; and ſeveral others afterwards, which I forbear here to mention, or treat of their *Forms* or *Ceremonies*, (till another Occaſion) which gave Riſe to the trimming of Shields of *Arms* with *Coronets*, *Helmets*, *Mantlings*,

Creſts and *Supporters*, of which particularly in another Treatiſe.

'Tis evident, that *Arms* were in uſe before *Tournaments*; for by the Laws of their Inſtitution, none were admitted into theſe military Exerciſes but ſuch as were truly Noble, and carried the Armorial Enſigns of their Progenitors.

As for *Croiſades*, or the Expeditions to the Wars in the *Holy Land* againſt the *Infidels*, they gave Occaſion of bearing ſeveral hitherto unknown Figures in Arms; ſuch as the *Bezants*, *Martlets*, *Alerions*, but eſpecially an indefinite Number of *Croſſes*, which are to be ſeen in Arms thro' *Europe*; for thoſe who undertook theſe Expeditions receiv'd from the Hands of Biſhops and Prieſts little Croſſes made of Cloath or Taffeta, which they ſowed on their Garments, for which theſe Expeditions were called *Croiſades*. The Firſt of them began in the Year 1096. in which almoſt all Chriſtian Nations engaged, and took upon them the *Croſs*, as their way of ſpeaking was then; the Forms and Faſhions of it could not but be as various as Fancy could invent, to difference many Companies of different Nations, which became to many of them afterwards their *Armorial Figures*, to theſe who had no *Arms* formerly, and even to theſe who had *Old Arms*, and diſuſed them for the Love they bore to the *Croſs*.

I ſhall give a few Inſtances of the laſt, for the Antiquity and Progreſs of *Armories*; there is extant a Collection of Arms of thoſe who went to the *Holy Land*, by the Advice of *Claremont*, (as *Meneſtrier* tells us) who lived under Pope *Urban* II. *Favin* in his *Theatre of Honour*, gives us a particular Liſt of thoſe who changed in the Three ſucceſſive Expeditions to the *Holy War*, amongſt whom are theſe, *Godfrey de Bullogne* Duke of *Lorrain*, principal Leader of the Firſt *Croiſade*, carried for his Arms a *Hart Gules*, but after the taking of *Jeruſalem*, he took *Three Allerions on a Bend*, to repreſent the Three Birds which he ſhot with an Arrow off a Tower at the Siege of *Jeruſalem*, which are

to

to this Day in Honour of him, continued for the modern Arms of that Dutchy. *Baldwin* of *Cologne* carried *Pallee of Six*, *Argent* and *Sable*, but being in the Croisade *Gonfalonier*, *i. e.* Standard-bearer to the Church took a *Gonfannon* (the Ensign of the Church) of Three *Pendants Gules*, *fringed Or*: *Hugh Aymont Count* of *Tholose* left his Paternal Arms, *Gules*, *a Ram Argent horned Or*, but when in the Holy Land he was made Prince of *Antioch*, took for his Armorial Figure, a *Cross Clechee*, and *Pometee Or*. *Cambden* in his Book entitled, *The Remains of Britain*, tells us many Arms were altered in the Expeditions to the Holy War, and the same may be said to have been done with us, of which some Instances will occur afterwards, when I speak of the change of Arms.

By these Croisades the Practice of Arms was much improved all *Europe* over, and gave an Encrease of various Forms of Crosses and other Figures before-mentioned, which has made some look no further back, but ascribe the Origin of Armories to the *Croisades*.

Some will have the Rise of Arms much later than the Date I have given them, bringing the first Custom of their carrying from the *Croisades*, because (say they) their Practice is no sooner to be found upon Tombs and Monuments of the Dead (as in Mr. *Collier*'s Dictionary, and in the Supplement to it) that *Clement* the Fourth was the first *Pope* that had Arms upon his Tomb, *An.* 1268, and that if there are any Monuments that appear more ancient than the Tenth or Eleventh Century with Arms upon them, it will be found, if the Matter is well examined, that they have been repaired or new made.

And as for Seals with Arms upon them, they tell us there that the eldest Seal to be found is that of *Robert le Frison* Earl of *Flanders*, affix'd to an Instrument, dated 1072.

Upon Coins Arms are much later, the first they instance, are upon these of *Philip de Valois*, coined in the Year 1366, with

with the Shield of the Royal Arms of *France*: And laſtly, they ſay, That Arms could be no ſooner than *Sirnames*, which were not known till the Tenth Century, and the ancienteſt Arms being *Rebuſes* or *Parlantes*, that is ſpeaking ones, which expreſs the Owner's Sirname, could be no ſooner.

To which I ſhall anſwer, firſt in General, and then in Particular.

It is ſtrange that Arms, known to be Military Marks of Honour for the Field ſhould be ſought after for their firſt Practice on Domeſtick and Civil Things, and not on Military Inſtruments, ſuch as the *Shield*, *Surcoat*, *Enſigns*, *Standards*, and *Banners*, from which Arms have their Being and Names.

Theſe Military Inſtruments indeed were not ſufficient of themſelves upon the Account of the Defect of their Nature, being of *Linen* or *Taffetta*, of no long Endurance, ſo could not be handed down to Poſterity with their Figures; wherefore ſome Ages after, their Repreſentations were placed on Tombs and Seals as more laſting Monuments to perpetuate them, and their Uſe, and ſuch was before the Time condeſcended on.

To the Inſtance of *Clement* the Fourth being the firſt Pope that had Arms on his Tomb, I ſhall here mention another of more Antiquity, *viz.* The Arms of Pope *Leo* the Third, which *Charle-maign* gave to him, and are to be ſeen, as *Filibert Campaneil* tells us, on the Remains of the ancient Refectory of St. *John de Lateran* in *Rome*, and as M. *Alſonius Ciaconius* before-mentioned gives us the ſame, with ſeveral others, other two of which I ſhall here briefly mention, *viz.* Pope *Honorius* the Firſt, in the Year 622, has for his Arms *Azur a Croſs patee Argent*, as on the Chappel or Cloſet of S. *Anetis*, the Words of our Author are, *Ex abſide S.* Anetis, *Honorii.* 1. *Papæ Inſigne habetur*, and Pope *John* the Fourth, in 639, *Venantii Filius ex codice* Cæſario,

Cæsario, *Quarterly Gules and Or*; and beside, he gives their *Insignia Pia* made up of the Letter P. surmounted with a *Cross* interlaced and accompanied with the Initial *Letters* of the Popes Names, for which see his Book in the Library of the College of *Edinburgh*.

For the Antiquity of Arms upon Seals, I shall not trouble my Reader here with a Numeration of Antiquaries, but only mention two, the Learned *Selden* in his Titles of Honour, *Lib.* 2. *Chap.* 2. says, That we meet with Golden Seals of the *French* Kings and Wax ones of the Subjects between the Years 600 and 700, fashioned with Escutcheons and Coats of Arms. And *Beckmannus* in his *Notitia Dignitatum. Rom. Imp. Differt.* 6. *Cap.* 3. tells us the ancient Kings of *France* had on their Seals formal Shields of Arms as now used; his Words are,

Non solum Pippini Regis & Sigiberti sed Dagaberti etiam Chartas plures Aureis Sigillis roboratas, & quod magis est scuta in Sigillis exhibentes juxta regulas hodiernæ fœcialium Scholæ insignita.

As for the first Instance they give us of a *Seal*, with a *Shield of Arms* upon it, being that of *Robert le Frison*'s, there seems to be two of more Antiquity than his, belonging to the Earls of *Flanders* his Predecessors, which are to be found also in that elaborate Treatise *De Sigillis Comitum Flandriæ* by the learn'd and ingenious *Olivarius Uredius*, who gives us, *First*, An Impression of the *Seal* of *Arnulphus* the Great, Earl of *Flanders*, affixed (not appended) to an Instrument, in the Year 941, upon which is his Image and a *Shield* hanging about his Neck inclining to his right Hand, charged with a Figure, which Antiquity had defaced, so that our Author could not discover it upon the principal *Seal*, but gives some faint Marks of it, on the Impression, with this Description, *Adhæret affixum Sigillum scuto in Brachium dextrum e Collo dependente, quoniam vero id Symbolo insigni-*

tum

tum fuerit pro vetuſtate non apparet; yet here was a *Shield* charged with a Figure, tho' defaced.

The next Impreſſion of a *Seal* this Author gives us is that of *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, appended by a *Label* to an Inſtrument in the Year 1034, of an Equeſtrian Form, after the Faſhion of other Princes in *Europe*, having a Man on Horſeback, and upon his left Arm, a Shield, caſt back, ſo that the inner Side of the Shield is only ſeen, and the Figure on the outer Side abſconded, which if he had been made to carry the Shield right before him, it's not to be doubted, but the Lyon of *Flanders* would have been as well ſeen as that Lyon on his Succeſſors *Robert le Friſon* his Seal, *Anno* 1072, who is made to carry his Shield right before him, and he had not been mentioned the firſt who had a Seal of Arms of *Flanders*. Our Author likewiſe tells us that ſuch Perſons are deceiv'd who aſſert that *Philip* Earl of *Flanders* was the firſt that took a *Lyon* for the Arms of *Flanders*, when he was one of the Croiſade to the Holy Land, and the *Lyon* for *Flanders* was long in Uſe before that Time, for *Robert le Friſon*, before mentioned, carried the Lyon ſeventy Years before that Time, as alſo *Philip* carried the *Lyon* ſixteen Years before, he went to the Holy Land, and for Aſſurance, our Author tells us he had theſe Seals in his Cuſtody, which he gives us affixed to Inſtruments in his before-mentioned Treatiſe.

I preſume there may be two Miſtakes thro' Inadvertency, that have made ſome aſſert that Arms were no ſooner on Seals than the Eleventh Century: The firſt, I conceive, was in not adverting to the Diſtinction, which ſome Antiquaries give of *Sigillum Imaginis* and *Sigillum Armorum*; for great Men of old had two different Seals, one with their Image, and another with their Arms, ſometimes uſing the one, and ſometimes the other. *Alexander* the firſt of that Name King of *Scotland*, Son of King *Malcolm Canmore*, ends his Charter of Foundation of the Church of *Scoon* (Sir *James Dalrymple*'s Collections, *Pag.* 373.) thus, *Ego* Alexander *Dei Gratia Rex*

Rex Scotorum *propria Manu hæc confirmo & Sigillo meæ Imaginis hæc confirmo.* Here he would not have mentioned the Seal of his Image if he had not uſed ſometimes the Seal of his Arms, which two afterwards were joined in one Seal which made a *Face* and *Reverſe*.

Amongſt the Seals of the old Earls of *Dumbar* (*penes Comitem de Morton*) I have ſeen one of *Patrick* Earl of *Dumbar* appended to a Charter of his about the Year 1223, where upon the one Side he is repreſented on Horſeback, and the Legend round it, *Sigillum Patricii Comitis de Dumbar*, and on the other, or Reverſe, was the Impreſſion of a triangular Shield with Arms, and the Legend round it, *Sigillum Armorum.*

The Popes had likewiſe two Sorts of Enſigns, as *Ciaconius Biacenſis* before-mentioned gives us, *Inſignia Pia* and *Inſignia Gentilitia*, the firſt are made up of Characters, ſuch as a *P.* for *Pontifex*, ſurmounted of a Croſs and accompanied with the initial Letters of the Popes Names; and the other *Inſignia Gentilitia*, which conſiſted of the Heraldriack Figures of their Families, which both Enſigns are placed in Oval Cartuches, according to the Cuſtom of the *Italians*. The Antiquity of theſe two Sorts of Enſigns of the Popes I have mentioned before in ſome Inſtances, and theſe, no Doubt, were on different Seals which the Popes made uſe of on different Occaſions, ſometimes the one, and ſometimes the other, as the ſecular Princes did ſometimes with their *Sigillum Imaginis* and *Sigillum Armorum*, when on diſtinct Seals, before they were joined upon one Seal to make a *Face* and *Reverſe*.

The other Miſtake, and that right common, proceeded alſo from not adverting to the Faſhion or the Poſture of the Man on Horſeback on Seals, in holding his Shield on his left Arm, from the Beginning of the Eleventh Century to the Middle of the Twelfth, which Faſhion was by making the Man to caſt back his left Arm with the Shield, ſo that the

Concave or inner Side of it was only seen, and the Figures on the Convex or outer Side were absconded; which Posture was not only used in *Flanders*, but even by the *French* and *Normands* in *England* and with us about the foresaid Times: For which see *Olivarius Uredius*, and *Sandford*'s Genealogical History of *England*, which gives us the Seals of the *Norman William* the *Conqueror*, in the same Posture with these of his Sons: His I shall here describe. He is represented in one Side of his Seal in a Throne, holding a Sword by his right Hand, and by his left an Imperial Globe; on the other Side he is represented armed at all Points on Horseback, holding a Spear with a *Pennon* by his right Hand, and on his left Arm a *Shield*, the Convex or inner Side next to the Sight by the casting back of the Arm, as the Fashion then was; so that the Figures on the outside of the Shield are not seen, his Sons and Successors *William Rufus* and *Henry* the First have their Shields so, the Man in the same Posture on their Seals, given us by *Sandford*, so that others would conclude (not adverting, that in the Tenth Century no such Fashion was used, but the Man carry'd his Shield of Arms right before him) that Arms were not in Use on Seals in *England* till the Return of *Richard* the First from the Holy Land, who had on his Seal a Man on Horseback, with a Shield in the ordinary ancient Posture, charged with three *Leopards*, and say that these are the proper Arms of *England* then assumed by the said King, and not these of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*; but more of this in the Detail of the Arms of *Britain*.

The Seals of Arms of our Kings, which the *curious* Mr. *James Anderson* has collected and caused to be finely ingraven, have their Equestrian Sides after the same Fashion with those before-mentioned, making the Man on Horseback to cast back his left Arm, with the Shield, so that the inner-side of the Shield is only seen, and the *Arms* on the outer-side absconded; and this Posture of the Man on our Kings Seals continued from the Middle of the Eleventh Century till the Thirteenth, that

that on the Equeſtrian Side of the Seal of *Alexander* the Third he is repreſented on Horſeback, with a Shield on his left Arm right before, ſo that the *Arms* are fully ſeen, being, a *Lyon Rampant within a double Treſſure, flowred and counterflowred with Flower de Liſes*; will any conclude then, that our Kings had no Arms before *Alexander* the Third's Reign, becauſe they were not ſeen upon his Predeceſſors Seals, by the Faſhion of caſting back the Arm with the Shield, and that *Alexander* who carried his Shield right before, was the firſt of our Kings that had Arms. But to proceed,

As for the Uſe of Arms on Coins, we find it long before that Practice of *Philip de Valois*; *Olivarius Uredius* in his forecited Treatiſe, tells us, That he had ſixteen Pieces of Silver Coins of *William* Earl of *Flanders Anno* 1127, which had Sields of Arms, he gives us the Impreſſion of two of them in his ſaid Treatiſe, which I here deſcribe: On the one Side is a Man in Armour, holding in his right Hand a Sword, and upon his left Arm, a *Shield Gironee* of Eight, and on the other Side a Croſs: The other Piece of Coin has a Man alſo, in Armour holding a Sword, and on his left Arm a Shield charged with a *Lyon Rampant*, the Armorial Figure of *Flanders*, and on the other Side of the Coin a *Croſs Lozengee cantoned with four Cinquefoils*; in Sir *Alexander Balfour*'s Collections of Coins and Medals, there was a Gold Coin of one of the *Alexanders* Kings of *Scotland* (which was given in to him by the Right Honourable *Charles* Earl of *Home*, which his Lordſhip was pleaſed to acquaint me with) upon which was a Shield with the Arms of *Scotland*, there are to be ſeen in the Collections of *Coins* and *Medals*, by Mr. *James Sutherland* in the Lawyers Library in *Edinburgh*, a Piece of Gold coined by King *Robert* the Firſt, who began his Reign 1306, upon which are the *Arms of Scotland* in a formal triangular Shield, *timbred with an open Crown*, and on the other Side is St. *Andrew expanded on his Croſs, between two Flower-de-liſes*, with this Circumſcription round, *Dominus*

Protector & Liberator meus. There's another Gold Coin of King *Robert* the II. with the Shield of Arms of *Scotland* on the one Side, and St. *Andrew* on the other, with this Circumscription, *Christus regnat, Christus vincit, Christus imperat*: These are sufficient to show that Arms were as anciently on Coins with us, as with others, who would bring the first Use of Arms from Coins and Seals, whose Origin can no more be taken from such Things, than now from Coaches.

As to their other Argument, That *speaking Arms* are the most ancient ones, and could be no sooner than *Sirnames*, which began about the Tenth Century. It is answered, That *Canting Arms* or *Parlantes* are not the oldest, and *Arms* were long in use before *Sirnames*, to distinguish Families and their Descendants, for which they were called the *ancient silent Names*, and many Sirnames were taken from the Owners Arms, and for which they were called *speaking Arms*, as Sir *John Fern* tells us in his *Glory of Generosity*, *Pag.* 230. That *Hugh* the first Earl of *Chester*, because he carried the Head of a Wolf on his Shield of Arms, was sirnamed *Deloup*, from *Lupus* a Wolf; and *Roger Malmeins* (a Baron as ancient as the Conquest of *England*) had that Sirname, because he carried for Arms *Azure Three sinister Hands Argent*, and so of many others. The forecited *Beckmanus* says, that the Nobility of *Sweden* have most of their Sirnames of late from their ancient Armorial Figures, whose Words follow in *Dissert.* 11. *Cap.* 3. *Olim Nobilitatem* Suedicam *rarissime Cognomina usurpasse præter patronimica, sed inde non levis perturbatio veterum Familiarum nepotibus relicta fuit, ejus evitandi gratia; Nobiles nunc ab insignibus Cognomina sumunt.*

Rebuses or *Canting Arms* (say some) are never presumed to be Noble, (far less then, to be the Ancientest) because it is presum'd, that if the Bearers had done any generous Action which deserved *Arms*, they had never recurr'd to their *Names*. This Rule holds not still true, says Sir *George Mackenzie*, in

in his *Science of Herauldry*, *Pa.* 5. for of Old ſome Men got their Lands as a Reward of great Actions, and *Sirnames* came not in Mode with us till King *Malcolm Canmore*, and then many took their Sirnames from the Land they poſſeſs'd, and ſuited their Arms to their Names, to the End it might be known that they were Heritors of ſuch Places; for which Cauſe likewiſe we find that Chiefs of Families are ordinarily of *That-ilk*, *i. e.* with us, that their Names and Lands are the ſame.

Since I am ſpeaking here of Sirnames, it will not be improper to ſhow that the Hereditary Practice of Sirnames to all the Iſſue of Families, was not ſo ſoon with us as ſome think.

'Tis true, *Malcolm Canmore* may be ſaid to have given Riſe to Sirnames; for before, and till the Middle of his Reign, there were only patronimick Names, which that wiſe King finding to be the Cauſe of Clubs and Cabals called *Clans*, he, to divide and break them, did endeavour to looſe the Ligament of the patronimick Names, by encouraging all on whom he conferr'd any Titles of Honour and Lands, to take Denominations or Deſignations from them: To which Deſign a Stop is preſum'd to have been put as to other Reformations, by his uſurping Succeſſors *Donald Bane* his Brother, and *Duncan* his Baſtard; ſo that theſe Denominations from Lands could not in his Reign, nor in his Son's after him, be brought in to ſuch a Form, as to be called properly Sirnames, which deſcend to all the Iſſue Male and Female, for theſe Denominations remain'd only with the Heads of the Family, and nothing was tranſmitted to the younger Sons (who might take what Denomination they pleaſed) but the Armorial Figures of the Family by which only their Deſcents were known, which would eminently appear from Genealogical Deductions of the beſt of our ancienteſt Noble Families, if I were to inſiſt upon them here:

Yet

Yet to give the Reader some Idea of the Matter, I shall add a few Instances, tho' out of my Road.

Gilchrist the first Earl of *Angus* created by *Malcolm Canmore*, was succeeded by *Gillybride* Earl of *Angus*, and he again by his Son *Gilchrist*, and he by his Son another *Gilchrist* Earl of *Angus*, who was forfeited, and that Earldom given to *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun*, Brother to King *William*, who was succeeded by his Son *John* Sirnamed *Scot*. Our ancient Herauld Books give Arms to those old Earls, but as for their Sirnames, and of *David*'s and *John*'s, they cannot be met with in any Records or Charters: There are of late some small Families of the Name of *Angus*, which is presumed to be from the Country where they were born, and not by Descent from the old Earls of that Designation.

As for the Old Earls of *Mar*, there is no Appearance that *Mar* was a Sirname to that Family and its Descendants in King *Malcolm Canmore*'s and his Son's Reigns, not till his Great-grand-children's Reigns, but a Title or Designation, which remained with the Chief of the Family; yet we have their ancient Arms continued by other Families of different Sirnames, (who became Earls of *Mar*) either upon the Account of their Alliance, or for the Honour of the Feu; and the same may be said of other ancient Families with us, as the old Earls of *Galloway*, *Strathern*, *Cathness* and *Orkney*, of whom afterwards.

I shall only add here other Two Instances of Two ancient Families, whose Designation from Lands and Office did not for many Years descend to the younger Children of these Families as Sirnames.

The First then is, of the old Earls of *Dunbar*, who are known both by our Kings Charters and their own, to have had their Seals of Arms appended to Evidences assoon as any in the Kingdom, and that long before *Dunbar* became a Sirname to the Issue of that Family. The first younger Brother

ther of this Family who made Appearance in the World, was *William* Son of *Walter* Earl of *Dunbar*, the first Progenitor of the Family of *Home*, who carried the *White Lion* of the Earl of *Dunbar* in a *Green Field*, (to difference from his paternal Family) as relative to his first Designation, *Dominus de Greenlaw*, and design'd themselves *Domini de Home*, which became a Sirname to the Family, as by a Charter in the Year 1268. granted to the *Abbacy* of *Kelso*, by Willielmus *Dominus de* Home, *Filius & Hæres Nobilis Viri* Willielmi *de* Home, *Militis quondam Domini dictæ Villæ de* Home; so that *Home* was not only the Denomination but likewise the Sirname of that Family, *Home* being twice repeated as a Sirname and Designation.

The Second Instance of the Hereditary Practice of *Arms* before *Sirnames* were Hereditary to all the Descendants, is in the illustrious Family of *Stuart*, as we have it in the Genealogical and Historical Account of that Family, by the ingenious Mr. *David Simpson* Historiographer for *Scotland*.

Walter the Son of *Fleanch* the Son of *Banquho*, was by King *Malcolm* III. created Hereditary Seneschal, or Steward of *Scotland*, and from that Office was designed in *Latin*, *Dapifer* Scotiæ, and sometimes *Seneschallus* Scotiæ, (which two Words signify the same Office, being very extensive, import several Capacities, as Administrator of the Revenues of the Crown and Exchequer, and Commander of the Sovereign's Armies, equal to the Grand *Maitre de Palais* or *Major Domo* in *France*) which Designation was not transmitted to his younger Sons, but to the Eldest. He died in 1093. living behind him Four other Sons, who either having patronimick Names, or assuming other Designations than that from their Fathers Office, their Memories are swallowed up in distinct Families hardly to be guessed at, but by their Armorial Figure the *Fess chequee*.

Alan,

Alan, the eldeſt Son of *Walter*, ſucceeded Second Hereditary Lord *Great Stewart of* Scotland, and was deſign'd in Charters *Seneſcallus* and *Dapifer* Scotiæ: He died *Anno* 1153. and left Three Sons, 1. *Walter*, who ſucceeded. 2. *Adam*, deſign'd *Filius Alani* in the Charters of *Coldingham*, *Melroſs* and *Caldſtream*. 3. *Simon*, is in Charters deſign'd Brother to *Walter Dapifer*; he was Father to *Robert*, deſigned in the Regiſter of *Paiſly*, *Nepos* Alani *Dapiferi*; but this *Robert* took upon him the Name of *Boyd*, which became a Sirname to all his Deſcendants, and was the Firſt of that Name and Noble Family of *Boyd*, who are *Stuarts* by Blood and *Boyds* by Sirname, and who carry for Arms *Azure a Feſs chequee Argent and Gules*, the old Figure of the Family of *Stuart*, with the Variation of Tinctures for Difference from the principal Stem, bearing *Or a Feſs chequee Azure and Argent*. This *Robert* is the firſt Cadet we meet with of the Noble Family of *Stuart* that took a Sirname to himſelf and his Deſcendants. We find none again who took on a Sirname till we come to the Iſſue of *Walter*, Fifth Hereditary High Stewart of *Scotland*, who deceas'd in the Year 1241. and left Four Sons, the eldeſt *Alexander*, Hereditary High Stuart of *Scotland*, and from him the Name of *Stuart* became a Hereditary Sirname afterwards to all the Iſſue of that illuſtrious Family. As for the Second Son *John*, he was kill'd at the taking of the Town of *Damiata* in *Egypt*; and of the Fourth Son *William*, we have no Account of his Iſſue. But the Third Son *Walter* took on him the Sirname of *Stuart*; for he's deſign'd in Charters, Walterus *Seneſcallus Filius* Walteri *Seneſcalli* Scotiæ. And after, *Anno* 1263. he is deſign'd, Walterus *Seneſcallus Comes de* Monteth, *i. e. Walter Stuart* Earl of *Monteth*; which Earldom he got in Right of his Wife, a Daughter and one of the Co-heirs of *Walter Cuming* Earl of *Monteth*. He had Two Sons, Firſt *Alexander*, deſign'd in Charters

1286.

1286. Alexander *de* Monteth *Filius Comitis de* Monteth, and after his Father's Death, Earl of *Monteth*.

The second Son *John*, *Anno* 1267. is design'd *Johannes de Monteth*. By these and many other Remarks, our Author above-mentioned observes, that these two Sons assumed the Sirnames of *Monteth*. This Earl *Alexander* had Three Sons, *Alan* and *Alexander* successively Earls of *Monteth*, and the Third Son *Alexander Monteth*, of whom the *Monteths* of *Rusky*, who for Proof that they are *Stuarts* by Blood and *Monteths* by Name, they carry the *Fess chequee* of the *Stuart Bendways* in a *Field Or*, with a little Variation of the Colour Blue to Black for Difference.

I shall insist no longer here upon the Descent of *Sirnames*, being out of my Road; but only put the Reader in Mind to consider how many ancient Families there are with us who have carried of Old, and do continue to do, the same *Armorial Figures*, as *Lions*, *Boarheads*, *&c.* with little Variations, to show their Descent from one *Stemme*, and have had always different *Sirnames*; and on the other Hand, there are likewise many Families who have one *Sirname*, but different *Armorial Figures*, which is enough to convince, that *Arms* could not have their Origin from *Sirnames*.

To put an End to this Chapter, I shall only mention the Opinion of others, who bring the Origin of *Arms* from the contending Parties, the *Gibellins* and the *Guelphs* in the *Empire* and *Italy*; the First for the Prerogative of the *Emperor*, the other for the Supremacy of the *Pope*. The Emperor, to honour and reward his Friends, gave them Part of the *Imperial Bearing*, such as *Eagles*, under different *Tinctures* and *Dispositions*, in the Year 1260. Pope *Clement* IV. above-mentioned, that he might not be behind with the Emperor, in the Year 1265. gave to his Religious Followers the *Guelphs*, for Ensigns, *an Eagle standing upon the Back of a Dragon*, with the Motto, *Fac mecum Domine signum in bo-*

num, as the before-mentioned *Ciaconius* tells us, in his Treatiſe, *Of the Lives and Manners of the Popes.*

The Import of all this is, that it was uſual for Princes to grant Arms to ſuch as wanted, and to augment the Arms of others with Additaments of Honour; of which Practice many Inſtances may be given of many old Families in *Italy*, who continue to carry with their paternal Arms ſuch additional Marks of Honour; and from that Time it may be ſaid, *Arms of Augmentation and Conceſſion* took their Riſe, of which afterwards. But to proceed to the Definition of Armories and their Kinds.

CHAP. II.

Of the Definition of Arms, *and the Diviſion of them into their ſeveral Species.*

A Regular Definition of *Armories* will ſet right all their different *Species*, and diſtinguiſh them from illegitimate Ones.

I define Arms, *Hereditary Marks of Honour, regularly compos'd of certain Tinctures and Figures, granted or authorized by Sovereigns, for diſtinguiſhing, differencing, and illuſtrating Perſons, Families and Communities.*

The

The *Kind*, the *Difference*, the *Form*, and the *End* of *Armories*, are these:

1. The Word *Armories* is a general Term that is common to all sorts of Ensigns of Honour.

2. *Hereditary Marks of Honour, regularly compos'd of certain Tinctures and Figures*, are distinguish'd from *Symbols*, *Emblems* and *Devises*, which are but Temporary, and are composed of any Colours or Figures.

3. In the Third Place, *granted or authorized by Sovereigns*, they differ also from arbitrary Marks, such as these assum'd by the Ignoble at their own Hand, and which cannot be call'd *Ensigns of Honour* however so like *Arms*, for, *nemo potest dignitatem sibi arrogare sine principis licentia*, none can assume Marks of Honour without the Allowance of the sovereign Power: Arms being only allow'd to the Noble, so the Ignoble are discharged the Use of them by the Laws of all well governed Nations.

4. The Words, *For distinguishing, differencing, and illustrating Persons, Families, and Communities*, show the Three principal Ends of *Armories:* The First is, to distinguish the *Noble* from the *Ignoble*, the *Worthy* from the *Unworthy*; being Marks of Honour, conferr'd by Princes upon their well-deserving Subjects, and their Families, in Reward of their virtuous Actions, and brave Attempts, of which I am to treat in the first and second Part of the *Science of Herauldry*, (which I design to publish with all possible Diligence) as principal and paternal Arms, describing their *Tinctures* and *Figures*, proper and natural, with their suitable *Blazons*. By *principal* or *paternal Arms*, I mean those of Chief Families, by which they are distinguished from one another; as the Ancient and Princely Family of the *Stuarts* and its Branches, are distinguished by their *Fess chequee Argent and Azure in a Field Or*, from the Noble Families of the *Bruces*, who have for their paternal Figures, a *Saltiere and chief Gules in a Field Or*. And the ancient and honourable

Family of *Seton*, by their *Three red Creſcents in a Field Or*, from the *Randolphs*, with their *Three Cuſhions, of the ſame Colour and Field*; and ſo furth of other principal Families, with their Cadets, who are diſtinguiſhed by their hereditary Figures of their Blood, from other chief Families and their Cadets.

The Second End of *Armories*, is to difference the Branches or Cadets of one and the ſame Family, that the Firſt may be known from the Second, and he again from the Third, and the Third from the Fourth, and ſo on, were there never ſo many of them. Of theſe differencing Marks, added by Cadets to their principal or paternal Arms, I have ſome Years ago treated, in *An Eſſay on Additional Figures and Marks of Cadency*.

The Third End and Deſign of *Armories*, is to illuſtrate *Perſons*, *Families*, and *Communities*, with Enſigns of Noble Deſcent, and other Additamenrs of Honour within or without the *Shield*. Of theſe within the *Shield* I am to treat here, and of thoſe without the *Shield* in another Treatiſe of the exterior Ornaments, ſuch as *Crowns*, *Helmets*, *Mantlings*, *Wreaths*, *Creſts*, *Deviſes*, *Supporters*, *Collars of Orders*, and other Enſigns of high Offices which embelliſh the Atchievements.

Theſe within the *Shield* are the Subject of this *Eſſay*, by *Compoſing* or *Marſhalling*.

The Firſt is done by adding ſome Part of the Arms of another Family, or other Additaments of Honour, to theſe of the paternal ones, without any Diſtinction of Quarters.

Marſhalling of Arms, is when the entire Arms of other Families, or other Enſigns of Honour, are join'd with the paternal ones of the Bearer, by partition Lines ----- making diſtinct *Area*'s or *Quadra*'s, in one Shield.

Compoſing of Arms is frequent with us; not only with Chiefs, Heads of Families, and Sirnames, to ſhew their Alliance with other Families; but alſo very frequent with Cadets,

Cadets, by adding to their paternal Bearings ſome Part of their Mother's Arms, to ſhew their maternal Deſcent, and to difference themſelves from other Cadets of the ſame Family, of which I have treated fully in my foreſaid *Eſſay* on *Additional Figures and Marks of Cadency*, and ſhall ſpeak to them in another Chapter.

The Reaſons of adding Figures by *Compoſing*, and entire Arms by *Marſhalling* them, with thoſe of the proper ones of the Bearers, have given Riſe to ſeveral Diviſions of Arms. As,

Firſt, Into *perfect* and *imperfect Arms*; by the Firſt are underſtood thoſe of an Hereditary Deſcent, tranſmitted from the firſt Obtainer to his Grandſon, or Great-grandſon, which are Enſigns of a perfect and compleat Nobility, begun in the Grandfather or Great-grandfather, (as Heraulds ſay) growing in the Son, compleat in the Grandſon, or rather Great-grandſon, as ſome will, from which riſes the Diſtinction of Gentlemen of Coat-Armour in the Father and Son, and Gentlemen of Blood in the Grandſon or Great-grandſon, and from the laſt Gentlemen of Anceſtory.

By *Imperfect Arms*, we are not to underſtand defective or irregular ones, in reſpect of *Tinctures* or *Figures*, but of new Arms granted by Authority to the firſt Receiver, who had none before, which are but Signs of imperfect Nobility in the Family, for which he is call'd a *Gentleman of Coat-Armour*, being the ſame with the *Novus Homo* with the *Romans*, the firſt Obtainer of *Jus Imaginum*, the Right of erecting his own Image or Statue, as a Sign of begun Nobility, as the firſt Conceſſion of Arms was afterwards with other Nations. By *Imperfect Arms*, may be underſtood thoſe alſo which go off with the firſt Obtainer, and do not deſcend for want of Iſſue, or otherwiſe.

Arms again were divided (as by Sir *John Fern*) into *Abſtract* and *Terminal Ones*, the Firſt are the ſame with the above-mentioned *Perfect Arms*, being abſtracted, and carried down

down by the Heirs and Repreſentatives of the firſt Obtainer, without Alteration, Diminution, or Addition, and are theſe which we now call *Original*, *Principal*, and *Paternal Arms*.

By *Terminal Arms*, he underſtands thoſe of younger Sons, Cadets, who have Right to carry their paternal Arms, terminat and differenc'd with congruous Marks of Cadency, and additional Figures, to ſhew the Time and Seniority of their Deſcent.

There are ſeveral other Sorts of *Arms* named from the Cauſes of their Bearing, as *Arms* of *Office*, *Arms* of *Alliance*, *Arms* of *Adoption*, of *Patronage*, of *Gratitude*, of *Religion*, *Conceſſions* general and ſpecial, *Arms* of *Sovereignties*, *Feudal* ones, and *Pretenſions* to the ſame. All which I ſhall treat ſeparately and in different Chapters, and to ſhew their Precedency due to them, in their reſpective Quarters, with other Arms when marſhalled together; as alſo of the different Ways of impaleing the Arms of Husband and Wife. But before I proceed particularly to them, I begin with my Obſerves of the Practice of Arms, of its Procedure in the Periods of Times, before, and in, and about the Time when Arms became firſt to be compoſed and marſhalled together.

CHAP. III.

CHAP. III.

Of the Ancient Practice of Arms, *before and about the Time, when they began to be Composed and Marshalled.*

IN the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries, Armorial Bearings were single, and plain, consisting of few Figures; for, the differencing ones since used, as Marks of Cadency, were rare, and the Practice of Composing and Marshalling them, either with some of the Figures, or with the exterior Ornaments of other Families, was not then in Use.

In these Times the Ancients not only looked upon Arms as Hereditary Ensigns of Honour, but as of a *Noble Descent* and *Alliance*, and as Marks of *Property* to *Territories*, *Offices*, and other valuable Things in their Possession; or of their Right and Pretension to the same. All these sorts of Arms were not carried as now in one Shield, but they often changed them, carrying sometimes one, sometimes another, as disusing their first Arms, and then taking new ones; which Change of Arms has made some assert, that they were not fixed and Hereditary, till the Twelfth Century, not considering that the then Use of Change of Arms was (not without Consent of Authority) upon the same Reasons, that they now compose

poſe and marſhal Arms, *Meneſtrier* in his true Art of Blazon tells us, there was by the Practice of *Europe* ſix ordinary Reaſons for the Change of Arms, ſuch as, the *Change of Over-Lords* or *Superiors*, *Succeſſion* to *Sovereignities*, *Adoption*, ſome *ſignal Event*, *Religion*, and the Alteration of *Eſtate or Condition* to better or worſe.

Of theſe I ſhall ſpeak briefly here, to ſhew that the Species or Kinds of Arms, I have before-mentioned in Order to marſhalling, have taken their Riſe from theſe Reaſons of changing Arms of old.

For the *Firſt* then, That the Change of *Over-Lords* or Superiors, was the Reaſon of changing Arms, our Author gives for Inſtance theſe of the Town of *Avignon*, which were at firſt *Argent a Gyre Falcon proper*, but when the Pope became its Over-Lord, in Place of the Falcon, were placed *Keys*; ſo from ſuch Reaſon of Change, came *Arms* of *Patronage*, to be marſhalled with the ancient Arms of the Vaſſal, of which afterwards.

2*dly*. Succeſſion to Sovereignity, we have for Inſtance the Noble Family of the *Steuart* in Succeſſion to the Crown of *Scotland*, laying aſide their Paternal Bearing, for thoſe of the Imperial Enſign, of which more fully afterwards; and from this Reaſon of Change came the Diſtinction of Arms of *Dominion* by *Succeſſion*, *Election*, *Conqueſt*, and *Pretenſion*, of which in the following Chapters.

3. The Third Reaſon of Change, was upon the Account of Adoption, in aſſuming the Arms of another Family, and ſo came afterward *Arms of Adoption*, *Tailie*, and *Subſtitution* to be quartered with the Paternal Ones.

4. *Signal Events*, the Effects of Fortitude and Loyalty, were the Cauſe of Change of old Arms for new Ones, more ſuitable to the Events and Merit: The Method of compoſing or marſhalling them both together not being in Uſe as afterwards, ſo from theſe Occaſions of Change, did riſe the

Diſtinction

Distinction of Arms of *General* and *Special Concessions*, of which in their proper Places.

5. The Fifth Reason, and that a powerful one, *Religion*, our Author tells us, That many Prelates out of Humility and Piety left their Paternal Arms, and took others, made up of religious Figures, such as *Crosses*, *Mitres*, *Keys*, the *Cyphers* of the Holy Name of *Jesus*, the Figure of the *Image* of St. *Mary*, those of their tutelar Saints, and those of their Churches, which are now call'd *Arms of Religion*, when quarter'd or compos'd with their Paternal Bearings.

6. Alteration of *State*, and *Condition* to better or worse, another Cause of Change of Arms of old, of which our Author gives several Instances of many Families in *Italy*, and *Germany*, occasioned by the Wars and Revolutions, made by the contending Parties of the *Guelphs* and *Gibbelins*, as also that the change of Countries occasioned the change of Arms, as the *Azzo Azzolini* of *Bologn* since they resided in *France*, changed the six Stars in their Arms to as many *Flower de Lises*, and a Branch of the Family of the *Quirini* in *Venice*, when settled in *France*, did so with their three Stars: Many Foreigners have done the same in *Britain*, by transmuting their Armorial Figures into those of the Sovereign's, their Over-Lords or Patrons; of which in another Place.

But to come home to *Britain*, we'll find the like Practice there, before the Use of composing or marshalling Arms, by the following Instances of changing Arms upon the Account of *Marriage*, *Noble Feus* and Conquest, which in later Times appear both marshalled together.

1. *First* then, *Geoffry Plantagenet*, Son of *Foulk* Earl of *Anjou*, upon his Marriage with *Maud* the Empress, only Daughter and Heir of *Henry* the First of *England*, when he was by that King made a Knight, he used only the Arms of his Wife, a *Red Shield* charged with *Golden Lionsells*, as *John* the *Monk* of *Mormonstier* in *Turin*, an Author in their

Times, 1127, tells us, whose Words are, as in *Sanford*'s History, *Clypeus Leunculos Aureos Imaginarios habens collo ejus suspenditur*, which *Leunculi* were no other than these two then used by the *Norman* Kings of *England*, commonly call'd *Golden Leopards*, which he then made use of in Right of his Wife, disusing his own Arms, as the Custom was then in *England*. *Henry Ferriers*, Son of *Heny Ferriers* a *Norman*, who came to *England* with *William* the Conqueror, discontinued bearing his Paternal Arms, *viz. Argent, six Horse Shoes Sable*, 3, 2, and 1. and carried *Vairee Or and Gules*, the Arms of his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *William Pewerell*, natural Son to *William* the Conqueror, as Sir *John Fern* tells us in his *Lacies Nobility*, P. 67.

Jacobus Willielmus Im-hof in his Blazons of the Nobility of *England* says, That the Arms used by the Name of *Talbot* and by the Earls of *Shrewsbury* of that Name, *viz. Gules a Lyon Rampant within a Border Engrail'd Or*, are maternal Arms, and that since *Gilbert* Lord *Talbot* married *Guendolina* Daughter of *Rheseus de Griffith* Prince of *Wales*, his Posterity left their Paternal Ones, being *Bendy of Ten Pieces Argent and Gules*, as the Custom was then in the Reign of *Henry* II. before the Use of marshalling.

Sanford in his Genealogical History, tells us, That the Arms used by the Family of the Lord *Lumly Castle* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, being *Argent a Fess Gules, between three Peppingoes Vert, accoled Or*, are not the proper Arms of the Family, but these of another, with whom they matched, *viz.* the Family of *Thueng* ancient Barons in *England*.

That the ancient Family of the *Lacies* discontinued their own *Arms*, is clear from Sir *John Fern*'s Account of that Family, who tells us, That they carry'd the Arms of the *Heiresses* with whom they matched, and that it was difficult in those Times, to distinguish the Original *Paternal* Arms, from the *Maternal* Ones, in many Families in *England*, till the Practice of marshalling of many Coats of Arms in one Shield,

Shield, then, says he, the Paternal Arms of the *Ferriers*, *Lacies*, and other Families appeared quartered, with the Maternal Arms in one Shield.

Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his Science of Herauldry, *Page* 72, and 82, observes, That sometimes with us, the Husband did of old, assume only the Wife's *Arms*, when she was an Heretrix, as *Scot* of *Buccleugh*, the Arms of *Murdeston*, and *Napier*, the Arms of *Lennox*, and disused their proper Arms, and that *Auchenleck* of *Balmanno* in *Perth-shire* carries *Argent*, *a Cross counter embattled Sable*, the Arms of his Wife Heiress of *Balmanno*, and not the Arms of *Auchenleck* of that Ilk of whom he was descended, whose Arms are *Argent*, *three Bars Sable* in our old Books of Blazons. I have observed that the *Dunbars* Earls of *Murray* in Right of their Mother, a Daughter of *Randolph* Earl of *Murray* did not use, the Arms of *Dunbar* tho' they kept the Name, but those of *Randolph*, viz. *Argent three Cushions pendent by the Corners, within a double Tressure, flowred and counterflowred Gules*; as did also their Descendants, till of late they quartered the Arms of *Dunbar* with those of *Randolph*, and such has also been the Practice of many others, of which afterwards.

2. Noble *Feus* which had Arms, were likewise another Cause of Change of Arms of old, for those who came to the Possession of them, by Succession or otherwise, not only discontinued the Use of their paternal Arms, but maternal Ones also, and used only these of the Noble *Feus*, in which they were seized; as for Instance, *John Bohun* alias *Meschinas* Earl of *Cumberland*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, carried *Or*, *three Bars Gules*, married *Margaret* Sister and Heir of *Hugh Lupus* Earl of *Chester*, who carried *Azur*, *a Wolf's Head eras'd Argent*, she bore to him two Sons, *Ralph* Earl of *Chester* in Right of his Mother, and *William* sirnamed *Rumari* Earl of *Lincoln*, the last had Name and Arms given him, for brave Actions perform'd against the *Saracens*, for which he was named *de Rubro Mari*, or *Rumari*, and for

Arms, *Gules, seven Macles, 3, 3, and 1. between ten Croſs Croſlets Or,* which he only carried, diſcontinuing thoſe of his Father and Mother, as did alſo his elder Brother *Ralph* Earl of *Cheſter*, who carry'd only *Azur, three Bars Or,* the Feudal Arms of the Earldom of *Cheſter*, which were afterwards the only fix'd Ones of the Family of *Bohun*, for four Generations in a Male Deſcent; till *Ralph Bohun* Earl of *Cheſter* died without any Iſſue, leaving Siſters his Heirs general, the eldeſt *Maud* was married to *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun*, Brother to *William* King of *Scotland*; ſhe bore to him a Son and Daughters, of whom came the *Baliols* and *Bruces* Kings of *Scotland*. The Son *John* ſirnam'd *Scot* in Right of his Mother was Earl of *Cheſter*, he did not carry the entire Arms of his Father, of which afterwards, but the Armorial Figures of the Earldom of *Cheſter*, viz. *Argent three Garbs within a double Treſſure flower'd and counter-flower'd Gules*, [Plate 1. Fig. 2.] as Sir *John Fern* in his *Lacies Nobility*. So much then for the Change of Arms upon the Account of *Noble Feus*, till we come to the Chapter of marſhalling them with other Arms.

7. *Conqueſt*, another Cauſe of Change of Arms, (of which more particularly in the Chapter of *Arms of Dominion.*) Heraulds tell us, that when one has defeat and overcome an Enemy to King and Country, he has Right to the Arms of the Vanquiſhed, and to uſe them in place of his proper ones, or to mix or adorn his own with them, by way of *Creſt*, *Badge*, or *Deviſe*; for Example, Sir *John Fern* in his before-mentioned Book tells us, that Sir *William de Tankerville* Lieutenant-General to King *Henry* I. of *England*, being ſent with an Army againſt the Rebels in *Normandy*, Headed by *Robert Boſne* Earl of *Mellent* and *Leiceſter*, who carried for Arms, *Gules, a Cinquefoil Ermin*, whom Sir *William de Tankervil* defeat and brought Priſoner to *England*, for which, amongſt other Rewards, he got added to his Arms, being *Gules an Eſcutcheon Argent, an Orle of Eight*

Eight Cinquefoils Ermin, the Figures of the Earl of *Mellent*. And *Sanford* in his Genealogical Hiſtory tells us, that Sir *Geoffry Cornwal* having taken Priſoner the Duke of *Bretaign*, had given him in Reward that Duke's Arms, being *Ermin*, which he made the Field of his own Arms, which before was *Argent*, and placed in it his own *Lion Rampant Gules*. Sir *George Mackenzie* tells us, in his *Manuſcript of the Nobility of* Scotland, that *Macklellan* of *Bomby*, for killing a *Moor*, who with a Party made frequent Deſcents into *Galloway*, amongſt other Rewards, obtained Licence to carry a *Moor's Head on the Point of a Dagger*, and was after uſed for the *Creſt* of the Family. Such another *Creſt* was carry'd by the Family of *Lauder* of *Hatton* upon the like Account.

Since I am treating here of the Cauſes and Reaſons of the Change of Arms of Old, I ſhall add here the ancient Practice of the younger Sons of Sovereign Princes being of the like Nature, in not carrying their Fathers entire Arms with congruent Differences, as the younger Sons of Subjects did then and now; the Reaſon given by Heraulds is, that *Sovereign Arms* were looked upon as ſacred Enſigns of *Authority* and *Power*, which no Subject, however ſo high, durſt preſume to aſſume; and theſe of Subjects but as *Teſſera's* of their Blood. And the younger Sons of *Sovereigns* being *Subjects*, did only take a ſmall Part of their Fathers *Sovereign Arms*, that they might be diſtinguiſhed from their Fathers *Royal Enſigns*, and more eminently from other *Subjects*. This was the general Cuſtom all *Europe* over, and even ſome of them carried nothing of the Royal Enſign more than the unlawful Children did; which Practice I ſhall illuſtrate by the following Examples, and ſhew the Time when they came firſt to carry the *Entire Arms* of their Fathers, with their *ordinary Differences*, as alſo the Practice of the illegitimate Sons of Princes.

To

To begin then at Home with the Practice of younger Sons and Brothers of our Kings, which I presume was the same with the *French*, of which immediately, because of our Correspondence, Intimacy and Alliance with that Nation.

The eldest Bearing of the younger Brothers or Sons of the Kings of *Scotland* that I have come to the Knowledge of, is that of *David*'s Earl of *Huntingtoun* and *Garrioch*, Brother to King *William*, both Grandsons of King *David* I. he did not use the *Entire Arms* of his Grandfather, or Brother, but a small Part of them, *viz. Argent an Escutcheon within a double Tressure, flower'd and counterflower'd Gules*, [*Plate* 1. *Fig.* 1.] the last Figure being a Part of the Royal Bearing to show his *Princely Descent*, being a Part of the Royal Ensign. The *Escutcheon*, says Sir *John Ferne*, did represent him as the Shield of his Country, in his Brother the King's Absence, and his Valour when he was abroad with his Countrymen in the *Holy War*: And the Reason for having the *Field* of his Arms *Argent*, (and not of the Metal *Or*, that of *Scotland*) because it was the *Field of Arms* of his Grandmother *Maud*, Daughter of *Waltheoff* Earl of *Northumberland* and *Huntingtoun*, which was charged with a *Lion saliant Azure, and a chief Gules*, so blazoned by the above-named Author. These Arms of Earl *David*'s are an ancient Instance of a compos'd Coat.

I have taken these Arms of *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun* from the *English* Writers, as Sir *John Fern* and others: As for his Seal of Arms, I never met with it. I have seen a private Manuscript, which gives to him *Or three Piles, issuing from the Chief conjoined by the Points in base Gules*, to represent the Three Passion-Nails which he took, to shew he was in the *Holy Land*; but I choise rather the former Authority, for these Piles belonged to his Natural Son *David* Lord *Brechin*, who might have been with his Father in the *Holy Land*, and so might have assumed those Figures,

(which

(which his Succeſſors continued) ſince by the Cuſtom at that Time no natural Children could carry the *Arms* of their *Fathers* with *Marks of Illegittimation*, as now. This *David* took his *Name* and *Title* from the Barony of *Brechin*, which was a Part of the Royal Appanage before it was given to Earl *David* of *Huntingtoun*, and who gave it to his natural Son *David* Lord *Brechin*: His Son was *William*, who deſigns himſelf in private Writs, Willielmus *de* Brechin, *filius* David *de* Brechin, *filius Comitis* David. This *William* left a Son *David de Brechin*, who is mentioned in many private Writs, and in the Letter of the Nobility of the Kingdom to the Pope, *Anno* 1320, who carried the foreſaids Arms, but thereafter having conſpired with divers others againſt King *Robert* the *Bruce*, he was beheaded for Treaſon; he left only a Daughter, who was married to Sir *David Barclay* of *Cairny*, by whom he had Sir *David Barclay* of *Brechin*, and a Daughter *Margaret*, married to Sir *David Fleming* of *Biggar*, the Earl of *Wigton's Progenitor*, to whom ſhe had a Daughter who was married in the Reign of King *Robert* II. to Sir *Thomas Maule* of *Panmure*, who was killed at the Battel of *Hairlaw*, of whom are deſcended the Earls of *Panmure*, whoſe Deſcents are fully documented in that elaborate Treatiſe, *Of the Peerage of* Scotland, by Mr. *George Crawford*, which is now in the *Preſs*. But to return,

Sandford, in his *Genealogical Hiſtory of the Kings of* England, gives us the *Arms* of *Richard* Earl of *Poictiers* and *Cornwal*, ſecond Son of *John* King of *England*; who had nothing of his Father's Royal Enſigns, but were compoſed of the Arms of his two *Noble Feus*, *viz. Argent a Lion Rampant Gules crowned Or*, (the Arms of *Poictiers*) *ſurrounded with a Border Sable Bezantee Or*, (the Arms of *Cornwal*) and which were on his Seal of Arms appended to Inſtruments *Anno* 1226.

Such Practice we find in the Royal Family of *France*, much about the foreſaid Times where the younger Sons of

of *France* took nothing from the Sovereign Enſign but the Tinctures, *Or and Azure*, with which they tinctured the Armorial Figures of their *Feus* or *Appanages*, which they poſſeſſed by Grant or Marriage, and ſome of them did not ſo much as uſe the Tinctures of *France*. As *Robert* Earl of *Dreux* a younger Son of *France*, for the Arms of his Appanage carry'd *Chequee*, which he tinctured *Or* and *Azure*, (to ſhew his Royal Deſcent from *France*) within a *Border Gules*; and his Deſcendant *Peter* Earl of *Dreux* carry'd the ſame, who married *Alixa* Heireſs of the Dutchy of *Bretaign*, whoſe Arms were *Ermin*, which he added to his own by way of a *Canton*; for the Uſe of compoſing Arms was then in Requeſt, and his Son *John de Dreux* Duke of *Bretaign* continued the ſame, as on his Seal of Arms given by *Sandford* in his before-mentioned Hiſtory, he married *Beatrix*, ſecond Daughter to *Henry* III. of *England*, and their fourth Son *John* who was Earl of *Richmond*, charged the *Border Gules with the Lions of* England, to ſhew his Deſcent from a Daughter of that Kingdom, and this alſo is another ancient Inſtance of a *compoſed Bearing*.

Henry Third, Son of *Henry* the Firſt of *France*, *Earl of Vermandois*, carried only *Chequee Argent and Gules*, and nothing of the Arms of *France*; ſo did his younger Brother *Peter* the Fifth Son of that King, who marry'd *Iſobel* Lady of *Courtney* and *Montagris*, he and his Iſſue carry'd only her Arms, *viz. Or, Three Torteaux Gules.*

The Arms of *Burgundy*, *Ancient*, an Appanage of the younger Sons of *France*, were only of the *Tinctures of France*, being *Bendy Or* and *Azur*, which Appanage *Henry the Firſt* erected into a *Dutchy* in Favours of his Brother *Robert* in the Year 1032. whoſe Race continued carrying the ſame Arms, till the Year 1363, that it returned to the Crown, then *John* King of *France* gave it to his Fourth Son, who carry'd *Azur Semee Flower de Liſes Or, within a Border Gobonated Argent and Gules*, for *Burgundy Modern*, which he

he quartered with *Burgundy Ancient*, the Cuſtom of quartering Arms being then in Faſhion, and the younger Sons of Sovereigns had begun to carry the Royal Enſigns of their Fathers, with one or other of the *Honourable Ordinaries* for *Difference*.

As for the firſt Practice of the Sons of *England*, in carrying the entire Arms of that Kingdom with *Labels*, or other differencing Marks, ſome *Engliſh* Heraulds have given out, that *Jeoffry* Earl of *Bretaign* and Earl of *Richmond*, Fourth Son of *Henry* II. of *England*, (who began his Reign in the Year 1153.) was the Firſt that carry'd the Arms of *England*, with a *Label of five Points Argent*, for his Diſtinction; but *Sandford* denies it, and tells us, that the *Label* or *Lambel*, a filial Difference, was not ſo ſoon uſed in *England*, but in the Year 1273. he gives us the Arms of *Edmond* Earl of *Lancaſter*, ſecond Son of King *Henry* III. and Brother to *Edward* I. which were theſe of *England* then, *Gules, three Lions paſſant guardant Or*, [as in the Plate of the Arms of *Britain*, *Fig.* 7.] *with a Label of three Points Azure, charged with three Flower-de-liſes Or*, upon the Account his Mother was a Daughter of *France*, and ſo after it became the Cuſtom for all the Iſſue of the Kings of *England*, to carry the Arms of *England* either with *Labels* or *Borders*, which were charged with their maternal Figures, a frequent Practice there to hold forth the maternal Deſcent, by Pieces taken from their Mothers Arms.

I cannot but take Notice here, that when the Branches of the Royal Family of *England*, ended in Heireſſes who married with other Noble Families in *England*, they tranſmitted the *Royal Enſign* to their Iſſue, who were ſo fond of it, that they diſcontinued the carrying their *paternal Arms*, and carried only theſe of their *Mothers*, not only before the Cuſtom of marſhalling Arms in *England*, which began with Subjects in the latter End of the Reign of King *Edward* III. but even after the Cuſtom of *Marſhalling*, of which are

these following Instances. *Thomas* Earl of *Norfolk* Fifth Son of King *Edward* I. carry'd the Arms of *England*, *viz. Gules, three Lions passant guardant Or*, with a *Label of three Points Argent*, had only one Daughter his Heir, who was married to *Moubray* Duke of *Norfolk*, their Son disused the Arms of the Name of *Moubray*, *viz. Gules, a Lion Rampant Argent*, and carried only these of his Mother above blazon'd. The same did the Family of *Holland* Earls of *Kent*, and Dukes of *Surry*, as descended by the Mother-side from the Heiress of *Edmond Woodstock* Earl of *Kent*, another younger Son of *Edward* I. the Arms of *England* as above blazoned, within a *Border Argent*; yet these two Families did soon afterwards quarter them with their *paternal Bearings*, which they reassumed again when *Marshalling* was in full Request.

I cannot but give another Instance here in carrying only the maternal Arms, especially those of the Royal Family, and that with an Approbation of the *College of Heraulds* for doing the same, not only after the Use of *Marshalling*, but after a Custom of the same Family of *Quartering* many Coats together; and as in the Case of *Edmond* 5th Earl of *Stafford*, who married *Anne* Sister and Heir of *Humphrey Plantagenet* Earl of *Buckingham*, Son of *Thomas* of *Woodstock* Earl of *Buckingham*, 7th Son of *Edward* III. who carried, France *and* England *Quarterly within a Border Argent*, which *Edmond* Earl of *Stafford*, upon the account of his Marriage with *Anne*, *empaled* those Arms of her Father with his own, which were, *Or, a Cheveron Gules*, but their Son *Humphry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham* disused his paternal Arms, and carried only those of his Mother, England *and* France *quarterly within a Border Argent*, as did his Son and Grandson *Henry Stafford*, who had an *Act* or *Minute* for so doing, recorded in the College of *Arms*, *Lib.* 1. *Fol.* 15. as *Sandford* gives us in his Genealogical History thus: *That in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King* Edward IV. *the Thirteenth*

teenth Year of his Reign, on the 18*th Day of* February, *it was concluded in the Chapter of the Office of* Arms, *That where a Nobleman is descended lineally heritably to Three or Four Coats, and afterwards to a Coat near to the King, and of the Royal Blood, may for his most Honour bear the same Coat alone, and no lower Coat of Honour to be Quartered therewith, as my Lord* Henry *Duke of* Buckingham, &c. *is descended of the Coat and Array to* Thomas *of* Woodstock *Duke of* Gloceſter, *Son to King* Edward III. *he may bear that Dukes Coat alone, and was so concluded by* Clarenceaux *King of Arms,* March *King of Arms,* Guien *King of Arms,* Windsor *Herauld,* Faulcon *Herauld, and* Heryfoord *Herauld.*

Yet notwithſtanding of this Sentence or Warrant, I find none in *England* of the like Deſcent by the Mother-ſide from the Royal Family of *England,* to have carried the entire Arms of that Kingdom with a Filial Difference, without *Quartering* them with others, ſo long after the Cuſtom of *Marſhalling* was in Uſe. And I obſerve, that this Duke *Henry*'s Son, *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham,* did not carry thoſe of *Woodſtock* alone, but *quartered* them with others, as *Quarterly,* 1. *Woodſtock.* 2. *Bohun* Earl of *Harryſoord.* 3. *Bohun* of *Northampton;* and 4. The Arms of *Stafford,* as on his Seal of Arms given us by *Sandford.* So much then for the lawful Sons of *England,* in carrying the *Armories* of that Kingdom.

As for the Practice of the younger Sons of the Royal Families of *Scotland,* in carrying the entire Arms of the Kingdom, there have been no younger Sons that did come to any Age to be known by Arms, to me, ſince *David* I's Time; except *David* Earl of *Huntington,* of whom before, till the Reign of the *Stuarts;* for *Robert* the *Bruce* carried maternal Arms only, *Argent, a Saltire and chief Gules,* as did ſome of his Progenitors in marrying *Annan* the Heireſs of *Annandale,* diſus'd their Paternal; thoſe of *Bruce* of *Skelton, Ar-*

gent a Lion Rampant Azure, which all their Descendants did, and continue yet to carry the *Saltire and Chief*, as Armorial Figures of the Name of *Bruce*. But *Bruce* Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, and *Ailsborough* in *England*, added those of *Bruce* of *Skelton*, the old paternal Coat just now blazon'd by way of a *Canton upon the Chief Gules*.

When *Robert* the *Bruce* came to the Throne, he assum'd the *Sovereign Ensign*; he left behind him a Son *David*, who was also King by the Name of *David* II. who died without Issue, and a Daughter *Marjory Bruce*, who was married to *Walter*, *High Stewart* of *Scotland*, she bore to him *Robert Stewart* of *Scotland* and Earl of *Strathern*, who succeeded his Uncle King *David* II. in the Year 1370. Upon his Accession to the Throne he laid aside his own Arms, *Or, a Fess chequee Azure and Argent*, and carry'd those of the Sovereignty. His eldest Son *John* by *Elizabeth Muir* his first Wife, was come to the Age of a Man, before his Father was King, and was stiled, Lord of *Kyle*; he then carried the *Stuarts* Arms, *Or, a Fess chequee Azure and Argent, with a Label of the last.* [*Plate* 1. *Fig.* 3.] In the first Year of his Father's Reign he was created Earl of *Carrick*, and then he added to the *Fesse chequee, a Lion Naissant, all within a double Tressure counterflower'd Gules*, [*Fig.* 4.] to intimate his Right to the Crown, and afterwards he carried the entire Arms of the Kingdom, with the filial Difference of a *Label of three Points*, [*Fig.* 5.] as is evident by the Impressions of his Seals appended to Charters; so that it was then beginning to be customary, as I observe, for the Sons of our Kings, to carry their Father's *Sovereign Arms*; he succeeded his Father in the Kingdom by the Name of *Robert* III. and his Son *David* Duke of *Rothsay* carried also the Arms of *Scotland*. *Walter* Earl of *Athol* a younger Son of King *Robert* II. by his second Wife *Euphem Ross*, carried the *plain Arms of* Scotland *within a Border chequee*, [*Plate* 1. *Fig.* 6.] as on his Seal of Arms, which I have seen appended to

to a Charter of his Niece *Euphem Stuart*, Daughter and Heir of *David Stuart* Earl of *Strathern*, *Anno* 1389.

Yet *Robert Steuart* an elder Brother, third Son of King *Robert* II. and Brother-german to King *Robert* the III. when he was Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, carried the Arms of *Steuart*, having the Fess Chequee surmounted with a Lion Rampant on his Seal of Arms, [*Fig.* 7.] and when afterwards Duke of *Albany* in the Year 1403, his Seal of Arms was Quarterly 1. and 4. a Lion Rampant without the Tressure, (and whether that was the Lion of *Scotland*, or that for the Earldom of *Fife* I cannot be positive, but since it took Place of the Fess Chequee, it is probable it was the Lion of *Scotland*) 2. and 3. a Fess Cheque for *Steuart*, with a Label of five Points. His second Son *John Steuart* was by his Uncle King *Robert* the III. created Earl of *Buchan Anno* 1402, he had first on his Seal of Arms, [as *Fig.* 9.] *Quarterly* 1. *and* 4. *a Fess Chequee for* Steuart, 2. *and* 3. *three Garbs*, (it is to be observed by the Reader, that when I give a Blazon from Seals, I do not give the Tinctures, because they are not to be discovered there: But at other Places as they occur again from Records, then I give the Tinctures) afterwards he had on his Seal Quarterly 1. and 4. the Royal Arms of *Scotland* only without any Addition, 2. and 3. *Three Garbs Or*, for the Earldom of *Buchan*, which I have seen appended to a Charter of his, wherein he is designed *Earl* of *Buchan*, Lord *Kinedward* Constable of *France*, and *Chamberlain* of *Scotland*, granted to Sir *Alexander Forbes* and *Elizabeth Douglass* his Spouse, of the Lands of *Blacktoun* and others therein-mentioned, dated at *Stirling* the Tenth of *December* 1423. He left behind him only one Daughter, Lady *Jean Steuart* his Heir, who was married to *George* Lord *Seton*, from whom are lineally descended the Lords of that Family afterwards Earls of *Wintoun*, who have been in Use as Representatives of that Noble Branch of the Royal Family, not only to marshall the Arms of the Earldom of *Buchan* with their own,

own, but sometimes those also of the Royal Family, which are to be seen curiously emboss'd and illuminated on the Roof of *Samson's* Hall in the House of *Seton*, by Order of *George* Lord *Seton* in the Year 1524, but more particularly afterwards of this Noble Family.

All the younger Sons of our Kings, since King *Robert* the II. have been in Use to carry the Sovereign Ensign for their Arms (with suitable Differences or without such) entire when quartered with Arms of their Noble Feus, of which in another Chapter.

As for the Daughters of Sovereigns, it was their Practice to carry the entire Arms of their Fathers without any Diminution or Difference, and they might have been empaled for a Time with the Arms of their Husbands, but could not be transmitted to their Issue, they not being Heiresses and Representatives of Families: For Instance, King *Robert* the II. had seven Daughters, married to Noble Families with us, *Mariota* married to *John Dunbar* Earl of *Murray*, *Margaret* to *John* of *Yla*, *Thomas* high Constable of *Scotland* married another Daughter, as did *John Lindsay* of *Glenesk*, *Douglass* Earl of *Niddisdale* married *Ægidia* another Daughter of King *Robert* the II. and had with her only one Daughter, called the *Fair Maid of Nithsdale*, who married *Henry de Sancto Claro*, with whom he got the Earldom of *Nithsdale*, but his Successors exchanged it with King *James* the II. for the Earldom of *Cathness*. *John Lyon* of *Glames* married another Daughter of King *Robert* the II's, and another of that King's Daughters by his Queen *Euphem Ross* was married to the *Douglass*. Yet the Issue of these Marriages, and others who have matched since with Daughters of our Kings, have never quartered with their paternal Arms those of the Sovereign upon the Account of their Mothers, but several of those Families have been allowed as a Sign of their Royal Alliance, to carry a Part of the Royal Bearing, *viz.*

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The double Treſſure round their paternal Figures, of which more particularly afterwards.

Before I come to a Cloſe, I ſhall ſpeak a little of the Practice of Natural Sons of Sovereigns, in carrying the Arms of their Fathers, which was not ſo ſoon in *Britain* as that of the lawful Children.

William Peverel, Natural Son of *William* the *Conqueror*, carried nothing of his ſuppos'd Father's Enſign, however ſo highly dignify'd, neither did *Robert* natural Son of *Henry* I. of *England* carry any Part of his Father's but *Or, three Cheverons Gules*, and which his Son *William* Earl of *Gloceſter* uſed, which alſo went with his Daughter and Heir *Aliſia*, Wife to *Richard* Earl of *Clare*, and their Son *Gilbert de Clare*, in Right of his Mother, was Earl of *Gloceſter*, diſus'd the Arms of his Father, *viz. Gules a Canton Argent*, and carry'd only thoſe of his Mother; but his Succeſſors afterwards, when *Compoſing* and *Marſhalling* was in uſe, brought the Arms of *Clare* back again, and marſhall'd them with the other.

William Longeſpee, natural Son of *Henry* II. begot on the Fair *Roſamund*, was made Earl of *Salisbury* by King *Richard* I. *Anno* 1196; he married *Ela* the Daughter and Heir of *William Fitzpatrick* Earl of *Salisbury*, took the Arms of his Father-in-law, *viz. Azure, ſix Lions Rampant Argent*, 3, 2, and 1. as *Sandford* tells us from his Voucher, and that on his Seal, and his Son's, another *William Longeſpee*, on the one Side was a Shield with *Six Lions*, and on the Reverſe a *Long Sword*, having Reference to his Name, which ſignified the ſame.

Sir *John Clermont*, natural Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, ſecond Son of *Henry* IV. began to carry a Part of his Father's Arms, who carry'd *France* quartered with *England*, with a *Label Ermin charged with Cantons Gules*; he carried *parted per Cheveron Gules and Azure, in Chief two Lions Rampant guardant Or, and a Frontee*, being a little different

rent from the Lions of *England*, which his Father carried.

The first Bastard that I have observed carry the entire Arms of their Father with a Bastard *Bar*, or *Baton*, in *England*, was a natural Daughter of *Humphry* Duke of *Glocester*, 4th Son of King *Henry* IV. whose Arms were *France* and *England* quarterly, within a *Border componee Argent and Sable*, which his natural Daughter *Antigone* carried, with a *Baton sinister* Azure. The next was *Arthur Plantagenet* natural Son of King *Edward* IV. carried his Father's Arms entire, *bruised with a Baton sinister*; he was created Viscount of *Lisly* by *Henry* VIII.

The Natural Children of the Kings of *Scotland* had neither Names nor Arms of Old from the Royal Family, but such as were altogether different, and these they obtained upon several Accounts; as by Marriage: *Robert*, Natural Son of King *William*, having married the Heiress of *Lundie* of That-ill, he and his Issue took upon them the Name and Arms of that Family, *viz. Palee of Six Argent and Gules, over all on a Bend Azure Three Cushions of the First*, which they have of late disused, and carry the Arms of *Scotland* within a Border *gobenated Argent and Azure*, as the Natural Sons of our Kings have been in use to do since the Reign of King *James* II.

The Natural Sons of the Royal Family, of the Sirnames of *Bruce* and *Stuart*, were in use to carry the proper Arms of the Name, with the ordinary *Brisures* of Illegitimation, of which I have treated before, and of their wearing out by many lawful Descents, as in the Bearing of several Families of those Names yet extant, who carry the Arms of *Bruce* or *Stuart*, with the Differences of lawful Children, and some have no Mark of Cadency at all but the plain Arms of *Bruce* or *Stuart*, upon which they have so far presumed, being overlook'd by our Heraulds. And again, on the other Hand, the proper Arms of the Name of *Stuart* being disused by

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the lawful Children of our Kings ſince the Reigns of *Robert* II. and III. and have taken the Royal Arms for their paternal ones; the natural Sons of our Kings, in Imitation of them, ſince the Reigns of *James* II. and III. have alſo taken the Royal Arms, with their *Briſures* of Illegitimation.

I have treated, I think, ſufficiently of the *ancient Uſe of Armories*, yet before I proceed to the *modern regular Way of Marſhalling them*, I ſhall ſpeak here a little of *Compoſed Arms*, and of a Method uſed of Old of carrying many Coats of Arms not in one Shield, but in different and diſtinct ones, upon one Seal of Arms.

CHAP. IV.

Of Compoſed Arms, *and Collateral ones.*

TO go along with all the Periods of the Improvement of Armories, I cannot but inſiſt a little on *Compoſed Arms* (which I have mentioned before) and on *Collateral ones*, before I come to *quartering* or *marſhalling* many entire Arms in one Shield.

To *compoſe Arms*, is by adding to one's proper Bearing ſome Part of the Arms of another Family, or other Additament of Honour, in one Shield, without Diſtinction of Quarters.

This Practice was in uſe before *Marſhalling*, and founded upon the ſame Reaſons, given before, of laying aſide old Arms and taking up new ones, and compoſing the one with the other, as by ſeveral Inſtances given in the former Chapter.

Which Practice is ſtill frequent with us, not only by Chiefs and Heads of Families, to ſhew their Alliance with other Families, but alſo very frequent with Cadets (younger Brothers) by adding to their paternal Bearings ſome Part of their *Mothers Arms*, to ſhew their maternal Deſcent, and to difference themſelves from other Cadets of the ſame Family: This way of Differencing is much approven of by *Dugdale* in his ancient Uſage of Arms, who recommends this way to his Countrymen; *For*, ſays he, *it not only ſerveth to unite the Families which have matched together in Love and Amity, and thereby worketh the like Effect; but beſide it ſheweth the Certainty of the Deſcending of the ſaid younger Brothers out of both the Houſes, and giveth Knowledge of the Time thereof.*

This Way may ſhew the Time of Deſcent by Marriage, but does not point out the *Seniority* of many Brothers of one Marriage, without the Aſſiſtance of the known Marks of *Cadency*, and eſpecially the *Minute Differences*, which I have fully ſpoke to in my former Eſſay; yet the Way is commendable, and has been generally practiſed in *Europe*, and particularly in *Britain*, by younger Brothers, who have added one or moe of their maternal Figures, to difference themſelves from their elder Brothers, as *Gordon* of *Glaſtirem*, a ſecond Brother of the Family of *Huntly*, added a *Cinquefoil* in the Centre of his paternal Coat, which Figure belong'd to his Mother who was a *Frazer*; *Arburthnet* of *Fiddeſs*, a Son of *Arburthnet* of That-ilk, upon the account his Mother was of the Family of *Frazer*, carries the Arms of the Viſcount of *Arbuthnet*, *viz. Azure a Creſcent between three Stars Argent*, which for his Difference he places within an

Orle

Orle of Cinquefoils of the laſt, anciently call'd *Frazes*, *i. e.* Strawberry Leaves.

Alexander Leſly of *Wardis*, a younger Son of *William Leſly* of *Kincraigy*, by his Wife *Agnes Irvine* Daughter to the Laird of *Drum*, carried for Arms, *Argent on a Bend Azur, betwixt two Holly Leaves Vert, three Buckles Or*, the the Leaves being the Figures of his Mother's Bearing, as in Mr. *Pont*'s *Manuſcript of Blazons*, which as they occur will be afterwards marked at the End of his Blazons by the Letters *P*'s MS. ſignifying *Pont*'s Manuſcript.

The Right Honourable the Lord *Balmerinoch* is known by his Difference, to be deſcended of a younger Son of *Robert* Lord *Elphingſton*, Chief of his Name, (whoſe Armorial Enſigns are *Argent a Cheveron Sable betwixt three Boars Heads eraz'd Gules armed of the Firſt*) and his Lady *Sarah Monteith* Daughter to Sir *John Monteith* of *Kerſe*, becauſe he charges his *Cheveron* with *Buckles*, which was a Part of his maternal Bearing; his Lordſhip's Bearing is, *Argent on a Cheveron Sable betwixt three Boars Heads Gules, as many Buckles Or.* [*Plate* 1. *Fig.* 11.]

Several Families of the Sirname of *Roſe* who carry *Water Budgets*, have compoſed them with the Figures of other Families. As *Roſe* of Eaſter-*Kinſauns*, carried *Or, a Feſs Chequee Argent and Azur* (for the Name of *Stuart*) *betwixt two Water Budgets Sable in Chief, and a Star in baſe Sable*, which I have ſeen appended to a Diſcharge, *Anno* 1387.

Roſe of *Kilravock*, another ancient Baron, bears *Or, a Boar's Head couped Gules, betwixt three water Budgets Sable*, becauſe one of the Family married an Heireſs of the Name of *Chiſholm*.

Several of the Sirname of *Watſon* have maternal Figures added to their proper ones, *Trees*: *Alexander Watſon* of *Wallace-Craigie* ſometime Provoſt of *Dundee*, and his honoured Grandchild *Alexander Watſon* of *Wallace-Craigie*, *Argent an Oak Tree growing out of a Mount proper, ſur-*

mounted of a Feſs Azur, charged with a Star of the Firſt.

Halyburton of *Pitcur*, a younger Son of the Family of the Lord *Halyburton*, carried *Or, on a Bend Azur betwixt three Boars Heads eraz'd Sable as many Lozenges of the Firſt.* The Boarheads ſhew his maternal Deſcent from the *Chiſholms*, whoſe Heireſs they married, and with her got the Right to the Lands of *Pitcur*; he is now Chief of the Name.

By theſe maternal Figures we cannot know whether theſe be 2d, 3d, 4th or 5th Brothers, without other known Marks of *Cadency* or *Minute Differences*, ſuch as the *Lambel*, *Creſcent*, *Molet*, *Martlet*, *&c.* without which *Cadets* are hardly diſtinguiſhed from *Principals*, who have likewiſe been in uſe to add to their *Bearings* a Part of their Mothers Arms Heireſſes, to ſhew a Noble Deſcent and Alliance, and by whom they have got Riches and Lands, as alſo upon other Accounts, as afterwards. Thus, the Right Honourable *Maxwel* Earl of *Nithſdale* places on his *Saltier* a *Hedge-hog Or.* to perpetuate the Family of the Lord *Harris*, of which afterward.

Falconer of *Hackerton* carried of Old for Arms, *Gules, three Hawk Lures Or*, afterwards they were altered to *Or, a Falcon's Head proper, iſſuing out of a Man's Heart Gules between three Stars Azur*, becauſe one of the Family marry'd a Daughter of *Douglaſs* Earl of *Angus*, of whom they are deſcended, the *Heart* and the *Stars* being the Figures of *Douglaſs*; which Blazon is illuminate in the Houſe of *Falahall* in the Year 1604: But now this Family, Chief of the Name, carrieth *Azur a Falcon diſplay'd between three Stars* [Fig. 12.] *Argent, on its Breaſt a Man's Heart proper.*

Cockburn of *Ormiſton* places a *Feſs Chequee* between his *Three Cocks*, becauſe his Predeceſſors got the Lands of *Ormiſton*, by marrying *Lindſay* Heireſs of *Ormiſton*, which I ſpoke to in my former Eſſay.

I am not to inſiſt here in multiplying many Inſtances of Families compoſing their Coats of Arms with the Figures of other Families, to ſhew their Alliance or Differences as Cadets, having ſufficiently treated that Way in my former Eſſay on Marks of Cadency. But to proceed to the Method of Marſhalling many entire Coats of Arms in one Shield; before I get the Length, I cannot but take Notice here of a Method uſed of old of carrying ſeveral Coats of Arms, not in one Shield, but in different and diſtinct ones, or other Pieces of Military Furniture.

For as I ſaid before, Arms were not only look'd upon as Enſigns of Honour, but as Marks of Noble Deſcent, Alliances, of Property to Territories, Offices and of other valuable Things in their Poſſeſſion, or of their Right or Pretenſion to them, and they were not as now carried in one Shield, but often chang'd them, carrying ſometimes one, ſometimes another, which I have already demonſtrated, and now I ſhall ſhew they carry'd them alſo in different and diſtinct Shields and other Military Furniture, upon their Seals of Arms, which gave Occaſion for Seals, to be made with two *Sides*, a *Face* and a *Reverſe*: The *Face*, where a Man is repreſented in a Throne or on Horſeback, with a Shield of Arms is called the Royal and Equeſtrian Side of the Seal, and the other Side, as I juſt now ſaid, the *Reverſe*. On both Sides (before the Uſe of marſhalling) there were diſtinct Arms, on the *Equeſtrian Side*, where a Man is repreſented on Horſeback in his *Surcoat*, upon which were *Arms*, and on the *Capariſſons* of his Horſe were other Arms, and on the *Shield* or *Buckler* on his Arm there were different Arms, and on the *Reverſe*, another Shield of Arms accompanied with other Shields of Arms, commonly call'd *Collateral Shields*, becauſe at the Sides of the principal or paternal Shield, which they accompany, (as yet to be ſeen on Foreign Coins, ſuch as Dollars, *&c.*) To illuſtrate this Practice, I ſhall bring a few Examples from *Olivarius Vredius's* Collections

Collections of the Seals of the Earls of *Flanders*, from our own Country, and from *Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory of England*. *Baldwin* Count of *Haynault* and *Marquis of Namure*, his Seal of Arms had two Sides, *Face* and *Reverſe*, on the firſt, was a Man on Horſeback brandiſhing a Sword, and about his Neck hung a Shield of Arms *Bendy Siniſter of ſix Pieces* for the Earldom of *Haynault*, and on the *Reverſe* was on a Shield of Arms, two *Cheverons* for the *Marquis of Namure*, Anno 1178, he married *Margaret* Siſter and Heir of *Philip Earl of Flanders*, ſhe bore to him *Baldwin Earl of Flanders*, who left two Heireſſes, *Jean* and *Margaret*, the firſt married to *Ferdinand* Son of *Sanctius* King of *Luſitania*, *Anno* 1211, he had on his Seal of Arms on the one Side, a Man on Horſeback, in his Coat-armour (or Sur-coat) *Burruly of ten Pieces*, the Arms of *Luſitania*, and on his left Arm a Shield charg'd with the *Lion of Flanders*, and on the other Side of the Seal, the *Reverſe*, was a Shield charg'd with three *Cheverons*, the ancient Arms of *Hannonia*, ſo that there were three diſtinct Coats of Arms upon one Seal.

William Lord of *Dampetra* Earl of *Flanders*, by his Wife *Margaret* the other Co-heir ſurviving of the above *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, his Seal, *Anno* 1247, had one Side Equeſtrian, and on his left Arm the Shield of Arms of *Flanders* charg'd with the *Lion* of that Country, and the ſame *Lion* on the Capariſſons of his Horſe; and on the other Side the Shield of Arms of the Lordſhip of *Dampetra*, *two Leopards*. *Robert* Earl of *Flanders*, *Anno* 1264, had on the Reverſe of his Seal the Shield of Arms of *Flanders*, between two leſſer Collateral Eſcutcheons containing the Arms of *Bethun* and *Teneremund*; and *Ludovick* Earl of *Flanders* his Seal, *Anno* 1382 had his *Eſcutcheon* of *Flanders* accompanied with Four Collateral Shields of the Arms of Countries belonging to him.

It

It appears then that the Cuſtom of Marſhalling ſeveral Arms in one Shield, was not then in Uſe with the Earls of *Flanders* till the *Burgundian* Race, which began in *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* a younger Son of *John* King of *France*, who was the firſt that quartered, as is obſerved before, the Arms of *Burgundy Modern* with theſe of *Burgundy Ancient*, he married *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of the above *Lodovick* Earl of *Flanders*, he dimidiated his Arms with thoſe of his Wife, of which in the following Chapter. Other great Men in that Country, and in the Countries near thereto, continued all the Arms they had Right to, being more than theſe in the above Examples, placed them at the Sides and round their proper Arms in the Middle, which are called *Collateral Shields of Arms*; which Practice was, and is yet frequent with the Princes of *Germany* of which the Curious may ſatisfy themſelves in looking upon *Olivarius Uredius de Sigillis Comitum Flandriæ*, from whom I ſhall proceed to ſuch another Practice at home, by giving a few Inſtances, to put an End to this Chapter.

The Practice of Collateral Shields was in *Scotland* before the Uſe of Marſhalling was frequent, as appears by the Seal of Arms of *Walter Leſly*, who married *Euphan Roſs*, eldeſt Daughter and one of the Co-heirs of *William* Earl of *Roſs*, appended to a Charter of his, *Anno* 1375, upon which were three Shields of Arms, that in the Middle between two Collateral ones, had the Arms of the Earldom of *Roſs*, *Three Lions Rampant*, that on the right Side was the Shield of Arms of *Leſly*, having a *Bend charged with three Buckles*, and on the left was a Shield with *three Garbs*, for the Name of *Cuming* or the Country of *Buchan*, [*Fig.* 13. *Plate* 1.] I have ſeen all theſe Arms on a Seal *formally quartered*, a few Years after the 1375, of which in another Place.

By the Favour of Mr. *George Crawford* a Gentleman of Learning and Probity, who with great Scrutiny and Veracity

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is now publiſhing an Hiſtorical and Genealogical Account of the *Peerage of Scotland*, which will certainly very much oblige his Country, I have ſeen ſome Seals of Arms, one of which having three Shields of Arms, I ſhall here take notice of, ſuitable to the Subject I'm treating; it is appended to a Charter of *William Keith* Mariſhal of *Scotland*, and *Margaret Frazer* his Spouſe, to *Robert Keith* their Son, of the Barony of *Strachan* in the Sheriffdom of *Kincardin*, the 10th of *September* 1375, which ends thus, *In cujus rei Teſtimonium Sigilla Noſtra conſimiliter ſunt appenſa*, which is ingraven, [*Plate* 1. *Fig.* 14.] where within three Semicircles, are three Shields, the firſt, that of *Keith Mariſhal, on a Chief three Palets*, on the other *ſix Cinquefoils diſpoſed* 3, 2, *and* 1. which was for his Lady, and the third had moe Cinquefoils; but upon what Account I know not.

The Seal of *Eupham Roſs* ſecond Wife to King *Robert* II. upon which, as Queen, ſhe is repreſented in a Chair of State, at her right Hand, is the Shield of Arms of *Scotland*, and at her left Hand that of the Earldom of *Roſs* her paternal Coat, being *Three Lions Rampant.*

I have alſo ſeen the Seal of *Eupham Steuart* Daughter and Heir of *David* Earl of *Strathern*, eldeſt Son of King *Robert* II. by his ſecond Wife *Eupham Roſs*, appended to a Charter of Confirmation of her's of the Date 1389, wherein ſhe is deſigned *Euſam Seneſcal Comitſſa Palatina de Strathern*, confirming the Donations made by *Malcolm Drummond* to Sir *David Murray* of ſeveral Lands in the Earldom of *Strathern*, with the Conſent of her two Uncles, *Walter Steuart* Lord of *Brechin*, afterwards Earl of *Athole*, and Sir *David Lindſay* of *Glenesk*, to which Charter all their Seals were appended with the Counteſs's in the Middle, having on the one Side the Picture of a Woman at Length, holding by each Hand a Shield, that in the Right was charged with *two Cheverons*, on the other by the left was a *Feſs Chequee* for *Steuart*, which two Arms were afterwards compoſed

compoſed together in one Shield by her Succeſſors of the Name of *Graham*, and quartered with the Arms of thoſe of that Name, of which afterwards.

The like Practice was with the *Engliſh*, as in *Sandford*'s above-named Hiſtory, where the Seal of Arms of *Eleanor* Queen to *Edward* I. being a Daughter of the King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, on the one Side of the Seal was her Effigies between a *Caſtle* and a *Lion* at her right Side, and a *Lion* and *Caſtle* at her left, ſo diſpoſed as they were marſhalled in her Father's Arms, (the Way of marſhalling not being then known in *England*) and upon the *Reverſe* of her Seal was the Eſcutcheon of *England*. *Iſobel* Daughter of *Philip* IV. of *France*, Queen to *Edward* II. of *England*, had her Effigies on her Seal between two Eſcutcheons, that on the right Hand the Arms of *England*, and the other on the left the Arms of *France* impaled with the Arms of *Navarre*, theſe of her Mother *Joan* Queen of *France*, being the Daughter and Heir of *Henry* I. King of *Navarre*: This Practice, ſays our Author, of having the Arms of Husband and Wife on different Shields was before the Way of impaling Arms in *England*, but the Practice was then in *France*, as by the foreſaid Example of *France* impal'd with *Navarre*. But more of impalling Arms of Husband and Wife, and other Ways of marſhalling them in the following Chapter.

CHAP. V.

Of Marriage.

I Begin with *Marriage*, not only as one of the chief Cauſes of Marſhalling different Coats of Arms, in one Shield, but alſo upon the Account, that the Arms of Husband and Wife are marſhalled the plaineſt Ways. Before I proceed, I ſhall ſpeak a little of the ancient Uſe of Arms carried by Women.

It cannot be thought, that they had diſtinguiſhing Enſigns of their own, ſo ſoon as Men, not being exerciſed in War, nor in the Uſe of Military Inſtruments, upon which they were firſt to be ſeen, yet when Arms came to be Hereditary to all the Iſſue of great Men, as *Teſſeras* and *Marks* of a Noble Deſcent, Women then began to make Uſe of thoſe of their Fathers, on their *Habits*, and to have them in *Lozenges*, *Or*, *Fuſil-ſhields*, to ſhew their Deſcent, and at Length to join them with theſe of their Husbands in *Formal Shields*.

Upon their Habits, ſuch as *Mantles* and *Kirtles*, the Practice ſeems to be ancient, for in old illuminate Books of Herauldry and other Paintings; great Ladies are repreſented with Arms on their *Mantles*, and *Kirtles*, and Heraulds tell us, when the ſame Arms are both on *Mantle* and *Kirtle*, they are then thoſe of their Fathers, and when there are Arms on the *Mantle* different from theſe on the Under Habit the

the *Kirtle*, ſhe is then a Wife, theſe on the *Mantle* belong to her Husband, who is as a Cloak or Mantle to ſhroud the Wife from all Violence, and the other on the *Kirtle* belong to her Father; for Women have no proper Arms of their own, but theſe of their Fathers: Yet in later Times we meet with ſome Conceſſions of Arms granted by Sovereigns, to virtuous Ladies, of which afterwards.

By the univerſal Practice of *Europe* unmarried Women placed their Paternal Arms in *Lozenges* or *Fuſil Shields*, as by the following Examples.

Heraulds tell us, That Women cannot carry their Arms in formal triangular Shields, except under theſe two Conditions, *Firſt*, That they be Sovereign *Queens* or *Princeſſes Quia Naturam Nobilioris Sexus participant*, ſays Sir *John Fern*, and may trim their Shield of Arms with all the exteriour Ornaments belonging to a King or Sovereign Prince, as Queen *Mary* of *Scotland* carried the Royal entire Atchievement of that Kingdom, and Queen *Elizabeth* did that of *England*: But *Queen Dowagers*, ſays he, are not allowed to carry the Sovereign Arms, tho' impaled with their own, in a formal triangular Shield, but in a *Lozenge* one; for an Inſtance, I ſhall give the Seal of Arms of *Jean Queen Dowager* of King *James* I. Mother of King *James* II. a Daughter of *John* Earl of *Somerſet*, appended to an Indenter betwixt her and Sir *Alexander Livingſtoun* of *Callender*, anent the Delivery of her Son the young King's Perſon, to be kept by the ſaid Sir *Alexander* in the Caſtle of *Stirling*, of the Date the Fourth of *September* 1439, on which is a *Lozenge Shield* with her Arms, *Quarterly France and England within a Border gobonated*, impaled on the left Side with theſe of *Scotland* on the Right, as *Fig.* 15. But the *Mothers* of a King as Heir to the Crown has been allow'd to carry her Arms in formal triangular Shields, as I obſerve by the Practice of *England*, yea tho' ſhe had not been the Wife of a King, but the Mother of one, as *Margaret Beaufford* Dutcheſs of

Somerset, who was married to *Edmund Tudor*, and bore to him *Henry* VII. of *England*, who claimed the Crown in Right of his Mother, she liv'd to see her Grand-child *Henry* VIII. Her Seal of Arms given us by *Sandford*, has a formal triangular Shield, with the Arms of her Family, *Quarterly France and England within a Border gobbonated*, and the Legend round, *Sigillum Dominæ Margaretæ Comitissæ Richmondiæ & Derbiæ Filiæ & Hæredis Joannis Ducis Somerset ac Matris Henrici Septimi.*

The 2d. Exception is from a Custom, allowing married Women to place their Arms within a formal Shield, provided it be close joined with that of their Husband, which Way is called *Accolee*, or with the Arms of their Husband in one formal Shield, either by *Dimidiation* or *Impalement*, or by Way of an *Escutcheon* over the Husband's Arms, of which I shall treat separately, and illustrate by Examples.

Our ancient Historians and Heraulds tell us, That the Daughters of Princes carried their Father's Arms very anciently, as *Tesseras* of their Royal Descent, as *Bonaventura Strachan* in his Manuscript *Germania per Scotos Christiana* (in the Lawiers Library) where he gives for his Voucher an old Historian *Arnoldus Uvion*, *in additionibus ad lignum Vitæ* that *Richarda* Daughter to *Gregory* King of *Scotland*, when she came to *France* to be married to King *Charles* the *Gross* of *France*, she carried her Father's Arms, *Or a Lion Rampant within a double Tressure counter-flowr'd Gules*, and the same Arms are given to *Maud* Daughter to King *Malcolm Canmore*, who was married to *Henry* I. of *England*, by Mr. *Miles* an *English* Writer, being warranted from his Uncle *Robert Glover Somerset* Herauld, and other Antiquaries he mentions in his Epistle Dedicatory, but none of these Writers do show how the Arms of these Princesses were carried on *Mantle*, *Kirtle*, *Lozenge* or *impaled* any of the Ways above-mentioned with the Arms of their Husbands.

To

To run to ancient Seals for the Practice of Women's Arms, we will find them but late there, and even those of Men; for as I have shown before, that tho' Seals be the sureſt Documents for *Arms*, yet they are not the ancienteſt Utenſils that *Arms* were firſt placed upon, and we cannot bring their firſt Uſe from them, tho' to *Maud* the Empreſs, Daughter of the former *Maud* and *Henry* I. of *England*, Heraulds aſcribe the Arms of her Father yet on her Seals uſed by her at different Times as Queen of *England*, ſhe had no Arms but her own Image crown'd, holding a *Sceptre* in her Right Hand, and a *Bird* on her Left.

On the Seal given us by *Olivarius Vredius* belonging to *Margaret*, Siſter and Heir to *Philip* Earl of *Flanders*, in the Year 1187. there are no Arms on her Seal, tho' her Brother and Progenitors had Arms on their Seals.

Sandford gives us the Seal of *Eleanor* Queen to King *Henry* III. 1216. which had no Arms on the Face but the Image of a Woman ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, upon which was a Leopard, and on the Reverſe of her Seal the Shield of Arms of her Husband; yet that Author tells us, that, that Queen's paternal Arms were elſewhere to be ſeen on the Windows of the Abbay of *Weſtminſter*, in a Formal Shield, being *Or, four Pallets Gules.* He likewiſe tells us, that another *Eleanor* Queen to *Edward* I. began to place her paternal Figures at the Side of her Image, as I have ſhown before. The firſt Counteſs of *Flanders* that carry'd her Arms in a formal Shield was *Jean* Counteſs of *Flanders* in the Year 1237. as I have obſerv'd.

I have not had the Occaſion of ſeeing many of our old Queens and great Ladies Seals, but theſe I mentioned before in the former Chapter, which I ſhall not here repeat again, whoſe Arms were in formal Shields. Sir *George Mackenzie* in his *Science of Herauldry*, gives us the Seal of *Murel* Counteſs of *Strathern*, with her Arms, *Or, two Cheverons Gules*

on

on a formal Shield, all within a Lozenge one, in the Year 1284.

But to proceed to the Method or Ways of *marſhalling* the Arms of *Husband* and *Wife* before-mentioned: The Firſt is by two Shields joined together divided at the Flanks, which the *French* call *Accolee.* The Kings of *France* have been in Uſe to carry their Arms ſo with thoſe of the Kingdom of *Navarr,* ſince they marry'd with the Heireſs of that Country; and I doubt not but this Method of marſhalling *Husband* and *Wife* proceeded from the Way of uſing *collateral Shields,* as above treated on, before the Uſe of *marſhalling* or *impaleing* Husband and Wife, which afterwards came in Uſe in *England,* of which there is a particular Inſtance in *Sandford*'s Hiſtory, of the Seal of *Margaret* Dutcheſs of *Norfolk,* Daughter of *Edward* I. who had two Husbands, whom ſhe ſurvived in the Reign of her Brother *Edward* II. upon which ſhe had her own Shield of Arms, being thoſe of *England,* with a *Label of five Points Argent, between two other Shields Accolee;* that on the Right containing the Arms of her firſt Husband *John* Lord *Segrave, viz. Sable a Lion Rampant Argent crowned Or,* and the other on the Left with the Arms of her ſecond Husband Sir *Walter Manny, Or three Cheverons Sable.* But 'tis ſtrange why ſhe uſed on her own Arms the *Label,* which is the *Briſure* of a younger Son, for Daughters carry no Marks of Cadency but their Fathers Arms entire.

This way of carrying Husband and Wife's Arms *Accolee* has been practiſed in *France,* tho' not frequently, as *Meneſtrier* obſerves. I have ſeen ſeveral Inſtances of this Practice with us, on the Entries of ſome old Houſes of *Edinburgh,* and in the Country too; and to Exemplify, I have cauſed engrave the Arms of my very good Friend the much to be commended Gentleman *Henry Frazer Roſe Herauld* and *Herauld Painter,* for his careful and curious Collections of the *Blazons, Deſcents* and *Marriages* of our Nobility and Gentry; without

without which, their *Funeral Escutcheons* with their Branches, *Proofs* of their Nobility and Gentry cannot be got trimmed, as Occasion offers; but with great Difficulty and Uncertainty, to whom I'm much obliged for his many singular Kindnesles, and free Access to his Books, he carries *Parted per Pale Azur and Argent three Cinquefoils counter changed, Accollee*, with these of his Wife *Elizabeth Chambers*, descended of the Family of *Gadgirth*, *viz. Quarterly First and Fourth Azur, a Star Argent 2d and 3d Or, a Fess chequee Gules and Argent*, [Plate 1. Fig. 16.]

The Arms of Mr. *James Smith* of *Whitehill*, Architect and Master of Works in *Scotland*, he has his Arms cut in Copper-plate for another designed Treatise of mine, *Accolee*, with these of his Wife *Janet Miln*, eldest Daughter to *Robert Miln* of *Balfargue*, *viz. First Azur three Flames of Fire proper, on a chief Argent a Thistle proper, Accolee, with Or a Cross Moulin Azur pierced of the Field, and accompanied with three Stars of the Second*, for the Name of *Miln*.

Impaleing of Husband and Wife in one Shield, is frequent every where, which is done two Ways; the First by *Dimidiation*, the Second by an entire *Impalement*: For the First, it is the ancienteſt Method, tho' now much in desuetude, and there are two Ways of it, (as by the above-mentioned *Sandford*) First, when the Shield of Arms of the Husband and Wife are cut into two equal Halfs, the right Half of the *Husband*'s is joined with the left Half of the *Wife*'s, which make up a formal Shield of Arms; for Example, he gives us these carry'd by *Margaret de Clare* Daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Gloceſter* and *Hartfoord*, with these of her Husband *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwal*, so dimidiate on her Seal of Arms, [*Fig.* 1. *Plate* 2.] *Argent a Lion Rampant Gules crowned Or, within a Border Sable Bezantee*, for the Husband; dimidiat with *Or three Cheverons Gules*, for the Wife. Our Author tells us also, the Arms of *Isobel de Rivers* Heiress and Countess of *Devon*, were dimidiat as the former, with these of her

her Husband *William de Fortibus* Earl of *Albemar*, in the Reign of *Edward* I. surrounded with this Pentametre, *Non caret effectu quod voluere duo*; for the *Blazon*, I refer the Curious to our Author's Book, where he tells us, that this way of Dimidiation was very much in Use in *England* in the Reign of *Edward* I. and long before the Use of *Entire Impalements*; and that *Margaret* Sister to *Philip* IV. of *France*, second Wife to the same *Edward*, had on her Seal the Arms of *England*, so dimidiat with those of *France*, and was the first Queen of *England* that had her Arms so marshalled, in the Year 1299.

But this way of *Dimidiation* looks not well, for the Armorial Figures are so far diminished and deformed that they cannot be known, as these in the Example of *Clare*, the *Limbs* of the *Cheverons* are like *Bendlets*; so that this way of *Dimidiation* was soon laid aside.

There is another way of *Dimidiation* more distinct, and more frequently used with us, and other Nations, in dimidiating only the Husband's Arms, by placing the Wife's entire Arms upon the left Half of the Husband's, as by the Seal of Arms of *Philip* the *Bold* Duke of *Burgundy*, in the Year 1381. who carry'd quarterly *Burgundy Modern and Ancient*; upon his Marriage with the Daughter and Heiress of *Ludovick* Earl of *Flanders*, his Arms were dimidiat with his Wife's, being placed upon the left Half of her Husband's quarter'd Arms; so that the 2d and 4th Quarters are absconded, and the 1st and 3d Quarter only seen [as *Fig.* 2. *Plate* 2.]

Mary Queen of *Scotland*, when marry'd to *Francis* II. of *France*, on her Great Seal had the Arms of *Scotland* and *France* dimidiat, the Arms of *Scotland* lying on the left Half of the *French* Arms, being *Azur three Flower-de-lises Or. two in Chief, and one in Base*; so that the *Flower-de-lis is in the sinister chief Point*, and the *Half of the Flower-de-lis*

in

in Baſe, are abſconded by the Arms of *Scotland*. [*Fig.* 3. *Plate* 2.]

Amongſt many ancient Pieces and Documents of Honour, belonging to that ancient and truly Noble Family of *Seaton*, (where *Herauldry*, *Nobility* and *Vertue*, for many Ages, have been ſplendid, as will appear thro' this Treatiſe.) I ſhall give here one Inſtance of a few Noble Perſons, Heads of that Family, in *Impaleing*, by way of *Dimidiation*, their *Arms* with thoſe of their Ladies, which are yet to be ſeen (notwithſtanding all the bad Treatment that Noble Family has met with of late) on the Roof of *Samſon*'s Hall, in the Palace of *Seaton*, there are Twenty Eight large Atchievements of the Nobility related to the Family, with that of the Sovereign, all curiouſly Emboſs'd and Illuminated in the Year 1524. by the Order of *George* Sixth Lord *Seaton*, a noble and eminent Patriot for his Sovereign and Country in the worſt of Times, his Arms being *Quarterly Firſt and Fourth, Or, three Creſcents within a double Treſſure flower'd and counterflower'd with Flower-de-liſes Gules*, for the Name of *Seaton*, *ſecond and third Azure three Garbs Or*, for the Earldom of *Buchan*, which are dimidiat with thoſe of his Lady *Iſabel Hamilton* Daughter of Sir *William Hamilton* of *Sorn* and *Sanquhar*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, deſcended of Sir *David Hamilton* of That-ilk, one of the Progenitors of the preſent Duke of *Hamilton*, her paternal Arms being *Gules three Cinquefoils Ermine within a double Treſſure flower'd and counterflower'd Argent*; her Mother was a Daughter of the Earl of *Caſſils*, [*Plate* 2. *Fig.* 4.] Their Son and Succeſſor was *Robert* firſt Earl of *Winton*, of whoſe Succeſſion and Additaments of Honour afterwards.

George Fifth Lord *Seaton*, Father of the former, carry'd the above *quarter'd Arms*, which were dimidiat with thoſe of his Lady, *Elizabeth Hay*, eldeſt Daughter to *George* Lord *Yeſter*, which are *Quarterly Firſt and Fourth Azure three Cinquefoils Argent, Second and Third*

Gules three Bars Ermine, and by way of *Surtout*, *Argent three In-escutcheons Gules*. Again, his Father *George* Fourth Lord *Seaton*, has also his Arms impaled by way of Dimidiation (on the foresaid Roof) with those of his Lady *Jean Hepburn*, eldest Daughter of *Patrick* first Earl of *Bothwel* Lord *Crighton* and *Hales*, being *Quarterly 1st and 4th Gules on a Cheveron Argent, two Lions pulling at a Rose of the first; 2d and 3d, Or, a Bend Azur*: This Lord *George* was kill'd at the Battle of *Flowden*, fighting valiantly for his King and Country; his Corps were brought home and Inter'd in the Collegiat Church of *Seaton*, his Lady built the North Isle of that Church, where the Earls of the Family now ly, as also the Fore-work of *Seaton* House, and above the Gate caus'd cut on a large Stone her Husband's Arms, with her own, by way of an entire Impalement, (of which immediately.) All these Ladies *quartered Arms* are entire in their *Figures* and *Quarters*, lying on the left Side of their Husband's Arms, absconding their 2d and 4th *Quarters*, as may be observed at *Fig.* 4.

Dimidiation does better with *quartered Arms*, than with a *single Coat*, for then Part of the principal Figure or Figures of the Husband are absconded by the Wife's; yet this Way of *Impalement* has been anciently used all *Europe* over by the most Noble Families, and that not only upon the account of *Marriage*, but upon other Accounts; for in Upper and Lower *Germany* many *Demi-Eagles* and *Lions* are yet to be seen in *Armorial Bearings* of Great Men, since the Prince of *Swabia* as *Menestrier* observes) was chosen Emperor, who then carried the *Eagle* of the *Empire* dimidiat with the *Lion* of *Swabia*, and in Imitation of him many Families in *Poland* and *Friezland* carry'd *Demi-Eagles*, for which he vouches one *Junius*, who says, Frisii *Clypeis & Insignibus dimidiatas Aquilas plerumque adjiciunt, &c.* But to proceed to the other Method of marshalling the Arms of Husband and Wife by *entire Impalement*:

Entire

Entire Impalement, is by dividing the Field of Arms into two equal Parts, by a *Paler* Line or *Purfel* of a Pencil, the Husband's Arms entire on the Right, and the Wife's ſo on the Left, to ſhew that the Husband and Wife are two Halfs, which make an entire Whole; and theſe are called by the *Engliſh*, *Baron* and *Femme*: By this way of *Impaleing*, which is now frequently uſed, no Figure is abſconded or cut off, except ſometimes that Side of the *Border* of the *Husband's* or *Wife's Arms*, that is next to the *Paler* or dividing Line.

The *Engliſh*, as *Guillim*, make a Diſtinction of *Marriage*, *Single* and *Hereditary*; the one bring no hereditary Poſſeſſions, the other do, being married with Heireſſes: The Firſt has theſe Forms above-mentioned of *Marſhalling*, but their Children ſhall have no further to do with the Mother's Coat, (ſays our *Author*) than to ſet up the ſame in their Houſe *paleways*, after the foreſaid Manner, ſo to continue the Memorial of their Father's Match with ſuch a Family; but, as I have ſaid before, the Children of the ſingle Match have Right to take a Part of their Mother's Coat, and compoſe with their *paternal Figures*, to ſhew their Deſcent, and difference themſelves from other Branches of the Family. The *hereditary Marriage* (ſays our Author) has a Prerogative which the former has not, That the *Baron* having received Iſſue from his *Femme*, it is in his Choice whether he will bear her Coat by *Impalement* or elſe in an *Ineſcutcheon* upon his own, and the Heir of theſe two Inheritors ſhall bear theſe two hereditary Coats of his Father and Mother, to himſelf and his Heirs *Quarterly*, to ſhew, that the Inheritance as well of the Poſſeſſion, as of the Coat of *Arms*, are inveſted in them and their Poſterity; of which more immediately. As for Examples of the Firſt.

John Veitch of *Dawick*, Chief of his Name, Repreſentative of an Ancient and Knightly Family in *Tweeddale*, *Argent three Cows Heads eraſed Azur, armed and langued Gules*, impaled with thoſe of his Lady *Margaret Nisbet*, a Great-

grandchild of the ancient and principal Family of *Nisbet* of That-ilk, in the *Mers*, *Argent three Boars Heads eraſed Sable, armed and langued Gules.* [Plate 2. Fig. 5.]

John Mow of *Mains*, in the Sheriffdom of *Berwick*, lineal Male Repreſentative of the ancient Family of *Mow* of That-ilk in *Teviodale* (of late called *Belfoord* by a Purchaſer of that Barony of the Name of *Bell*) I could give ſeveral Documents if I were to inſiſt upon ſuch Things here, of the Antiquity of that ancient, and ſometimes numerous Family, many of which Family, as in our Records, have been Hoſtages to the *Engliſh* for keeping the Peace between the Borderers of *Scotland* and *England*. There's a Contract betwixt the Abbot of *Kelſo* and the Laird of *Mow* in the Regiſter of *Kelſo*, an Abſtract of which is in the Hands of *Riddel* of That-ilk, where his Predeceſſor Sir *Robert Riddel*, is Cautioner for *Mow* of That-ilk, *Anno* 1270. The laſt Laird of *Mow*, a great Sufferer for his Sovereign King *Charles* I. married a Siſter of Sir *Alexander Nisbet* of That-ilk, his Grand-child *John Mow* of *Mains* married a Daughter of *Brymer* of *Weſtertoun* in *Fife*, and of *Edram* in the *Mers*, their Arms are impaled, as *Fig. 6. Plate 2. viz.* For *Mow*, *Azur, a Boar's Head eraſed Argent armed and langued Gules, betwixt three Mullets of the ſecond, two in Chef, and one in Baſe, Parti with Or, a Feſs ermine between three Dragons Heads, eraſed Gules for* Brymer. But to proceed,

There are three Rules obſerved in impaling the Arms of *Husband* and *Wife*, *Firſt*, That the Husband's Arms are always placed on the right as *Baron*, and theſe of the *Femme* on the left Side; ſome ſay, when the Wife's Arms are theſe of a Sovereign or high dignified Feu, they may be placed on the right Side in an Impalement, and give for Inſtance thoſe Arms on the Surcoat and Seal of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, who married for his ſecond Wife *Conſtance* Daughter and Heir of *Peter* King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, her Arms were impaled on the right Side: But to this, *Sandford* gives

a

a ſatisfactory Anſwer, that theſe were not marſhalled upon the Head of *Baron* and *Femme*; but upon the Account of the Right of Pretenſion, her Husband had by her to the Sovereignty of the Kingdoms of *Caſtile* and *Leon*.

The 2*d* Rule Heraulds give us, that no Husband can impale his Wife's Arms with his own, on a *Surcoat* of Arms, *Enſigns* and *Banners* upon the Account of *Baron* and *Femme* only, but as they are, theſe of dignified Feus, to which he has Right by his Wife, he may then uſe them on ſuch Utenſils, as Arms of Pretenſion or Feudal ones.

3*dly*, When the Husband impales the Wife's Arms with his own, he cannot ſurround the Shield with the *Order* of the *Garter*, as *Sandford* obſerves, for this Reaſon, tho' a Husband may give his equal Half of his Eſcutcheon, and hereditary Honour, yet he cannot ſhare his temporary Order of Knighthood with her; ſo that the Knights Companions of any ſovereign Order cannot by the Practice of Herauldry ſurround their Shield of Arms with Collars of ſovereign Orders, when their Wife's are impaled with them, meerly upon the Account of *Baron* and *Femme* (yet in my Opinion the Collar may be placed at the Side of the Husband's Part of the Shield for his Honour) except the Sovereigns of theſe Orders have an hereditary Right whether Male or Female. The Kings of *England* and *Scotland* have been in Uſe to ſurround their Arms impaled with their Queens, with their reſpective Orders of Knighthood of which they were Sovereigns; I have ſeen the Arms of *Francis* King of *France*, impaled with thoſe of his Queen *Mary* of *Scotland*, ſurrounded with the Collar of the Order of St. *Michael*, and her Arms alone ſurrounded with the *Order* of the *Thiſtle* of which ſhe was Sovereign, and is ſo ingraven on the Boxing of the Chimney in the great Hall of the Palace of *Seton* (ſo called in our Kings Charters to the Earls of *Winton*) and on the other Side are the Arms of *George* Lord *Seton*, ſurrounded with the *Collar of the Order of St. Andrew*, or the *Thiſtle*.

Mary

Mary Queen of *England* had her Arms impaled with thoſe of her Husband *Philip* of *Spain*, ſurrounded with the *Order* of the *Garter*. Thoſe Inſtances cannot precedent for any leſs concerned, for *Francis* and the *Maries* were Sovereigns of Orders, and *Philip* a Knight of the laſt. It ſeems by this Practice, that the Widows of Sovereigns, tho' their Arms continue impaled with their deceas'd Princes's, are not ſurrounded with the Collars of their Orders; for as I obſerve, *Albert* Arch Duke of *Auſtria* and Duke of *Burgundy* Sovereign of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, having married *Iſobel Infanta*, Daughter and Heir of *Philip* II. of *Spain*, marſhalled her Arms with his own, and ſurrounded them with the Collar of the *Golden Fleece* when alive, but after his Death his Princeſs carried the Arms of her deceas'd Husband impaled with her own, and inſtead of being ſurrounded with the foreſaid Collar, it was only with a *Cordelier*, as on her Seal in *Olivarius Uredius*'s Collections. Since I am ſpeaking here of *Iſobel Infanta* of *Spain*, and the Faſhion of her Armorial Bearing when a Wife, and a Widow, I think it not improper here to ſhew her Shield of Arms when a Maid, being ſomething ſingular to us, tho' ordinary in her own Country; ſhe had on her Seal of Arms while unmarried, a *Lozenge Shield*, parted *per Pale*, on the left Half the Arms of her Father for her own, and the right Side was Blank (without Arms for a Husband) called *Arms of Expectation*, which it ſeems was then a Cuſtom in *Spain* for young Ladies, that were reſolved to marry: Which Shield of *Iſobel*'s, *Olivarius Uredius* gives in his Collections with theſe Words, *In* Iſobellæ *inſignibus dextrum ſcuti latus vacuum quod* Expectativum *vocant indicat* Iſobellam *adhuc innuptam & in illo inſignia Mariti expectantem ſiniſtrum autem aucupant inſignia Patris ejus* Philippi 2*di.* Here it is to be obſerved, That the Wife gives always the right Hand in the Shield to the Husband, tho' ſhe does not know what Quality he may be of.

When

When one marries an Heireſs, he may either impale or quarter her Paternal Coat with his own, or place her Arms by Way of an Ineſcutcheon over his own Arms.

It is true, that the Cuſtom of quartering the Wife's Coat upon the Account that ſhe is an Heireſs is not ſo frequent in other Countries, except it be upon the Account of *Noble Feus*, as with us in *Scotland*, where a late Cuſtom has ſo far prevailed, that thoſe who marry Heireſſes quarter their Arms with their own; of which I ſhall add theſe few Inſtances.

The Right Honourable *William Johnſton* Marquis of *Annandale*, Earl of *Hartfield*, and Lord *Johnſton*, Chief of his Name, carried *Argent a Saltir Sable on a chief Gules three Cuſhions Or*, but upon his Marriage with the Heireſs of *Craigiehall* of the Name of *Fairholm*, he quartered her Arms with his own, being, *Or, an Anchor in pale Gules.*

Sir *James Dalrymple* Preſident of the Seſſion, and after Viſcount of *Stair*, quartered the Coat of his Wife with his own, who was *Margaret* eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir of *James Ros* of *Balnil* and *Carcruch* near *Glenluce* in *Galloway*, as in our new Regiſter of Arms, *Quarterly firſt, Or, on a Saltire Azur nine Lozenges of the firſt for* Dalrymple, *2d. Or a Cheveron checquee Sable and Argent between three Water Budgets of the ſecond, for* Ros, *third as the ſecond, and the fourth as the firſt.*

Their eldeſt Son Sir *John Dalrymple*, married *Elizabeth Dundaſs* Heireſs of *Newliſton*, placed her Arms, *Argent a Lion Rampant Gules*, by way of *Surtout*, that is, an *Ineſcutcheon*, over his Father's *quartered Arms*, as before; he was created Earl of *Stair*, Viſcount of *Dalrymple*, and Lord *Newliſton*, *Anno* 1703. [*Plate* 2. *Fig.* 7.]

It is a frequent Cuſtom with the *Engliſh* to place the Coat of Arms of the Wife, being an Heireſs, in an *Ineſcutcheon*, in the Centre of the Husband's Arms, which they call an *Eſcutcheon*.

Escutcheon of Pretence, because he pretendeth to bear the same Coat to himself, as to his Heires, as *Guillim* says, in his *Display of Herauldry*, where he gives us several Examples, and even where the Husband's Coat is so plain, that it has but one Figure, the *Inescutcheon* with the Wife's Arms is placed upon it; and where there are *three Figures*; *Two* and *One* in a *Shield* only, it is placed in the *Centre* betwixt them: Which Practice looks not well, and, in my Opinion, should be shunn'd as informal, in bruising and absconding the only *Armorial Figure* in the First, and in the Second, by obstructing a regular Blazon, in which the Figure in the Centre is to be begun with, before those that accompany it, which cannot be done here by beginning with the Wife's; so that it is more convenient and seemly for the Husband that has such plain Arms to *impale* or *quarter* them with those of his Wife an Heiress; and if the Husband have *quartered Arms*, then the *Escutcheon of Pretence* will stand handsomely by way of *Surtout*.

When a Husband has had two Wives, (Heiresses or not Heiresses) and would have their Arms with his own *marshalled*, the Husband's Shield may then be *tierced in pale*, *i. e.* divided into three equal Parts perpendicularly, the Husband's Arms placed in the *middle Area*, and the Wife's two Coats on the *right and left Areas*, or they may be otherwise disposed thus, *Parti mi-coupee* to the Sinister, *i. e.* the Shield being divided into two equal Halfs by a *Paler* Line, the Husband's Arms on the right Side, and the left Side, divided by an horizontal Line above, and below are placed the Arms of the two Wives, as frequently practised with us on *Funeral Escutcheons*: And for an Example, I shall here give the Arms of Sir *William Scot* of *Thirlstoun*, which may be thus marshalled, with these of his two Ladies, *viz.* His, *Or on a Bend Azur within a double Tressure of the last, a Star betwixt two Crescents of the first, Parti with, mi-coupee to the Sinister, in Chief, Argent a Saltire ingraled cantoned with*

with

with four Roſes Gules, for his firſt Lady *Elizabeth Naper* Daughter and Heireſs of the Lord *Naper*: And in Baſe *Argent on a Cheveron Gules topped with a Thiſtle proper, between three Boar Heads eraſed Sable, armed and langued of the ſecond, as many Cinquefoils of the Field*, for his ſecond Wife *Jean Nisbet*, only Daughter of Sir *John Nisbet* of *Dirltoun* a famous Lawier, Advocate to King *Charles* II. and one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, deſcended of *Nisbet* of *That-ilk* in the Shire of *Berwick*. [*Plate* 2. *Fig.* 8.

When a Wife would have the Arms of her two Husbands repreſented in one Shield with her own, then it is divided *per Pale Mi-coupee* to the *Dexter*, her two Husbands Arms on the Right, and her own on the Left. As for an Example, I ſhall make bold to give here the Arms of her Grace *Anne Scot* Dutcheſs of *Buccleugh*, with the Arms of her two Husbands, firſt *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, Natural Son to King *Charles* II. the Arms of *Britain* with a *Batton ſiniſter Gules*, and in Baſe theſe of her Grace's ſecond Husband, the Lord *Carnwallis* of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, *Sable gutty Argent, on a Feſs of the laſt three Corniſh choughs proper*, which two Coats on the Right, are *parti* with her Grace's on the Left, *viz. Or on a Bend Azur, a Star between two Creſcents of the Field*, as *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 9.

Mr. *Kent* in his *Grammar of Herauldry*, ſays, if a Man do marry three *Wives*, the two firſt ſhall have the chief Part, and the third all the Baſe. If he have a fourth *Wife*, ſhe muſt participate of the Baſe with the third *Wife*. And *Guillim* in his *Diſplay of Herauldry*, gives us an Example of the Arms of a Man of the Name of *Cliſton*, impaled in the Middle with the Arms of his ſeven Wives, four on the dexter Side, and three on the Siniſter, all *Bar-ways*, that is to ſay, the Shield is *tierced*, divided into three equal Parts perpendicular, the firſt Part on the right is *coupee three*, which make four *Area*'s, where the firſt four Wives Arms are placed, one above another; the ſecond Part, which is

the Middle, are only the Arms of *Clifton* the Husband, the third Part on the left Hand is *coupee two*, which make three *Area*'s, in which are his other three Wives Arms, one above another.

I shall end this Chapter with some of *Guillim*'s Observes anent impaling Husband and Wifes Arms together.

1. That it is not permitted by Law, but only tolerated through Custom, (but I suppose here he understands only single Matches, and not Hereditary) because by Reason of the Wife's Marriage she renounceth the Name of the Family whereof she is descended, and assumeth the Name of her Husband's Family; and a special Reason he gives, *Quia Agnationis dignitas semper debet esse salva*, the Agnation (which is of the Father's Side) must be preserved entire, and therefore the Honour or Arms of it not to be carried into another Family.

2. That every Gentleman that marries a Gentlewoman whose Father did bear any Difference in his Coat, the same ought to be continued in the Impalement of the Daughter's Arms with her Husband's, which is just and reasonable, for by that Mark of Cadency of her Father's, she will be known of what Branch of the Stem she is come from.

3. When a Coat of Arms surrounded with a Border is marshalled Pale ways with another, then that Part of the Border which is next to the other Coat impaled with it must be exempted and not seen.

4. If a bordered Coat be marshalled with other Coats Quarterly, then shall no Part of the Border be omitted, but the Border shall environ the same Round. Having treated, I think, sufficiently of the several Ways of marshalling Husbands and Wives Arms, I shall now proceed to treat of the like Method of marshalling Arms of Offices.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of Offices Eccleſiaſtical and Civil.

THE Enſigns and Badges of Eccleſiaſtical Functions or Offices, were anciently uſed in adorning the Shields of Arms of thoſe in Office: The Popes began upon their Difference for Precedency with the Patriarchs of *Conſtantinople*, aſſuming the Keys as the Badges of their Office, to ſhew they were St. *Peter*'s Succeſſors, but they never marſhalled them in the Shield with their own Arms which they carried in an Oval one, after the Form of a *Cartouche*, which they adorned by placing the *Keys* in *Saltir* behind the Shield, the *Papal Mitre* above, with *Angels* at the Sides holding *Staves* with *Three Traverſes*, and theſe are called the *Pontifical Enſigns*, which ſtill adorn the Paternal Arms of the Popes; this Practice of Trimming is ſaid to begin about the End of the Eighth Century, under the Emperor *Phocas*, as *Theodore Hoppingius* obſerves: *Cardinals*, *Biſhops*, *Abbots*, *Priors*, and other Church Officers, began afterwards in Imitation of the Popes, to adorn their Shields of Arms with *Hats*, *Mitres*, *Croſiers*, and *Croſs Staves*, and a long Time after theſe *Prelates*, in Imitation of the *Laicks*, when *Marſhalling* was in Uſe, began to take ſome remarkable Figures of their Offices, and to marſhal them with their Paternal Ones, after the ordinary Method now in Uſe; as,

Parti, by *Impalement*, *Coupee*, *per Feſs*, *Quarterly*; of which I ſhall add a few Inſtances of the Practice of Prelates abroad, and then return to thoſe in *Britain*.

Parti, by *Impalement* as before of Husband and Wife, but with this Difference, the *Arms of Office* are placed on the right Side of the Shield, *Parti* with the Paternal Arms of thoſe in Office. And tho' a Biſhop or any other Prelate be called *Maritus Eccleſiæ*, the Husband of the Church, by the Canon Law, yet he is but one, in a figurative Speech, and the Church's Arms take Place as more Noble, as alſo do thoſe of ſecular Offices, both of which I ſhall add ſome Examples afterwards.

The ſecond Method of *Prelates* marſhalling their Arms by Way of *Coupee* that is *parted per Feſs*, by dividing the Shield into two equal Parts horizontally, place the Coat of Office above, and that of the Incumbent below, a frequent Practice in *Italy*.

The third Method by *Quartering*, is done by a *Parti* and *Coupee Line*, dividing the Shield into four Quarters, which is frequently made uſe of by the *French* and *Germans*, eſpecially when thoſe High-Church-Men are Temporal Princes, as the Eccleſiaſtick Peers of *France*, the *Archbiſhop and Duke of Rheims*, for his Office carries *Azur*, *Semee Flower de Liſes*, *Or*, *a Croſs Gules*.

The Biſhop and Duke of *Langres*, *Azur*, *Semee Flower de Liſes Or*, *a Saltier Gules*.

The Biſhop of *Laon*, *Semee of* France, *a Croſier in pale Gules*.

The Biſhop, Count of *Beauvaiſe*, *Or*, *a Croſs Gules cantoned with four Keys of the laſt*, &c.

Which Arms of Offices are quartered in the firſt and fourth Quarters with the Paternal ones of thoſe in Office.

The three Archbiſhops Electors of the Empire do alſo marſhal their Arms of Office, with their Paternal ones, which are ſometimes placed by Way of *Surtout*, upon the Account

Account of many Coats of Offices quartered together, *viz.*

The Archbiſhop and Elector of *Mayence*, (or *Mentz*) Great Chancellor of the Empire in *Germany*, carries *Quarterly Firſt and Fourth Gules, a Wheel with ſix Spokes Or*, for his Epiſcopal See, *Second and Third*, the paternal Arms of the Biſhop in Poſſeſſion. The *Wheel* is ſtoried to have been at firſt aſſumed by one *Villegeſe*, who was choſen Archbiſhop for his eminent Piety, and he out of Humility, being the Son of a Wheel-wright, took the *Wheel*, which his Succeſſors have continued for the Arms of that See.

The Archbiſhops of *Treves* Great Chancellors of the Empire in *France*, and Electors, have been in Uſe to carry Four Coats of Offices, thus (as by *Jacob Imhoff*) Quarterly, Firſt, *Argent a Croſs Gules*, for the Arch-See of *Treves*. Second, *Gules, a Paſchal Lamb proper, ſtanding upon a Mount in Baſe Vert, carrying a Flag over its Shoulder*, as Abbot of *Prumia*. Third, *Gules a Caſtle Argent maſoned Sable, ſurmounted of a Croſier in Pale, and below a Crown Or*, as Prepoſitor and Overſeer of *Wiſſenberg*. Fourth, *Azur a Croſs Argent*, as Biſhop of *Spira*, and over all, by way of *Surtout*, an Eſcutcheon of the paternal Arms of the Archbiſhop for the Time.

The Archbiſhop of *Cologn*, Great Chancellor of the Empire for *Italy*, and Elector, carries, (as in the Book, titled, *Jeu de Armories*) *Quarterly firſt Argent, a Croſs Sable*, for that See. 2. *Gules, a young Horſe Effray Argent*, for *Weſtphalia*. 3. *Argent three Men's Hearts Gules*, for the Dutchy of *Eugeren*. 4. *Argent, an Eagle diſplay'd Gules*, for the Dutchy of *Averſberg*, and by way of *Surtout* the Arms of the preſent Archbiſhop, being thoſe of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*, *quarterly*, as a Son of that Family.

Meneſtrier tells us, that at *Ausburg*, *Ratisbon*, *Cologn*, and many other Places in *Germany*, inferior Church Officers, ſuch as *Abbots*, *Abbeſſes*, *Priors*, *&c.* are in uſe not only to *impale* but

but *quarter* the Arms of *Offices* with thoſe of their *Families*; and in his Treatiſe of his *True Art of Blazon*, ſpeaking of the Arms of *Communities*, ſays, they were taken up by Religious Orders to diſtinguiſh themſelves from one another, in Imitation of the *Laicks* in diſtinguiſhing their Families, and that almoſt no Religious Fraternity want *Signs* and *Marks* to diſtinguiſh them.

As for thoſe *Orders of Knighthood*, which are both *Spiritual* and *Temporal*, ſuch as the Knights *Templars*, and *Hoſpitalers*, they *compoſe*, *impale*, or *quarter* the *Arms* of their reſpective Orders, as do at preſent the grand Maſters of the Knights of *Malta*, who quarter in the firſt Place the Arms of that *Order*, being *Gules a Croſs Argent*, with their paternal ones; but the Knights of that Order, in Diſtinction from the Grand Maſter, do not *quarter*, but *compoſe* them with their own, by placing them in *Chief*, or on a *Chief*, which has occaſioned one Coat of Arms to have two *Chiefs*, the one above the other.

But to come home to *Britain*, with ſome Obſerves of the ancient and modern Practice of our *Prelates* in *Scotland*, in carrying of their Arms on their Seals of Office and on other Places, I obſerve, of Old they neither did *compoſe*, *impale* nor *quarter* their *Enſigns of Office* with their *paternal ones*, till after the *Reformation* from the Church of *Rome*; for before, their Seals of Arms were form'd after the Faſhion of oblong Ovals, upon which are only to be ſeen the *Frontiſpieces of Churches*, with the Image of their *Patron Saints*, ſtanding in the *Porches*, or in fine carved *Niches*, and below them ſmall triangular Shields, with the Incumbent Prelate's Arms, ſometimes adorned with *Mitre*, *Croſier*, or *Croſs-ſtaff*, of which I ſhall here add ſome Inſtances.

I have ſeen ſeveral Seals of the *Archbiſhops* of St. *Andrews*, which have the Image of St. *Andrew* with his *Croſs*, ſtanding in the Porch of a Church, and below his Feet a little *Skield* with the paternal Arms of the Archbiſhop thereon, as

eſpecially

eſpecially that of *William* Archbiſhop of that *See*, in the Reign of *Robert* the *Bruce*, has on his Shield *three Cinquefoils or Frazers*, being of the Name of *Frazer*, and the Shield *timbred* with a *Mitre* below the Feet of St. *Andrew*.

I have ſeen in the Hands of Mr. *George Crawford*, a Famous Genealogiſt and Antiquary, an *Indenter* between the High and Mighty Princeſs *Jean*, by the Grace of God Queen of *Scotland*, (therein ſo deſign'd, being Widow of King *James* I. and Mother of King *James* II. Daughter to *John* Earl of *Somerſet*) and Sir *Alexander Livingſton* of *Callendar*, anent the Delivery of the young King's Perſon, to be kept by the ſaid Sir *Alexander* in the Caſtle of *Stirling*, of the Date the 4th of *September*, *Anno* 1439. to which are appended the Seal of the Queen, (of which before) ſeveral other Noble Barons and the following Prelates Seals.

The Seal of *John* Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, had the Image of St. *Mungo* ſtanding in a *Portico* of the Church, and below his Feet the Shield of Arms of that Prelate, charged with *three Bars*, to ſhew he was of the Name of *Cameron*, which was alſo *timbred* with a *Mitre*, and at the Sides of the *Shield* were *two Salmons with Rings in their Mouths*; and the Legend round the Seal, *Sigillum* Joannis *Epiſcopi* Glaſguen. [*Fig.* 10. *Plate* 2.] And the ſame Arms are cut in Stone with a *Salmon below the Shield*, which are to be ſeen on the Veſtry of the Church of *Glaſgow*, which that Biſhop built. He was deſcended of the *Camerons* of *Perthſhire*, being educate to the Church, and put into *Orders*, and for his Learning preferred to be Provoſt of the Collegiat Church of *Lincluden*, and being qualified for a higher Employment, was immediately upon the Return of King *James* I. made Secretary to that Prince, and Keeper of the Privy Seal; in which Station having, no doubt, ſerved that Prince with great Fidelity, in 1425. he promoted him to the Epiſcopal See of *Glaſgow*, and to be Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*,

in

in which high Offices he continued till the Death of the King, *Anno* 1437. which he himſelf ſurvived Nine Years, and was a great Benefactor to the Church of *Glaſgow*: He died *Anno* 1446. Mr. *George Buchanan*, and Biſhop *Spotiſwood* copying from *Buchanan*, ſay, Biſhop *Cameron* made a very fearful *Exit*, and endeavours to give the World a very ill Character of him; but 'tis with the greateſt Difficulty I can believe he was ſuch a Man as they repreſent him, in regard our excellent King *James* I. who was a very good Judge of Men, employ'd him immediately in his Service, and conferred the higheſt Office in the State upon him, as well as the ſecond Place in the Church, which we may very reaſonably ſuppoſe from his long Continuance in both, he filled them with eminent Sufficiency; and the *Cartulary* of *Glaſgow*, where there is a pretty exact Account of the *Obits* of the Biſhops of that See, do not make Mention of any ſuch diſmal End of the Biſhop, as my Friend Mr. *Crawford* informed me, upon his Peruſal of the Obituary of the Metropolitan See of *Glaſgow*. A more full Account of which, and of Biſhop *Cameron*, I have ſeen in a Manuſcript in his Hands compoſed by himſelf, entitled, *Reliquiæ ſancti Quintigerni.*

The Seal of *John* Biſhop of *Murray*, had only the Image of a *Saint*, with a *Croſs* ſtanding in the Porch of a Church, and no Shield with his Arms.

That of *John* Biſhop of *Roſs*, had a *Biſhop with a Mitre on his Head*, ſtanding in a Porch of a Church, and below a *Shield charged with a Bull's Head caboſſed*, being of the Name of *Turnbull*, his paternal Figure.

The other Seal appended was that of *Michael* Biſhop of *Dunblain*, which was round, and had only a *formal Shield, with a Cheveron charged with three Stars*, as I could obſerve, being ſomewhat defaced, the Arms of the Name of *Ker* or *Ochiltry*.

Beſides theſe, I have ſeen ſeveral other Biſhops Seals after the ſame Form with their *Shields of Arms*, below the Images of

of Saints or Mitred Biſhops ſupported by *Angels*, and adorned by *Mitres* or *Croſiers*.

The Seal of *Andrew* Commendator of *Jedburgh*, (in the Cuſtody of Mr. *James Anderſon*,) upon which there is the Image of a *Saint* ſtanding in a fine carved *Nich*, on the Foot of which is his Shield of Arms, *Quarterly firſt and fourth a Lion Rampant; ſecond and third, three Peppingoes*, he being of the Name of *Home*, and behind the *Shield* a *Croſier turned to the Right*.

On the Buildings of Churches, we find only the paternal Arms of Biſhops and Abbots ſometimes ornamented with *Mitres* and *Croſiers*, as thoſe of *Gavin Dunbar* Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow* being only *three Cuſheons within a double Treſſure counterflowered*, for his Arms. And on the Wall that ſurrounds the Caſtle of *Glaſgow*, are on ſeveral Places the Arms of *James Beton* the laſt *Romiſh Biſhop* of that See, being theſe of *Beton* quartered with *Balfour*, as a Nephew of *Beton* of *Balfour*; and below theſe Arms is a *Salmon with a Ring in its Mouth*, which was alſo carried by ſome of his Predeceſſors Biſhops of that Place, to perpetuate a Miracle ſaid to be performed by St. *Mungo*, Patron-Saint of the Church of *Glaſgow*.

On the beautiful Abbay of *Paiſly* are the Arms of the Abbot, *George Shaw*, *Three covered Cups with a Croſier behind the Shield*; he was a Brother of *Shaw* of *Sauchy*. On the Abbay of *Holy-rood-houſe* are to be ſeen the Arms of the Abbot *Archbald Crawford* Treaſurer to King *James* III. a Brother of *Crawford* of *Henning*, which are only his paternal Bearing, *viz. a Feſs Ermin with a Star in Chief*, and the *Shield adorned with a Mitre*.

By all the Enquiry I can make, I find none of our *Romiſh* Prelates ever *marſhalled* the *Figures* of their reſpective *Sees*, (I mean the *Images of their Patron-Saints*, their *Croſſes*, or ſuch remarkable Things belonging to them) with their *paternal Bearings*, by *impaleing* or *quartering* them in one

Shield, tho' they have adorned the Outer-ſides of their Shields with *Mitres*, *Croſiers*, *Keys*, and *paſtoral Staves*; ſo that the Cuſtom of marſhalling Arms for *Epiſcopal Sees* with the paternal ones of Biſhops, is no older than the *Reformation* from the *Romiſh Church*, and the Figures of which they are formed and made up are taken from the old Seals, ſuch as the *Images of Saints* and *Biſhops*, their *Croſſes*, *Mitres*, *Croſiers*, *paſtoral Staves*, *Keys*, and other ſuch Things relating to them, which will appear to the Curious by their *Blazons*, a Few of which follow.

The Arms now uſed for the Archiepiſcopal See of St. *Andrews*, are, *Azur*, *a St.* Andrew's *Croſs* (*a Saltier*) *Argent*, taken from the old Seal of that See before deſcribed, having St. *Andrew* holding ſuch a Croſs, which have been impaled with the Arms of thoſe that have been in Office, as lately with theſe of the moſt Reverend Father in GOD, *James Sharp*, D. D. by Divine Providence Lord Archbiſhop of St. *Andrews*, Primat of all *Scotland*, being, *Argent*, *a Feſs Azur betwixt two croſs Croſlets fitched in Chief, and a Mollet in Baſe Sable*, as in Sir *George Mackenzie*'s *Science of Heraldry*.

The Archiepiſcopal See of the Church of *Glaſgow* has now for Arms, *Argent*, *a Tree growing out of a Mount Vert, with a Bell hanging on a Branch, and a Salmon lying Feſs-ways thwart the Trunk of the Tree, with a Ring in its Mouth proper*. The *Salmon*, as I obſerved before, was carried by the *Romiſh* Prelates at the Sides and below the Shield; theſe Arms have been impaled by the Archbiſhops of that See, and of late with the Arms of the moſt Reverend Father in GOD *Alexander Cairncroſs*, by Divine Providence Lord Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, whoſe Arms are, *Argent*, *a Stag's Head eraz'd, with a Croſs pattee fitchie betwixt his Attire Gules*, [Fig. 11. Plate 2.] He was Repreſentative of the Families of *Cairncroſs* of *Balmaſhanan* in the North, and of *Colmſlay* in the South; which two Baronies he ſold in his Lifetime:

Lifetime: One of his Progenitors was *Robert Cairncroſs* of *Colmſlay*, Treaſurer to King *James* V.

The Biſhoprick of *Galloway* has for Arms the Image of St. *Ninian*, holding in his right Hand a *Croſier*.

The Biſhoprick of *Dumblain*, a *Saltier ingrail'd*.

The Biſhoprick of *Argyle*, *Azur two Croſiers in Saltier addoſſe, and in chief a Mitre Or.*

The Arms of the Biſhoprick of *Roſs*, are *two Men, the one on the Right repreſenting St.* Boniface *in a white Habit, his Arms croſs on his Breaſt; the other, a Biſhop pointing to St.* Boniface *with his right Hand, and in his Left holding a Croſier Or, with a Mitre on his Head.* Which Arms of theſe Biſhopricks are impaled with theſe Arms of thoſe in Office.

The Biſhoprick of *Edinburgh* was erected out of the Biſhoprick of St. *Andrews* by King *Charles* I. *Anno* 1633. ſo that, that See has almoſt the ſame Arms with St. *Andrews*, *viz. Azur a St.* Andrew's *Croſs, and in chief a Mitre Or*, impaled with the Arms of the Right Reverend and very worthy Dr, *Alexander Roſe*, the only ſurviving Prelate of the Fourteen Biſhops of *Scotland* before the Revolution, being *Or, a Boar's Head couped Gules, between three water Budgets Sable, within a Border Azur charged with Cinquefoils Argent*, (ſee the Seal of Office, *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 12.) deſcended of the *Roſes* of *Kilravock*.

The Biſhopricks in *England* have even ſuch other Arms, as theſe of the Archiepiſcopal See of *Canterbury*, has *Azur, a paſtoral Staff in pale Argent, enſign'd with a Croſs pattee Or, ſurmounted of an Epiſcopal Pale of the* 2*d, edged and fringed of the* 3*d, charged with four Croſſes fitched Sable.*

The Archiepiſcopal See of *York*, *Gules, two Keys in Saltier addoſſe Argent.*

The Epiſcopal See of *Cheſter*, *Gules, three Mitres with their Labels Or.*

Theſe of the See of *Norwich*, *Azur, three Mitres with their Labels Or.*

The See of *Carliſle*, *Argent, on a Croſs Sable, a Mitre with Labels Or.*

Thee See of *Peterborough*, *Gules, two Keys addoſſe in Saltier, cantoned with four croſs Croſlets boutony Or.*

The See of *Landoff*, in South-*Wales*, *Cable two Croſiers in Saltier addoſſe the Dexter Or, ſurmounted of the Siniſter Argent on a chief Azur, three Mitres with their Labels of the ſecond.*

The See of *Salisbury*, *Azur, our bleſſed Lady* (the Church being dedicated to her) *crowned, holding the holy Babe in her right Arm, and a Sceptre with her left Hand, all Or.* All which Enſigns are impaled with the paternal Arms of thoſe in Office.

So much then for Eccleſiaſtical Arms, I ſhall now proceed to the Arms of *ſecular Offices.*

Seculars who enjoy high Offices *Civil* or *Politick*, impale or quarter the Arms of their *Offices* with their own.

The Electoral Princes of the Empire quarter in their Shields of Arms, the Arms or Badges of their Offices, being the Figures of the *Regalia* they carry before the Emperor, by vertue of their high Poſts, as *Beckmannus* ſays, *Diſſert.* 8. *Cap.* 5. *In inſignibus ſuis Seculares clinodium iſtud inſerunt, cui ratione officii portando deſtinati ſunt.*

So the King of *Bohemia*, as principal Cupbearer to the Emperor, charged the Breaſt of his Lion with a *Cup*; and the Family of *Carnagy*, now Earls of *Southesk*, have been in uſe alſo to charge the Breaſt of their *Blue Eagle* with a *Cup of Gold*, being Cupbearers to our Kings.

The Duke of *Bavaria*, a *Shield Gules, charged with the Imperial Glob Or*; which he carries *accolee* with other two Shields of his Arms. The Duke of *Saxony*, the *Sword of Honour. Brandenburgh*, the *Sceptre.* The *Palatinate* of

the

the *Rhine*, the *Imperial Crown*; in diſtinct Quarters of their Atchievments.

Many Civil and Politick Offices, which have Symbols and Badges, ſuch as the *Mariſhal's Batons*, the *Conſtable's Swords*, the *Admiral's Anchors*, the *Maſter Houſhold's Batons*, the *Chamberlain's Keys*, *&c.* are not placed within the Shield of Arms of thoſe in Office, but at the Back, Sides, or Foot of the Shields; of which more fully I intend to ſpeak in the Treatiſe of *Exterior Ornaments*.

To put an End to this Chapter, I ſhall only ſpeak of the Arms of the *Herauld Offices* in *Scotland* and *England*.

The Arms of the *Herauld Office* in *Scotland* are now, *Argent, a Lion ſeiant full-fac'd Gules*, (the Creſt of the Royal Atchievment of *Scotland*) *holding in his dexter Paw a Thiſtle ſlipped Vert, in the Siniſter an Eſcutcheon of the ſecond, and on a chief Azure a St.* Andrew's *Croſs of the firſt*. Which Arms are impaled on the right Side, with the paternal Bearing of Sir *Alexander Erskin* of *Cambo*, the preſent *Lion King at Arms*, being theſe of the Earl of *Mar*, with a *Creſcent* for Difference, as a Cadet of the Family. This Seal of Office ſeems to be no older than himſelf, for his Father Sir *Charles*, alſo Lion King at Arms, had on his Seal appended to Patents of Arms given out by him, only his paternal Arms, and any particular Seal or Badge our principal Heraulds had before, was the Sovereign Atchievment of the Kingdom, which was hung by a Chain of Gold about the Neck of the principal Herauld, and on the Breaſts of his Brethren Heraulds and Purſuivants, by a Ribban, as their *Cogniſance* and *Badge*; and the ſame was practiſed by the Heraulds in *England*.

The principal Heraulds in *England* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and eſpecially the *Garter King at Arms*, wore a Badge of Gold daily, whereon were enamled only the Sovereign's Arms, as *Aſhmol* in his *Inſtitution of the Garter*, *Pag.* 208. and 253. and had no proper Seal for the Office, till

till Sir *Edward Walker*, when Garter King at Arms obtained Licenſe from that Queen, to diſtinguiſh himſelf from the other Kings at Arms, to impale St. *George's* Arms, *viz. Argent, a Croſs Gules,* on the right Side, with thoſe of the Sovereign on the Left, and about that Time the Seal of the Office was formed thus, *Argent, a Croſs Gules, and on a chief Azur, a Crown Imperial, environed with a Garter buckled and moved betwixt a Lion paſſant guardant, and a Flower-de-lis Or,* which were impaled with the Arms of *Walker*, as they were afterwards with theſe of his Succeſſors in that Office.

CHAP. VII.

Of Arms of Alliances, with the Method of Marſhalling them and others Quarterly.

ARMS of *Alliances*, are theſe of ſuch Families, whoſe *Heireſſes* have been marry'd with other Families, and taken up by their Iſſue, to ſhew their Deſcent *Paternal* and *Maternal*, from both the Families; by which Means the Memory of many Ancient and Noble Families, extinct in the Male-Line, is preſerved and convey'd to Poſterity; and this is one of the principal Reaſons of Marſhalling,

ling, or orderly disposing of several *Coats of Arms* pertaining to distinct Families in one Shield, which Practice is frequent with us, and in other Nations. But before I proceed to illustrate the Practice by Examples, I shall shew here the *Method of marshalling Arms quarterly*, with us and the *English*.

A *Quartered Coat*, is when the Shield is divided into four Quarters, by a *perpendicular* and *horizontal Line*, and sometimes again these Quarters are also divided into as many *Areas*, by the same Lines, which are fill'd up with the Arms of different Families upon several Occasions, by Antiquaries and Lawyers, called, *Cumulatio Armorum*; the ancient Heraulds Latin'd *quartered Arms*, *Scutum quarteriatum*, and the Modern, *Scutum quadripartitum*, and others, with Mr. *Gibbon* an *English* Herauld, *Scutum in quatuor partes lineis ad crucis modum ductis sectum*, after some old Heraulds, who blazon'd a quartered Shield *parted per cross*. When Heraulds speak of one of these Quarters, they call it in Latin *Quarteria*. *Chifletius* and *Vredius* make use of the Word *Quadrans*; *Imhoff*, *Quadra*; and others, *Area*, for a *Quarter*.

Sir *John Fern* gives us three sorts of quarter'd Coats of Arms; the first he calls a *plain quartered Coat*, the second a *quartered Coat*, and the third a *quarterly quartered Coat*, which I shall here explain and illustrate by Examples.

As to the *First*, a *plain quartered Coat*, is when the Field is divided into *four Quarters* or *Areas*, and when the first and fourth Quarters contain one Coat of Arms, the second and third another; so that there are but two different Arms twice repeated in a quartered Shield, which, says our Author, is a suitable Disposition of the Arms of the Son and Heir of a Gentleman who had to Wife an Heiress, the Father's Arms are placed in the *first* and *fourth quarters*, and the Mother's in the *second* and *third*.

Edward III. of *England* was the First of that Kingdom who quartered his Arms with those of *France* in the second and

and third Quarters, as *Arms of Alliance*, upon the Account his Mother *Isabel* was Daughter and Heir of *Philip* IV. of *France*, and of her three Brothers *Charles* IV. *Philip* V. and *Lewis* XI. successively Kings of *France*, who died without any Issue, their Cousin-german *Philip de Valois*, as Heir-male, succeeded to the Kingdom, who, very unadvisedly I think, as *Edmund Howes* tells us in his History of *England*, questioned King *Edward*'s Ambassadors, who came to congratulate his Accession to the Crown, why the King of *England* placed the *Leopards* of that Kingdom in the first Quarter, before the *Lillies* of *France* in the second. To which Sir *John Shorditch* made Answer, That it was the Custom of the Times, to set the Titles and Arms of the Fathers before those of the Mothers, and which their King had in Reason and Duty done. From which it is to be observed, that *Arms of Alliance* upon the account of maternal Descent, were then quartered with the Paternal, which had the Precedency of the Maternal, and which is yet the ordinary Custom in *Europe*, except for some special Reasons; of which afterwards.

'Tis also to be observ'd, that *Edward* III. of *England*, at first quartered the Arms of *France* with those of his own, upon no other Consideration but to shew his *maternal Descent*; but afterwards, in the 14th Year of his Reign, when he was encouraged by his Allies to claim the Kingdom of *France*, in Right of his Mother, then he placed those of *France*, as *Arms of Dominion and Pretension*, in the first Quarter, before the Arms of *England*, which his Successors continued, and of which more particularly afterwards. To know then upon what Account Arms are quartered, 'tis necessary to consider their Situation in the Shield.

About the latter End of this King's Reign, as the *English* Heraulds observe, his Subjects began, in Imitation of him, to quarter with their own Arms Coats of Alliances. *John Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke*, who married *Margaret* youngest Daughter

Daughter of *Edward* III. was the first Subject in *England*, says *Sandford* in his Genealogical History of that Kingdom, who, in Imitation of his King, had quartered Arms, *viz. First and fourth, Or, a Manch Gules, second and third Barry of twelve Pieces Argent and Azure, eight Martlets Orleways Gules*, as Arms of Alliance with the Family of *Valance*, and which quartered Coat he impaled with the Arms of his Countess, which were then the same with her Father's, being *France* and *England quarterly*.

Ashmole, in his *Institutions of the Order of the Garter*, Chap. 25. Sect. 2. speaking of the Order of placing the Arms of the Knights-Companions of that Order, upon their *Stalls*, at *Windsor*, says, at first they were only their *paternal ones singly*, and without *Quarterings*, but towards the Beginning of King *Henry* V's Reign, they began to add their Quarterings, as may appear, says our Author from the *Scutcheons* of *Hugh* Lord *Burnet*, who died *Anno* 9. *Henry* V. Sir *Lewis Robessart*, Lord *Bourchier*, *Robert* Lord *Willoughby*, and others; yet the placing of their quartered Arms there (says he) was not generally practised, but left to the Pleasure of the Knight-Companions.

The same may be said of the Practice of our great Families in *Scotland*, who did not all begin at one Time to quarter their Arms, with other Coats, upon the account of *Alliance* or other Consideration, but some sooner and some later, as was their Pleasure to shew their Alliances, and other Pretensions, by marshalling other Arms with their own.

The first *Practice of Quartering* I have met with upon Seals with us, was in the Reign of *Robert* II. who was crowned at *Scoon*, 27th of *March* 1371. and, as I have said before, his Sons then, and *Lesly*, who married the Heiress of *Ross*, with others, began to marshal their Arms with other ones: So was it also that *David Lindsay* of *Crawford*, who was the first Earl of *Crawford*, assum'd the Coat of *Abernethy*, and quartered it with his own, upon the account he

was deſcended of that Family by the Mother-ſide; for his Great-grandfather Sir *David Lindſay*, in the Reign of *Robert* I. married one of the three Co-heirs of *Alexander* Lord *Abernethy*, whoſe Arms were, *Or, a Lion Rampant Gules bruſed, with a Ribbon* (or *Bendlet*) *Sable*, which the firſt Earl of *Crawford* quartered with his own, upon his Seal of Arms, which have ever ſince been continued by the Family, *viz. Quarterly 1ſt and 4th Gules, a Feſs chequee Argent and Azure; 2d and 3d, the above Coat of* Abernethy.

Upon the Information of a Noble Lord, I affirm'd in my *Eſſay of Marks of Cadency*, that the *Ribbon* or *Bendlet* which bruſed the *Lion* of *Abernethy*, was not in the Coat of the foreſaid Lord *Abernethy*, and that he carried only a *Lion* without the *Ribbon* or *Bendlet*, and that his natural Son was the Firſt that aſſum'd the *Ribbon*, which I find is not true, and I do here retract it, as I am willing to do any other Eſcape I have or ſhall happen to make; for I have ſince ſeen, and had in my Cuſtody, a Charter of *Hugh Abernethy*, Father of Lord *Alexander*, in the Reign of King *Alexander* III. to which was appended his Seal of Arms, with a *Lion bruſed with a Ribbon or Bendlet*, which was not a Mark of Illegitimation in theſe Times.

The other two Coheireſſes of the above *Alexander* Lord *Abernethy*, were married to the Progenitors of the Duke of *Douglaſs* and *Leſly* Earl of *Rotheſs*; but theſe two Families did not for a long Time after the Earl of *Crawford* marſhal the Arms of *Abernethy* with their own, as they have done ſince; but eſpecially the Family of *Rotheſs* carry'd only the ſingle Coat of *Leſly*, till of late, as I am inform'd by Mr. *George Crawford*, who has ſeen the Writs and Seals of that Family, whoſe Blazon I ſhall here add, being *Quarterly 1ſt and 4th Argent on a Bend Azur three Buckles Or*, for *Leſly*; *2d and 3d Or, a Lion Rampant Gules bruiſed, with a Ribbon Sable*, for *Abernethy*, upon the Account foreſaid.

The

The great and illuſtrious Houſe of *Douglaſs*, for what I have ſeen, had no quartered Coats before *William* the firſt Earl of *Douglaſs*, married *Margaret* Daughter of *Donald*, Siſter and ſole Heir at laſt to her Brother *Thomas* Earl of *Mar*; for before when he was Lord *Douglaſs* only, and Baron of *Cavers*, and before this Match, he had only his ſingle paternal Coat on his Seal of Arms, which I did ſee appended to a Charter of his to the Abbacy of *Melroſs*, of the Church of *Meikle Cavers*, (in the Hands of Mr. *David Simpſon* Hiſtoriographer, now *penes Comitem de* Morton) when this Earl married *Margaret Mar* Counteſs and Heireſs of *Mar*, he quartered then his paternal Coat of *Douglaſs* in the 1ſt and 4th Quarters, being *Argent, a Man's Heart Gules* (not enſign'd with a Crown, as now) *and on a chief Azur three Stars of the firſt*; and in the 2d and 3d Quarters, *Azur, a Bend betwixt ſix croſs Croſlets fitched Or*, for *Mar*. [*Plate 2. Fig.* 13.] Which Arms I have ſeen on his Seal appended to his Charter, dated at the Caſtle of *Kildrummy*, 26. *July* 1377. wherein he is deſign'd Earl of *Douglaſs* and *Mar*, granted to *James Montealto*, *i. e. Mouat*, of the Lands of *Eaſter-Foulis*, lying in the Earldom of *Mar* and Shire of *Aberdeen*; the Shield of Arms on the Seal was *Couchee*, and quartered, as I have ſaid, with *Douglaſs* and *Mar*, ſupported by one *Lion ſeiant holding up the Shield, his Head in a Helmet creſted with a Plum of Feathers*, and at each Side of the *Lion* and *Shield* is a *Tree* growing out of a *Mount*, for a *Compartment*, *ſemee of croſs Croſlets*, and on which Mountain, as a Compartment, the right ſide of the Shield reſts.

This *William* firſt Earl of *Douglaſs* and *Mar*, had by his firſt Lady *Margaret* Heireſs of *Mar*, a Son *James*, and *Iſabel* a Daughter, and by his 2d Lady a Daughter of the Earl of *March*, *Archbald* Lord of *Galloway*; and by his 3d Wife *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter and Heir of *John Stewart* Earl of *Angus*, he had with her *George* the firſt of the *Douglaſſes* Earls of *Angus*, of which in another Place: Which

will appear by the Succeſſion of Arms here, and by other Evidents in the *Treatiſe of Peerage*, now in the Preſs, by the ingenious Mr. *Crawford*.

His Son *James*, ſecond Earl of *Douglaſs* and *Mar*, carried for Arms, as his Father, *Douglaſs* and *Mar quarterly*, as is evident by his Seals, and he could not have carry'd *Mar*, if he had not been the Son of *Margaret* Counteſs of *Mar*. It was this valiant Earl that overthrew *Henry Piercy* ſirnamed *Hotſpurs*, in a Combat at *Newcaſtle*, and ſhortly after took him and his Brother *Ralph* Priſoners in a Battle at *Otterburn* in *Riddeſdale*, which was Fought the 31ſt of *July* 1388. where this Noble Earl died after the Battle in his Tent, and was tranſported to the Abbay Church of *Melroſs*, and there interred.

He had no lawful Iſſue, but two natural Sons, of whom immediately: He was ſucceeded to the Earldom of *Douglaſs* by his Half-brother *Archbald* Lord of *Galloway*, and unto the Earldom of *Mar* by his full Siſter *Iſabel Douglaſs* Counteſs of *Mar*.

Archbald Earl of *Douglaſs* and *Galloway*, carry'd three Coats quarterly, 1ſt, *Azur a Lion Rampant Argent*, being the Feudal Arms of *Galloway*; 2d, the Arms of *Douglaſs* as above, for his paternal Coat; 3d, *Azur three Mollets Argent*, the Arms of Dame *Elizabeth Murray* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Murray* Lord of *Bothwel*, *Panitarius Scotiæ*, and with her got the Lordſhip of *Bothwel*. The 4th Quarter as the 1ſt.

It is to be obſerved that this Earl, and his Father Earl *William*, quartered their Wives Arms, being Heireſſes, with their own, which ſeems was our ancient Practice to Quarter as well as to Marſhal them, by *Impalement*, or by way of *Eſcutcheon*. As alſo it is to be obſerved, that this Earl *Archbald* had nothing of *Mar* in his Arms, ſo that they entirely belong'd to *Iſabel* his Half-ſiſter.

Lady

Lady *Isabel Douglass* Countess of *Mar*, marry'd *Alexander Stewart* Natural Son of *Alexander Stewart* of *Badenoch* Earl *Buchan*, 4th Son of King *Robert* II. he is nevertheless call'd the eldest Son of the Earl of *Buchan* in a Charter granted to him *Anno* 1404. by his Lady *Isabel Douglass* Countess of *Mar*, by which Charter she gives him the Earldom of *Mar* in Consideration of the Marriage; and no doubt it was also in Consideration of that Marriage that he's said to be the eldest Son of his Father, which does not follow that he was not a Bastard; for if he had been a lawful Son he had certainly succeeded his Father in the Earldom of *Buchan*, which Earldom went to *John* Earl of *Buchan* before-mentioned, a younger Son of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*. *Alexander Stewart* Earl of *Mar* by Right of his Wife, as said is, carry'd for Arms, as on his Seal, which I have caused here to be cut, [*Plate* 2. *Fig.* 14.] Quarterly 1st and 4th *Or*, *a Fess chequee Azur and Argent* (the Arms of *Stewart*) *between three open Crowns Gules*, which were the Figures of the Lordship of *Garrioch*; here he had no Mark of Illegitimation, which it seems was dispensed with. Second and 3d, the Arms of *Mar*, *viz.* *Azur*, *a Bend betwixt six croslets fitched Or*. He was Commander in Chief at the Battle of *Herlaw*, *An.* 1411. He was a Man of great Honour, and an Ornament to his Country: He died without Issue, *Anno* 1436. and his Memory ought to be perpetuate, the Earldom afterwards fell into the King's Hands.

The Natural Sons of *James* the second Earl of *Douglass* and *Mar*, the one *William* got from his Father the Lands of *Drumlangrig*, Barony of *Hawick*, together with that of *Selkirk*, which were confirmed to him by King *James* I. he assum'd, as Natural Children were then in use to do, his Father's Arms *Douglass* and *Mar* quarterly, as is evident by the old Seals of the Family, with a Mark of Illegitimation for a short Time, and then these Arms were surrounded with a *Border engrailed Gules*; and afterwards when the Family was

was honoured with the Title of Earl of *Queensberry*, by King *Charles* I. 1633. they used a *plain Bordur Or*, in place of the former. And King *Charles* II. when he honoured the Family with the Title of Marquis of *Queensberry*, he allow'd them to adorn the Border with the *Double Tressure*: And King *James* VII. honoured that Family with the Title of Duke of *Queensberry*; so that that Family so much honoured by our Kings, carries quarterly 1st and 4th, *Argent a Man's Heart Gules, ensign'd with an Imperial Crown Or, and on a chief Azur three Stars of the first*, for *Douglass*; 2d and 3d, *Azur a Bend betwixt six cross Croslets fitched Or*, for the Name of *Mar*, *all within a Border of the last, charged with a double Tressure flower'd and counterflower'd Gules.*

From the other Natural Son of *James* Earl of *Douglass* and *Mar*, is descended the honourable Family of *Douglass* of *Cavers* in *Tiviotdale*, it seems they have not been in use to quarter the Coat of *Mar* with *Douglass* that I have observed, but carried only the Coat of *Douglass* within a *Border Azur*.

The *Dumbars* Earls of *Murray*, were anciently in use to quarter the Arms of *Randolph* with *Dumbar*; the first of them was *John*, second Son to *John* Earl of *March* and *Dumbar*, and his Lady *Egidia*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Randolph* Earl of *Murray*, Lord of *Annandale* and *Man*; they carry'd quarterly 1st and 4th *Gules, a Lion Rampant within a Border Argent, charg'd with eight Roses of the first*, for *Dumbar*; 2d and 3d, *Or, three Cushions within a double Tressure flower'd and counterflower'd Gules*, for *Randolph*.

This last Coat has been carry'd by other Families as a *feudal one*, of which afterwards; but the Male Descendants of the *Dumbars* Earls of *Murray*, as I observ'd before, tho' they always kept the Name of *Dumbar*, they carry'd only the Arms of *Randolph*, and of late have quartered them with *Dumbar*; the principal male Family descended from *Dumbars* Earls of *Murray*, is *Dumbar* of *Westfield*, heritable Sheriff of *Murray*,

Murray, who carries the quartered Arms as above blazoned, [*Plate* 3. *Fig.* 5.] from whom are several Families of that Name descended, who carry the same Arms with suitable Differences: Of whom in my former Treatise of *Marks of Cadency*.

The Family of *Weems* were also among the first Barons who quartered a Coat of Alliance with their own; for in the Year 1423. on the Seal of Sir *Davy* of the *Weems*, (as he designs himself) there are *four Lions quarterly, first and fourth*, for *Weems*; *2d and 3d* for *Glen* of *Inchmartin*, which were continued down to the present *David* Earl of *Weems*, whose Blazon is thus, *Quarterly, 1st and 4th Or, a Lion rampant Gules, armed and langued Azur; 2d and 3d Argent, a Lion rampant Sable, armed and langued Gules*, for the Name of *Glen*, [*Plate* 3. *Fig.* 6.] the *Weems* of *Rearis* a Cadet of the Family of *Weems*, carry'd of old, *quarterly 1st and 4th* Weems, *2d and 3d Azur, a Bend Argent*, for marrying the Heiress of *Bisset* of *Rearis*.

Ross Lord *Ross*, upon the account of Alliance, quarters in the 2d Place with his own the Arms of *Melvil*, his Progenitor, in the Reign of *Robert* II. marry'd the Heiress of *Melvil* of That-ilk, in the Sheriffdom of *Edinburgh*; for which his Family has been in use for a long Time to carry quarterly 1st and 4th *Or a Cheveron chequee Sable and Argent, betwixt three water Budgets of the second*; 2d and 3d, *Gules, three Crescents within a Border Argent, charged with eight Roses of the first*, for *Melvil* of That-ilk.

The *Cockburns* Lairds of *Lanton*, an ancient Knightly Family, have been for a long Time in use to carry quarterly 1st and 4th, *Argent, three Cocks Gules*, the paternal Coat of the Name; 2d and 3d, *Gules, six Mascles Or, three, two and one*, for the Family of *Weapont*, whose Heiress *Cockburn* of That-ilk, marry'd in the Reign of *Robert* II. and got with her the Lands of *Lanton* in the *Merse*. By this way of Marshalling many Coats of Arms, the Sirnames of many ancient Families now extinct are perpetuate, as that of *Weapont*,

Weapont, which was once a great and conſiderable Family, is now known in our Days by the *Cockburns*, as alſo by the Arms of the Earls of *Roxburgh* and *Lothian*, who carry *Maſcles*, to ſhew their maternal Deſcent from the *Weaponts* of Old.

The ſecond Way of marſhalling Arms in one Shield, called by Sir *John Fern*, a *Quartered Coat*, is, when there are more than two Coats quartered together, then the *fourth Quarter* is not always the ſame with the *firſt* nor the *third Quarter*, the ſame with the *ſecond*, but different Arms, which ſhews the Bearers Alliances to ſeveral Families.

Campbel Earl of *Broadalban*, carries three Coats quarterly, 1ſt, *Girony of eight Pieces Or and Sable*, his paternal Coat, deſcended of the Duke of *Argyle*'s Family; 2d, *Argent, a Galley Sable her Sails truced up, and Oars in Action*, for *Lorn*; 3d, *Or, a Feſs chequee Azur and Argent*, as deſcended of one of the Heireſſes of *Stewart* of *Lorn*; 4th as the 1ſt.

Home of *Wedderburn*, an ancient Family in the *Merſs*, carries three Coats quarterly, 1ſt, *Vert, a Lion rampant Argent, armed and langued Gules*, for *Home*; 2d, *Argent, three Peppingoes Vert*, as deſcended of the Heireſs of *Pepdie* of *Dunglaſs*; 3d, *Argent, a Croſs ingrailed Azur*, as deſcended of *Sinclair* Heireſs of *Polwart*. [*Plate* 3. *Fig.* 7.] Many Cadets of this Family carry ſtill quartered Coats, of which I have given a particular Account in my former Eſſay on Marks of Cadency.

Home of *Whitefield*, *Vert, a Lion rampant Argent armed and langed Gules within a Border Or, charged with nine Fountains proper*; 2d, *Argent three Peppingoes Vert*, for *Pepdie*; 3d, *Argent, a Stag's Head eraz'd, with a Croſs patee fitchie betwixt his Attires, Gules*, for *Cairncroſs*, his Mother being the only Siſter and Heir to Mr. *Alexander Cairncroſs* Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, who died unmarried, to whoſe Fortune his Nephew *Whitefield* ſucceeded. [*Plate* 3. *Fig.* 8.]

The *Stewarts* Earls of *Traquair*, carries four Coats quarterly, 1ſt, *Stewart*; 2d, *Buchan*, as deſcended of a younger Son

Son of *Stewarts* of *Buchan*, a Branch of the *Stewart* Earls of *Athol*; 3d, *Sable, a Mollet Argent*; and 4th, *Argent, an Orle Gules, and in chief three Martlets Sable*, for marrying one of the Heireſſes of *Rutherfoord* of That-ilk, in the Reign of King *James* IV.

Quartered Arms have ſometimes an *Ineſcutcheon* ſurmounting them, in the Centre, which contain Arms of Alliance, Paternal or Feudal ones; which little *Shield*, or *Ineſcutcheon*, was called of old by our Heraulds, a *Moyen in Feſs*; the *Engliſh*, as before obſerved, called it an *Ineſcutcheon*, or *Eſcutcheon of Pretence*; and by the *French*, a *Surtout*, becauſe it covers ſome Part of all the four Quarters; and the *Latines* ſay, *Mediæ regioni incumbit parmula.*

As for the Antiquity of bearing an Ineſcutcheon over Arms, we find it anciently uſed by the Emperors of *Germany*; for they alwas placed an Ineſcutcheon of their paternal Coat on the Breaſt of the *Imperial Eagle*, to ſhew that they were Elective, and out of what Family.

Guillim obſerves, that in the Reign of *Richard* II. of *England*, *Simon Burly* bare over his own Arms an *Ineſcutcheon* of the Arms of *Huſſay*. The firſt Bearing of an Ineſcutcheon over Arms that *Sandford* gives us, is that of *Richard* Duke of *York*, who in the Year 1442. carried quarterly quartered, 1ſt, *France* and *England* quarterly, with a *Label of three Points Argent, charged with nine Torteauxes*; 2d, *Caſtile* and *Leon* quarterly; 3d, *Mortimer* and *Burgh* quarterly; and 4th as the 1ſt: Which Firſt were his paternal Arms, as deſcended of *Edward* III. and the 3d Quarter was his maternal ones, and over all an *Ineſcutcheon Gules, three Lions paſſant guardant Or, within a Border Argent*, for *Holland*, being theſe of his Grandmother *Eleanor* Counteſs of *March*.

The ancienteſt Bearing of an *Ineſcutcheon* or *Surtout*, that I have met with, was on the Seal of Arms of *John* Earl of *Flanders*, Son and Heir of *Philip* the *Bold*, Duke of *Burgundy*,

and his Wife *Margaret* Countess and Heiress of *Flanders*, whose Arms were dimidiated, as I have given them before in *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 2. This Earl *John* carried the Arms of his Father, *Burgundy Modern* and *Ancient*, quarterly; and the Arms of his Mother, being the Arms of *Flanders*, in an Inescutcheon over all, *Anno* 1404. which were continued so marshalled by his Son and Successor *Philip* the *Good*.

The ancient and honourable Family of the *Hays* of *Yester*, now Marquis of *Tweeddale*, have carried anciently quartered Arms; for in the Year 1420. Sir *William Hay* Knight, Sheriff of *Peebles* and Lord *Yester*, carried then the quartered Coats of *Frazer* of *Olivercastle*, and *Gifford* of *Yester* quarterly with his own paternal Arms, [*Fig.* 1. *Plate* 3.] in an *Inescutcheon over all*, upon the Account of Marriages with the Heiresses of these Families, as appears by his Seal of Arms appended to the Charter of Foundation of the Collegiat Church of *Bathans*, *Anno* 1421. with the Seals of three other Barons, who married also the other Coheiresses of *Gifford* and *Yester*. Sir *William*, it seems, marry'd the Eldest, Coheiress of *Gifford*, for his Arms on his Seal are quarterly 1st and 4th, *Azur*, *three Cinquefoils Argent*, for *Frazer* of *Olivercastle*, as descended of that Family; 2d and 3d, *Gules*, *three Bars Ermin*, for *Gifford* of *Giffordhall* and *Yester*, over all in *Surtout*, *Argent three Inescutcheons Gules*, for *Hay*. The other three Barons who married the other three Coheiresses of *Gifford*, were *Thomas Boid* of *Kilmarnock*, *Eustack Maxwel* of *Tyling*, and *Dougal M^cdougal* of *M^ckerstin*; these Three have their Seals of Arms appended to the foresaid Charter, upon which was nothing but their single paternal Coats: The 1st had only the *Fess chequee* for *Boid*; the 2d the *Saltier*, for *Maxwel*; and the 3d, the *Lion*, for *M^cdougal*.

Livingston Earl of *Linlithgow*, has his paternal Arms quartered with these of *Callendar* of That-ilk, as a Coat of Alliance, and that anciently, upon the account of marrying the Heiress of *Callendar* of *Callendar*, quarterly 1st and 4th, *Argent*,

Argent, three Cinquefoils Gules, within a double Treſſure counterflower'd Vert, for *Livingſton*; 2d and 3d, *Sable, a Bend betwixt ſix Billets Or,* for *Callendar,* over all an *Ineſcutcheon, Azur an Oak Tree Or, within a Border Argent, charged with eight Cinquefoils Gules,* as a Coat of Augmentation for the Title of *Linlithgow.* This Noble Family had for ſome Time of late *Gillieflowers* for *Cinquefoils,* as in Sir *George Mackenzie's Science of Herauldry.*

Sir *Thomas Home* of That-ilk, in the Reign of *Robert* III. having married *Nicholas Pepdie* Heireſs of *Dunglaſs,* with whom he got the Barony, impaled her Arms with his own, which are to be ſeen in the Chappel of *Dunglaſs*; their Son and Heir Sir *Alexander Home* (as alſo his Brother *David* of *Wedderburn,* of whom before) quartered *Home* and *Pepdie,* as by his Seal appended to Writs, *Anno* 1445. which I have ſeen. His Son married *Margaret Landel* Heir of the Lord *Landel,* and their Son *Alexander* firſt Lord *Home,* placed by way of *Surtout,* over his quartered Arms an *Ineſcutcheon* of the Arms of *Landel,* being *Or an Orle Azur,* as on the Seals of the Family appended to Charters, *Anno* 1485. This honourable Family having again matched with the Daughter and Coheireſs of *Haliburton* Lord *Dirlton,* marſhalled her Arms, *Or on a Bend Azur, three Maſcles of the firſt,* in the third Quarter of the Atchievment of *Home*; which Arms of *Haliburton* continued therein for three Generations, till the Family of *Coudenknows* ſucceeded, and was then laid aſide, being not deſcended of her; and the 4th Quarter as the 1ſt.

The Right Honourable *Patrick* Earl of *Marchmont,* Viſcount of *Blazonberry,* Lord *Polwarth,* of *Polwarth, Redbraes, Greenlaw, &c.* his Lordſhip's armorial Bearing is quarterly, 1ſt, Grand Quarter quartered, 1ſt and 4th *Home,* 2d and 3d *Pepdie*; 2d, *Argent three Piles engrail'd Gules,* for *Polwarth*; 3d, *Argent a Croſs engrailed Azur,* for *Sinclair*; 4th Quarter as the 1ſt, over all by way of *Surtout* an *Eſcutcheon Argent, an Orange proper leaved, ſtalked and*

ſlipped Vert, and enſign'd with an Imperial Crown Or, as a Coat of *Augmentation. Plate* 3. *Fig.* 2.

Sir *Andrew Home* of *Kimmergham*, younger Son of the Earl of *Marchmont* and one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, carries his Father's Arms as above blazon'd, within a *Border Ermin.*

It is to be obſerved, that in all marſhalled Arms quarterly with Coats of Alliances, the paternal Coat is either placed in the *firſt Quarter* or in *Surtout*, as in the above Examples of *Hay* of *Tweeddale*, *Home* and *Linlithgow.*

The 3d Way of Marſhalling many Coats of Arms in one Shield, by the above named Author is called, *Arms quarterly quartered*, that is, when ſome, or all the four *Areas* of the Shield, commonly called the *Grand Quarters*, are again quartered: An Inſtance of ſuch *counterquarter'd Arms* I have given a little before, being theſe of *Richard* Duke of *York*, and I ſhall add for another the Arms of *William* Earl of *Selkrig*, eldeſt Son of *William* Marquis of *Douglas*, by his ſecond Lady *Mary Gordon* Daughter to the Marquis of *Huntly*, who married *Anne* eldeſt Daughter and Heireſs of *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, upon which he was created Duke of *Hamilton* for Life, in the Year 1660. carry'd quarterly, Firſt, *Grand Quarter quartered*, 1ſt and 4th, *Gules three Cinquefoils Ermin*, for *Hamilton*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Ship with her Sails truſſed up Sable*, for the Title of *Arran*, carry'd by the Family of *Hamilton.* Second, *Grand Quarter Argent, a Man's Heart Gules enſign'd with an Imperial Crown Or, and on a chief* Azur, *three Stars of the firſt*, for *Douglaſs.* Third, *Grand Quarter as the* 2d, *and the* 4th *as the* 1ſt. Here the Arms of *Hamilton* are preferred to thoſe of his own, being marſhalled in the firſt Quarter upon the account, as I think, of *Feudal Arms*, being inveſted in that Dutchy for Life, and taking upon him the Name of the Family; upon which account and others, the paternal Coat is frequently in the *firſt* and *fourth Quarters*; when the Husband

or

or Heir, derive not only their Heritage, but their Title and Dignity from the Wife or Mother, as Sir *George Mackenzie* obſerves, who gives for Inſtance the Bearing of the Earl of *Mar*; and I obſerve, that the Lord *Lyll* on the ſame account, upon Pretenſion to the Earldom of *Mar*, quartered the Arms of *Mar* alſo before his own; and Sir *Neil Montgomery* of *Langſhaw*, deſcended of a ſecond Son of *Hugh Montgomery* firſt Earl of *Eglinton*, having marry'd *Jean Lyll* only Daughter and Heir of *John* laſt Lord *Lyll*, in whoſe Right he claimed the Lands of *Duchal* and others, carry'd the Arms of the Lord *Lyll* and *Montgomery*, thus, Firſt, *Grand Quarter counterquartered*, 1ſt and 4th, *Azur, a Bend betwixt ſix croſs Croſlets fitchie Or*, for *Mar*; 2d and 3d, *Or, Frettee Gules*, for the Lord *Lyll*. Second, *Grand Quarter quartered*, 1ſt and 4th, *Azur three Flower-de-liſes Or*, for *Montgomery*; 2d and 3d, *Gules, three Annulets Or, ſtoned Azur*, for *Eglinton*; *the 3d Grand Quarter as the 2d, and the 4th as the 1ſt*, now carried by their Great-grandſon *James Montgomery* of *Langſhaw*, principal Clerk to the Lords of Juſticiary.

This Practice of placing the Wife's or Mother's Arms before paternal ones, provided they were theſe of more eminent Nobility, has been the general Practice of *England*, and even to carry the maternal ones alone, as I have ſhown before.

I ſhall add ſome Inſtances here of the Practice of *England*, in marſhalling the Arms of their Wives and Mothers as Heireſſes, upon the Head of *Eminency* and *Dignity*, before theſe of the Father or Son, which hath been practiſed by Knights-Companions of the *moſt Noble Order of the Garter*, as upon their *Plates of Arms* on their *Stalls* at *Windſor-Hall*, ſo marſhalled by the Care of the *Garter-principal King of Arms* in *England*, as *Aſhmole* gives them in his Inſtitution of that *Order*, *Chap.* 26. *Sect.* 4. *Pag.* 718.

Richard

Richard Nevil who married *Eleanor* Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, being created Earl of *Salisbury* after his Father-in-law's Deceaſe, bore for Arms, as on the Back of his *Stall* in *Windſor*, as a Knight of the *Garter*, 1ſt and 4th *Quarter counterquartered, viz.* 1ſt, *Argent, three Fuſils in Feſs Gules*, for *Montacute*; 2d, *Or, an Eagle diſplay'd Sable*, for *Monthermer*; 3d as 2d, the 4th as 1ſt, being the quartered Arms of his Father-in-law, with which he quartered in the 2d and 3d Quarters his own paternal Coat, for *Nevil, viz. Gules, a Saltier Argent, and in Chief a Lambel of three Points componee of the laſt and Azur.* And this Earl's eldeſt Son with his Wife *Eleanor*, having marry'd *Anne* Siſter and ſole Heir of *Henry* Duke of *Warwick*, marſhalled firſt her Arms next his Mother's, and both before his own. After the ſame manner *William Nevil*, who married *Jean* Daughter and Heireſs of *Thomas* Lord *Fauconbridge*, placed her Arms in the 1ſt Quarter, *Or, a Lion rampant Azur*, and his own in the 2d, *Gules, a Saltier Argent, charged in the Centre with a Mullet Sable*, for his Difference, who was alſo a Knight of the *Garter*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI.

Upon the ſame Account Sir *John Blount*, another Knight of that Order, had upon his Plate of Arms on the back of his *Stall*, ſet up in the Reign of *Henry* V. his maternal Arms for the Name of *Sanchet*, marſhalled before theſe of *Blount*, thus, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, a Caſtle triple tow'red Azur*, for *Sanchet*; 2d and 3d, *Or, three Bars Nebulee Sable*, for *Blount*.

Thomas Lord *Stanley*, another Knight of that Order in the Reign of *Henry* VI. whoſe Wife was an Heireſs, of the Name of *Latham*, quartered his Arms with theſe of his own, thus, *Quarterly* 1ſt and 4th, *Latham, Or, on a chief indented Azur, three Plates Argent*; 2d and 3d, *Stanley, Argent on a Bend Azur three Bucks Heads caboſſed Or.* So much then of Inſtances for the Practice in *England.*

But

But to come home again, to our ancient and modern Families, for Instances of *Coats of Alliances*, whether by *plain Quartering*, *Quartering*, or *Counter-quartering*, above described.

The first quartered Arms that I meet with, as I observ'd before, were no sooner than, in the Reign of King *Robert* II. for before that Time, there were nothing but single Coats to be seen, but after the Custom of Marshalling once begun, these who matched with Heiresses, and got honourable Possessions by them, were fond enough to shew their Alliances, Titles or Dignities, and Pretensions to the same; yet there were some ancient Noble Families with us, who had the like Right and Pretension to *quarter* their Arms with these of other Families, which they have not done as yet.

The ancient Family of *Ogilvy* of That-ilk, carry'd only of old, *Or, a Lion passant guardant Gules, coloured and crowned with an open Crown*, and not with a close Crown, as now represented, for there were none of that Form either in *Scotland* or *England* when this Family matched with the Daughter and Heiress of *Ramsay* of *Auchterhouse*, about the Reign of King *Robert* II. and with her got the Lands and Designation of Lord *Ogilvy* of *Auchterhouse*, soon after, as appears by their Seals; they quartered the Arms of *Ramsay*, *viz. Argent, an Eagle display'd Sable, Beiked and Membred Gules*, in the 2d and 3d *Quarters*, with these of *Ogilvy* in the 1st and 4th. This Family continued in the Office of Hereditary principal Sheriff of *Angus*, and in the lineal Male Succession, till the Reign of King *James* III. that *James Stewart* Earl of *Buchan* married the Heiress of the Family.

One of the ancientest Branches of this House is *Ogilvy* of *Innerquharity*, the first of which was a younger Son or Grandson of *Ogilvy* of That-ilk, and the Heiress of *Auchterhouse*; these of this Family have been in use to carry *Ogilvy* and *Ramsay* quarterly, as above, and in the Reign of King *James*

James III. and IV. after the Extinction of the former Houſe, were ſometimes principal Sheriffs of *Angus*. *Alexander Ogilvy* of *Innerquharity*, in the Reign of King *James* II. was Tutor and Guardian to *John Ogilvy* of *Airly*, as neareſt in Blood, for his Power and other Abilities, was choſen by the *Monks* of *Aberbrothock*, to be their Bailiff or Judge over their Temporality, in place of *Alexander Lindſay* eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Crawford*, who with their Followers oppoſed him, which occaſioned the Battle of *Aberbrothock*, 24. *January* 1446. where the Earl of *Crawford* fell, but his Party had the Victory, and many of *Innerquharity*'s Friends were killed with himſelf. Thoſe of this Family were both Brave and Loyal. *Alexander Ogilvy* eldeſt Son of Sir *John Ogilvy* of *Innerquharity*, a Youth ſcarce 20. but Valiant above his Age: For his Loyalty to his King was execute at *Glaſgow*, 28th *October* 1645. with Sir *Philip Nisbet* eldeſt Son of Sir *Alexander Nisbet* of That-ilk, Chief of the Name, by the cruel Rebels of the Times. The laſt mentioned had done honourable Service in King *Charles* I's Army in *England*, and had the Command of a Regiment there; however, they both ſuffer'd at one Time a noble Death with Patience and Conſtancy, as became good Chriſtians and Loyal Subjects, and were interred both together in the Church-yard of *Glaſgow*, where theſe of the Name of *Nisbet* in that Town erected a Tomb-ſtone for the Honour of their young Chief Sir *Philip Nisbet*, with his Arms, being, *Argent, three Boars Heads eraſed Sable.* Sir *John Ogilvy* Knight and Baronet, the preſent Laird of *Innerquharity*, carries quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Argent a Lion paſſant guardant Gules, collared with an open Crown, and crowned with a cloſs Imperial one Or*, for *Ogilvy*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, an Eagle diſplay'd Sable beaked and membred Gules*, and in the Centre by way of *Surtout*, the *Badge of the Order of a Knight Baronet.* [Plate 3. Fig. 4.]

Ogilvy

Ogilvy of *Inchmartin* carried, as the other *Ogilvies*, *Argent, a Lion paſſant guardant Gules, coloured and crowned Or*, who by Reaſon that Sir *Walter Ogilvy* in the Time of King *Robert* III. married *Chriſtian Glen*, one of the Daughters and Coheireſſes of Sir *John Glen* of *Inchmartin*, quartered the Arms of *Glen*, *viz. Argent, a Lion rampant Sable, armed and langued Gules*, in the 2d and 3d Quarters, with thoſe of his own in the 1ſt and 4th.

How ſoon the *Ogilvies* of *Finlater* came to quarter the Arms of *Sinclair* I cannot be poſitive, but they marry'd the Heireſs of *Sinclair* of *Deskford*, in the Reign of King *James* II. They carry now quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Ogilvy*, as above, 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Croſs ingrailed Sable*, for *Sinclair*. Theſe Arms are illuminate, with many other Barons Arms, in the Houſe of *Falahall*, 1604. with this Variation, that the *Lion* in the 1ſt and 4th Quarters is not *Crown'd*, and below the *Lion* in theſe two Quarters is placed a *Creſcent Gules*. The Firſt of this Family is ſaid to be a 3d Son of Sir *Walter Ogilvy* of *Lintrathan*, Predeceſſor to the Earl of *Airly*, now Chief of the *Ogilvies*, who carries only the plain Coat of *Ogilvy*, *Argent, a Lion paſſant guardant Gules, gorged with an open Crown, and crown'd with an Imperial one.*

Walter Ogilvy of *Bamff* gets a Charter from *George* Earl of *Huntly*, (and is therein deſign'd *Armiger noſter*) of the Lands of *Auchannochy* in the Forreſtry of *Boin*, *Anno* 1491. and confirmed by King *James* IV. 1495. This Family was dignify'd with the Title of Lord *Bamff* by King *Charles* I. the laſt Day of *Auguſt* 1642. and carries for their Armorial Bearing, Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Ogilvy*, 2d and 3d, *Argent, three Peppingoes Vert*, for marrying one of the Coheireſſes of *Home* of *Aitoun*; which is a little ſtrange, taking the Figures of *Pepdie* from the Arms of *Home*, and not the paternal Figure, the *Lion*.

Home of *Aiton* carried quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Vert, a Lion rampant Argent armed and langued Gules*, for *Home*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, three Peppingoes Vert, beaked and membred Gules*, for *Pepdie* of *Dunglaſs*; and in the Centre of theſe quartered Arms, a *Roſe Gules*, for *Aiton* of That-ilk, ſo born of old, and now by Mr. *James Home* Laird of *Aiton*, and Brother-german of the preſent Earl of *Home*.

Forbes Lord *Forbes*, Chief of the Name, carries only, *Azur, three Bears Heads couped Argent muzzled Gules*. Many of the honourable Cadets of this Family, quarter their paternal Arms, with theſe of other Families, upon the account of Alliances, as,

Forbes of *Pitſligo*, 1ſt and 4th *Forbes*, 2d and 3d, *three Cinquefoils Argent*, for *Frazer*. Sir *William Forbes*, Son to Sir *John Forbes* Lord *Forbes*, in the Reign of King *Robert* III. marry'd *Margaret Frazer*, only Daughter of Sir *William Frazer* of *Philorth*, whom he had by *Agnes Douglaſs* his Wife, a Lady of the Family of the *Douglaſſes*, and by whom he got the Barony of *Pitſligo*, whereupon that Houſe have been in uſe to quarter the Coat of *Frazer*, with his own. This Family was dignify'd with the Title of *Lord*, by King *Charles* I. *Anno* 1633. This Sir *William Forbes* of *Pitſligo*, had a younger Brother, who married the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Henry Preſton* of *Formartin*, and founded the Houſe of *Tolquhon* in *Buchan*; which Family carries *Forbes* quarterly with *Preſton*, *viz. Argent, three Unicorns Heads eraſed Sable*.

Sir *John Forbes* of *Waterton*, Knight, deſcended of the Family of *Tolquhon*, carried quarterly as *Tolquhon*, and by way of *Surtout*, an *Eſcutcheon Argent, charged with a Sword and Key in Saltier Gules*, as heritable Conſtable of *Aberdeen*, by ſucceeding to the Lands of *Cairnmuches*, in which Office he was eſtabliſhed and confirmed by Act of Parliament.

Forbes of *Ardo*, a Cadet of *Tolquhon*, carry'd the ſame with *Tolquhon*, with a *Croſs patee Argent*, in the Middle of the

the 1st and 4th Quarters, between the *Bears Heads*, being a maternal Figure, for his Difference.

Forbes of *Savock*, second Son to *Forbes* of *Craigie*, who was a second Son of the Family of *Tolquhon*, quarters with *Forbes*, *Argent*, *three Unicorns Heads couped Sable*, for *Preston*.

Forbes of *Ballogie*, another Cadet of *Tolquhon*, does not quarter *Tolquhon*'s Arms, but marshals them by a Partition *per Fess*, in *Chief Forbes*, and in *Base* the Arms of *Preston*.

Forbes of *Rearis*, for marrying one of the Daughters and Coheiresses of *Weems* of *Rearis*, carries quarterly 1st and 4th, *Or*, *a Lion rampant Gules*, *armed and langued Azur*, for the Name of *Weems*, 2d and 3d *Forbes*. Here the Wife's Arms are carried before the Paternal.

In the West of *Scotland* there were but few Arms quartered till the Reigns of King *James* II. and III. except those I have occasionally mentioned before, and the three following Families, that I have come to the Knowledge of.

The ancient and principal Family of *Montgomery* of *Eglesham* carry'd *Azur*, *three Flower-de-lises Or*, upon their matching with the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Hugh Eglinton* of That-ilk, in the Reign of King *Robert* II. quartered the Arms of *Eglinton* with their own, *viz. Gules*, *three Annulets Or stoned* Azur, of whom are the Earls of *Eglinton*, and of whom afterwards.

Wallace of *Rickerton*, upon their Marriage with the *Lindsay* of *Craigie*, quartered their Arms thus, 1st and 4th, *Gules*, *a Lion rampant Argent*, for *Wallace*; 2d and 3d, *Gules*, *a Fess cheque Argent and* Azur, for *Lindsay*. Sir *Thomas Wallace* of *Craigie*, Knight and Baronet, is now Representative of these two Families.

Mure of *Rowalan*, *Argent on a Fess* Azur *three Stars Or*, upon their marrying the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Walter Cuning* in the Reign of *David* the *Bruce* or *Robert* II. they

quartered the Arms of *Cuming* with their own, *viz.* *Azur, three Garbs Or.*

Stewart Lord *Darnly* did not quarter the Arms of *Lennox* with their own till the Reign of King *James* III. (of which afterwards) in that King's Reign the Practice of quartering Arms was very frequent.

Seton of *Carriſton* in *Fife*, carries now, *Seton* and *Balfour* quarterly. The Firſt of this Family was *John Seton*, a ſecond Son of *George* Lord *Seton* and his Lady *Elizabeth* Hay, Daughter to *George* Lord *Yeſter*. *John Seton* carried firſt, *Or, three Creſcents within a double Treſſure counterflowered Gules*; and for his Difference as a younger Son of the Houſe of *Seton*, charged one of the *Creſcents* with a *Bezant*, as on the Roof of *Samſon*'s Hall in the Houſe of *Seton*: He married *Iſabel Balfour* Heireſs of *Carriſton*, and their Son *George Seton* of *Carriſton*, laid aſide the *Beſant*, and placed in the Centre of his paternal Arms between the *three Creſcents*, an *Ottar's Head* for *Balfour*, as in Mr. *Thomas Crawford*'s Manuſcript of Blazons; and afterwards the Family carried quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Seton*; 2d and 3d, *Gules, on a Cheveron Or, between two Ottars Heads eraſed in Chief, and a Flower-de-lis in Baſe of the* 2d, *an Ottar's Head eraſed of the* 1ſt. Which Coat of *Balfour* of *Carriſton* is ſo blazoned, in Sir *James Balfour*, ſometime *Lion King of Arms*, his Regiſter.

Malcolm Crawford of *Garnock*, a Branch of the old Family of *Crawford* of *Loudon*, Hereditary Sheriffs of *Air*, carried *Gules, a Feſs Ermin*, marry'd *Marjory* Daughter and ſole Heir of *John Barclay* Baron of *Kilbirny*, in the Reign of King *James* III. and got with her that Barony, who carried *Azur, a Cheveron betwixt three croſs patees Argent*, which were impaled with his own as Husband and Wife, and afterwards quartered as on their Seal of Arms; but the *Croſs patees* of *Barclay* were ſo unskilfully cut, that they were taken by thoſe not well ſeen in Armorial Figures, for *Mollets*, which, as I am inform'd, were ſometime quartered with

with *Crawford*, and ſometimes compoſed by the Heads of the Family and its Cadets, till *John* firſt Viſcount of *Garnock* marſhalled and repreſented them aright, thus, quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Gules, a Feſs Ermin*, for *Crawford*; 2d and 3d, *Azur, a Cheveron betwixt three croſs Patees Argent*, for *Barclay*.

Captain *Thomas Crawford* of *Jordanhill*, a younger Son of *Lawrence Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, a valiant and brave Man, in the Minority of King *James* VI. carry'd the quartered Arms, as his Father *Crawford* and *Barclay*, but the *croſs Patees*, the Figures of the laſt, upon the general Miſtake were repreſented *Mollets*; he placed below the *Feſs Ermin*, in the 1ſt and 4th Quarters, for his additional Difference, *two Swords in Saltier*, for his military Profeſſion: He marry'd *Janet* Daughter of *Ker* of *Kerſland*, an ancient Family in the Shire of *Air*, who carry'd *Gules, three Stars Argent*.

Their eldeſt Son was Laird of *Kerſland*, and the 2d was Laird of *Jordanhill*, who carry'd only the Arms of *Crawford* of *Garnock*, *Gules, a Feſs Ermin in Baſe, two Swords in Saltier*, as his Father, and in *Chief three Mollets*, for his Mother, *Ker* of *Kerſland*.

Thomas Crawford of *Cartsburn*, a ſecond Son of *Cornelius Crawford* of *Jordanhill*, carried ſometimes his Father's Arms within a *Border*, but now he has laid aſide the *Border*, and carries *Gules a Feſs Ermin betwixt a Felter-lock Argent in Chief*, as a maternal Difference, his Mother being a Daughter of *Lockhart* of *Lee*, and in *Baſe two Swords in Saltier Argent, hilted and pomcled Or*.

I think I have given a ſufficient Number of Examples of *Arms of Alliance*, which, as I obſerved before, were not to be found anywiſe quartered till the Reign of *Robert* II. either upon the account of Alliance, or any other Conſiderations, but were all ſingle Coats, many of which are to this Day carry'd *ſingle*, without the Addition of any other Arms, by many of our ancient and principal Families, as *Keith* Earl

of

of *Marſhal*, *Hay* Earl of *Errol*, *Ogilvy* Earl of *Airly*, *Maul* Earl of *Panmure*, *Carnagy* Earl of *Southesk*, *Forbes* Lord *Forbes*, any many Barons, Chiefs of Families, too numerous here to mention. Perhaps many of them have had no Reaſon to marſhal their Arms with others, and ſome of them have had good Right, to carry the Arms of other Families upon the account of *Alliance*, and other Conſiderations; yet they never have been in uſe ſo to do, but upon what Reaſon they have forborn them I cannot pretend to know, if perhaps upon the miſtaken Notion, That the more ſingle and plain the Coat of Arms be 'tis the more honourable, and ſhews a principal Family; but what does it loſe of that Appearance of Honour, when matſhalled ſingle with other Arms, upon the account of an honourable Alliance, Noble Fieus, and other Additaments of Honour, ſince it has been for many Ages the general Practice of Kings, Princes, and Nobles, to marſhal ſuch with their Armorial Enſigns.

That ſome of our ancient Families, as I juſt now ſaid, have had Right to quarter the Arms of other Families, with their own, and have not done it, will appear by the following Deduction of the Family of *Panmure*, which I ſhall here add before I put an End to this Chapter.

The ancient and honourable Family of *Panmure*, carries, *Parted per pale, Argent, and Gules, on a Border, eight Eſcolops all counterchanged.* One of the Progenitors of this Family, Sir *Peter de Maulia*, in the Reign of King *Alexander* II. married *Chriſtian*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Philip de Valoniis* (*Vallans*) Lord of *Panmure*, Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland*, with whom he obtained the Baronies of *Panmure* and *Benvin*. The Property of the one, and the Superiority of the other, are ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of this Noble Family, deſcended from the ſame *Philip de Valoniis*, who carried for Arms, *Azur, three water Budgets Or*, as in Sir *James Balfour*'s and Mr. *Pont*'s *Manuſcripts of Blazons*, which the Family of *Panmure* might have quartered with their

their own, when *Marſhalling* was in uſe, to perpetuate the Memory of that ancient and noble Family of *Vallance*, beſides the Earl of *Panmure*'s Progenitors, had alſo Right to carry the Arms of *Brechin* Lord *Brechin*, being *Or, three Piles iſſuing from the Chief conjoined by the Points in Baſe Gules.* I have given before a ſhort Account of the Deſcent of *Brechin* Lord *Brechin*, *Chap. 3. Page* 38. and of his Daughter and Heir, who was married to Sir *David Barclay* of *Cairny*, by whom he had Sir *David Barclay* of *Brechin*, and a Daughter *Margaret*, married to Sir *David Fleming* of *Biggar*, to whom ſhe had only a Daughter *Mariota*, who was married in the Reign of King *Robert* II. to Sir *Thomas Maul* of *Panmure*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Herlaw*, and left Iſſue behind him, (of whom is deſcended the Earl of *Panmure*) Sir *David Barclay* of *Brechin*, *Mariota*'s Uncle, had only a Daughter and Heir *Margaret Barclay*, who was married to *Walter Stewart* Son to King *Robert* II. thereafter Earl of *Athol*, with whom he had *David* his eldeſt Son, and *Alan* Earl of *Caithneſs*, who both died before himſelf. *David* the eldeſt, left a Son *Robert*, who was concerned in the Murder of King *James* I. and ſuffered for it ſome Days before the Execution of his Grandfather, the old wicked unnatural Earl. Whereupon, in the Year 1437. immediately before the Earl's Execution, Sir *Thomas Maul* took Inſtruments upon the Earl of *Athol* his poſſeſſing the Lordſhip of *Brechin*, only by Courteſy, and that he himſelf was next Heir to it in Blood, and took ſeveral Declarations thereupon, which are in the Earl of *Panmure*'s Hands, and which are more particularly taken notice of and obſerved by Mr. *Crawford* in his *Peerage*, both under the Title of Lord *Brechin* and Earl of *Panmure*. So that this Family has had Right not only to carry the Arms of *Valance*, but theſe of *Brechin* Lord *Brechin*, as alſo theſe of *Barclay* of *Brechin*, *viz. Azur, a Cheveron betwixt three Croſſes pattee Argent*,

and

and to marſhal them with their own, to ſhew their Deſcents and Pretenſions to *Brechin.*

All the quartered Arms that I meet with belonging to *Scottiſh* Families, do not exceed ſix different Coats of Arms, which are marſhalled after theſe three Ways, *Plain Quartering*, *Quartering*, and *Counter-quartering*, of which I have treated and illuſtrate by Examples, with their *Surtouts* or *Ineſcutcheons.* But with other Nations, eſpecially the *Germans*, we will find Thirty or Forty different Coats of Arms marſhalled altogether in one Shield, of whoſe various Diſpoſitions and Methods of Marſhalling, I ſhall treat of afterwards, but firſt go on with the other Cauſes of marſhalling many Coats of Arms in one Shield.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Adoption and Subſtitution.

ADOPTION is a legal Act, whereby one or many are brought in to a Family, as the Lawyers ſay, *Actus legitimus per quem quis in alienam recipitur familiam*, invented for the Comfort of thoſe who have no Iſſue, and in caſe of failing of one, others are ſubſtitute to ſucceed, according to the Diſtination of the *Adopter.*

It is a great Comfort and Solace for one dying without Iſſue, to have the Benefit of a Law to adopt others of his own Kindred, or out of it, to perpetuate the Grandeur of his

his Family in *Name* and *Arms*, lest they go to Oblivion in the Grave with himself, and, as the Custom is, agreeable to Nature, so it is of a very long Standing; for *Josephus* in his History of the *Jews*, tells, that *Abraham* adopted the Son of *Aaram* his Wife *Sarah*'s full Brother, before she had a Son, and the Scripture tells us that the Daughter of *Pharaoh* adopted *Moses*, and *Mordecai* adopted *Esther* the Daughter of his Brother, *Esther*, Chap. 2. Ver. 7. It was the Custom also of other Nations, especially with the *Romans*, to adopt, and that those whom they adopted went often under the Name of the *Adopter*. *Octavius* was called *Cæsar*, from *Julius Cæsar* who adopted him. *Pomponius Atticus*, was sirnamed *Cæcilius* from *Q. Cæcilius* his adoptive Father, and the two Sons of *Paulus Æmilius*, adopted by *Fabius Maximus* and *Scipio Africanus*, the one was named *Fabius*, and the other *Scipio*; and the Ensigns of the Adopters, as well as Names, passed from the Adopters to those they adopted, by the Custom of the *Romans*, as that Golden Chain or *Collar*, used by the Family of *Torquati*, from which they had the Name, as before in the first Chapter of this Essay, which Name and Ensign descended to Posterity, as is to be seen on the *Roman* Coins, and that when one of another Tribe, was adopted into this Family, he also did assume that Badge or Ensign of Honour, as may be seen in another Medal relating to *D. Junius Silanus* sometime Prætor of *Macedonia*, who was adopted into the *Manlian* Family of the *Torquati*, as in *Ashmole*'s Institutions, *Chap.* 7. *Sect.* 6. *Pag.* 219. and these Adoptions were made by publick Authority, and many Ceremonies which were used in many Countries, according to their different Customs, and more frequently used in Foreign Countries at the conveying Estates, Name and Honours of the Adopter to their adopted Heirs, than in *Britain*.

Lawyers tell us, that when the *Adopter* and the *Person adopted* are both *Noble*, the last loses nothing of his native

Nobility, *Dignitas per adoptionem acquiritur vel augetur non minuitur.*

If the *Adopter* be *Ignoble*, and the *Person* adopted *Noble*, there is no Detriment to the last, who still keeps the *Nobility* of his Blood, *Adoptio mutat Gentem non Genus*; and here there is no Question about Arms: But,

When a *Noble Person* adopts an *Ignoble one*, the Question is, whether the *Ignoble* by Adoption become *Noble*: *Hopingius*, *de Jure Insignium*, Cap. 7. is for the Affirmative, but generally all Lawyers are for the Negative, and tell us, *Nobilem ex Ignobili adoptio non facit*, and that the *Ignoble* adopted has no Right to use the *Armorial Ensigns* of the *Noble Adopter*. Sir *John Fern*, in his *Glory of Generosity*, Page 67. says, That the *Ignoble* cannot succeed more to the Honours of their adoptive Fathers, than *Bastards* to their Fathers, and regrets such a Succession in *England*, where many, of a base and ungentle State, as adopted Sons, do inherit the Names, Possessions, and Arms of their adoptive Fathers, whereof some are in the Countries of *Hampton*, *Huntington* and *Worcester*.

Adoption, says he, is an Alienation, and any Man may give away his Estate to a Stranger, but his Arms, the Ensigns of his Nobility, he cannot, so long as any of his Kindred is alive; yea, if there be but a Bastard remaining capable of the King's Legitimation; in his forenamed Book, *Page* 299.

This Author adds these three Observations, when a Person leaves his Estate to another, upon Condition to use his Name and Arms. 1*st*, That he who is so benefited and enjoined, must carry both Name and Arms, and so fulfil the Testament. 2*dly*, If the *Heir*, a *Stranger*, be of more Noble Blood and Family than the *Adopter*, he's then not obliged by the Testament to disuse his own Name and Arms, but may quarter the Arms of the *Disponer*, if he please, after his own. And 3*dly*, If the Heir be of inferior Blood

Blood and Dignity, he's oblig'd to leave his own Name altogether, as also his proper Arms, except he marshal them after the Adopter or Disponer's Arms.

By our Law, we have no formal Adoption to speak properly, but materially, the same Way of conveying of Estates and Possessions to Strangers and others, who could not have otherwise succeeded but by Alienation and Disposition, with Consent of Authority, especially as to the conveying of Honours; which Way I take for a kind of *Adoption*, and call the Arms of such Persons who enjoy the Estate, Name, and Arms of others so disponed to them, *Arms of Adoption*, to distinguish them from *Arms of Alliances*, treated of in the former Chapter, which the Bearers, as general Heirs to them, may carry or not carry them as they please; but here, those who obtain Estates by this way of Adoption, are obliged by the Destination of the Disponer, to carry his Name and Arms, or to marshal them with his own. What the learned Sir *George Mackenzie* says as to this Point, in his *Science of Herauldry*, *Page* 80. I shall here add, "That the "Learn'dest Antiquaries and Lawyers conclude, that when a "Person leaves his Estate to another upon Condition that he "shall bear the Disponer's Name and Arms, he who is to "succeed, is not by Condition obliged to lay aside his own "Name and Arms; but may quarter his own Arms with "these of the Disponer, except the Disponer do, in the In-"stitution prohibit the bearing of any Arms besides his own, "and the Heir in marshalling his own and the Disponer's "Arms may use what Order he pleases, by giving the first "Quarter either to his own, or to the Disponer's, except "the contrary be express'd in the Institution."

It is evident then that Adoption, and such way of leaving Estates behind them, may be said to have been the Cause not only of disusing Arms, by carrying those only of the *Adopter* or *Disponer*, (of which before) but also of marshalling or quartering the Heir's Arms with those of the adoptive

Father's, or Disponer's, whether of Kindred or Strangers, of which I shall give some Instances with us.

Some have relinquish'd both their Name and Arms, and used only those of the Adopters or Disponers, altogether Strangers to one another, as of late with us, *John Biggar* of *Wolmot*, nominated as his Heir *Wallace*, a Nephew of Sir *Wallace* of *Craigy*, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, to succeed him in his Estate of *Wolmot*, upon Condition that he use only the Name and Arms of *Biggar* of *Wolmot*, which he continues to do, the Arms being, *Argent, a Bend Azur, betwixt two Mollets Gules.* And the same way *Ranken* of *Orchard-head*, who carry'd, *Gules, three Boars Heads erased Argent, betwixt a Lance issuing out of the dexter Base, and a* Lochabar *Ax issuing out of the Sinister, both erected in pale of the last*; was obliged to leave his Name and Arms, and use only as Heir-adoptive of *Little* of *Over-Liberton*, his Name and Arms being, *Sable a Saltier engrailed Argent*, tho' he was near of Kin to *Little* of *Liberton.* So *Alexander Abercromby* of *Tillybody* having no Child of his own, in a manner adopted Mr. *Alexander Abercromby* a Namesake, and gave him his Estate upon his Death, which he accordingly enjoys.

Sir *William Ballanden* of *Broughton*, Treasurer-depute in the Reign of King *Charles* II. and thereafter Lord *Ballanden*, having been unmarry'd, pass'd by his Sister's Son *David* Lord *Cardross*, and adopted *John Ker* younger Son of *William* Earl of *Roxburgh*, and settled his Estate upon him, and got the Title of Honour conveyed to him; and accordingly upon the Lord *Ballanden*'s Death, *Anno* 1670. Mr. *Ker*, as his adopted Heir, did succeed him, and wore his *Coat of Arms*, without any Mixture or Addition of his own paternal Bearing, according to the Destination, being, *Gules, a Hart's Head couped, between three cross Croslets, all within a double Tressure counterflowered with Flower-de-lises Or*;

and

and got likewise his heritable Office of *Usher* to the Exchequer, which he officiate by a Depute.

Another Instance somewhat like Adoption, was that of *John Charters* of *Kinfauns*, in the Time of King *James* VI. he adopted *Henry Lindsay* a younger Son of the Earl of *Crawford*, and settled his Estate on him, and he took upon him the Name of *Charters*, and carry'd the Arms, *viz. Argent, a Fess Azur, within a double Tressure counterflowered Gules*, till he became Earl of *Crawford*, by the Decease of a Brother, who left no male Issue behind him.

Sir *John Maxwel* of *Pollock* having no Issue of his Body, passed by his Sister the Lady *Kelburn* in the Succession of his Estate, and adopted Mr. *George Maxwel* younger of *Aldhouse*, a Gentleman of great Worth and Virtue, and accordingly put him in the Fie of his Estate, in his own Lifetime, whose Son is the present Sir *John Maxwel* of *Pollock*, who was sometime Lord Justice-Clerk, and now one of the Senators of the College of Justice, carries, *Argent on a Saltier Sable, an Annulet Or stoned Azur.*

William Cochran of That-ilk, having but one Daughter, he married her to *Alexander Blair*, Son of *John Blair* of That-ilk, and in so much adopted him, that he was design'd *Cochran* in the Lifetime of his Father-in-law, and carry'd the Arms of *Cochran*, *Argent, a Cheveron Gules betwixt three Boars Heads erased Azur, armed and langued of the first*, [*Plate* 3. *Fig.* 9.] and carry'd nothing of the Arms of *Blair*, nor his Issue the Earls of *Dundonald*, at this Time, but the single Coat of *Cochran*.

David first Viscount of *Stormont*, a younger Son of *Balvaird* having no Issue of his own Blood, he pass'd by his Nephew and Heir Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Balvaird*, and adopted *Mungo Murray* Son to the Earl of *Tillibardin*, and accordingly he enjoy'd the Estate and Titles of Viscount of *Stormont*, and Lord *Scoon*, till his Death, in the Year 1642. that he leaving no Issue, the Estate, Titles and Honour fell to the House of *Balvaird*, the

the firſt being but a younger Son of *Balvaird*, and carry'd for Arms, *Azur, a Croſs pattee Argent, betwixt three Stars of the ſame*, and for his Difference, a *Creſcent*.

David Murray of *Balvaird* ſucceeded to the Eſtate and Honours in the Year 1658. his Grandfather was a younger Son of *Tillibardin*, who married the Heireſs of *Barclay* of *Balvaird*, upon which account the Viſcount of *Stormont* and Lord *Scoon* carries quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Azur, three Stars Argent, within a double Treſſure counterflowered Or*, for *Murray*; 2d and 3d, *Gules, three croſs Pattees Argent*, for *Barclay* of *Balvaird*, *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 10.

Hugh Montgomery Earl of *Eglinton*, who died without any Iſſue *Anno* 1612. had paſs'd by his own neareſt Heir-male of the Houſe of *Montgomery*, and ſettled his Eſtate upon his Couſin-german *Alexander Seton*, Son of *Robert* firſt Earl of *Winton* and his Lady *Margaret Montgomery* Daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Eglinton*, Aunt of the laſt Earl, who accordingly ſucceeded, and as he was obliged by the Earl of *Eglinton*'s Deſtination, aſſum'd the Name and Arms of *Montgomery*, which were then quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Azur, three Flower-de-liſes Or*, for *Montgomery*; 2d and 3d, *Gules, three Annulets Or, ſtoned Azur*, for *Eglinton*. Mr. *Alexander Seton* ſo adopted into the Family, left his own Name for that of *Montgomery*, and carry'd the above Arms, and placed over them an *Ineſcutcheon* of the Arms of his Father, *viz. Or, three Creſcents within a double Treſſure counterflowered Gules*. which are painted in a Room in the Houſe of *Seton*. But tho' *Montgomery* Earl of *Eglinton* could diſpoſe of his Eſtate as he had a mind, yet he could not make over his Honours to Mr. *Alexander Seton*, and therefore it was ſome Time before King *James* VI. was prevailed on to confirm to him the Titles of Earl of *Eglinton* and Lord *Montgomery*, which was at laſt by the Interceſſion of the Queen, upon Mr. *Alexander Seton*'s marrying Lady *Anne Livingſton*, Daughter to *Alexander* Earl of *Linlithgow*, who was one of the

the Queen's Maids of Honour, and the Titles of Honour and Precedency of the Earls of *Eglinton*, were confirm'd to him, of whom is lineally deſcended the preſent Earl of *Eglinton*; the *Ineſcutcheon* with the Arms of *Seton* above-mentioned was diſuſed, and the Arms of the Family were then marſhalled, as now, carried thus; quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Montgomery*; 2d and 3d, *Eglinton*; *all within a Border Or, charged with a double Treſſure counterflowered Gules*, [*Plate* 3. *Fig.* 11.] which is as if the Arms of the Earls of *Eglinton* were placed over the Arms of *Seton*, of which nothing is ſeen but the Extremities of the Field, with the *double Treſſure*, being a Mark of Deſcent from the Family of *Seton*, and the Arms are now ſupported by two *Dragons Vert*, (from the Creſt of the Earl of *Winton*, being the ſame) having uſed before for Supporters *two Women* or *Angels* in *Dalmatick Habit*, which is agreeable to an univerſal Practice for the *adopted Heirs*, of which Sort Mr. *Alexander Seton* may be ſaid to be one, (and a very beneficial one, who brought along with him a vaſt Sum of Money, which relieved the Fortune of Debt) to uſe one Figure or other of his *paternal Atchievment*, to ſhew his natural Deſcent, and ſometimes the whole, if he be not obliged to leave it out.

I think the Lord *Nairn*'s Caſe is alſo pretty near that of an Adoption; King *Charles* II. underſtanding that Sir *Robert Nairn* of *Strathurd*, had intended that his only Daughter ſhould marry a younger Son of the Marquis of *Athol*, upon that he thought fit to create Sir *Robert Nairn* a Lord, for his own Life, and to the Heirs of his Daughter, who was to marry a Son of the Marquis of *Athol*, tho' the Marquis's Son was not named, but left blank; whomſoever ſhe was to marry of the Sons, he always being obliged by Sir *Robert Nairn*'s Deſtination, to change his Name to *Nairn*, and wear the Arms, with the quartered Coat of the Family of *Athol*, thus quarterly, 1ſt, *Parted per pale, Sable and Argent, a Chaplet charged with four Cinquefoils all counterchanged*,

ged, for *Nairn*; 2d, *Azur, three Stars Argent within a double Tressure, flowered and counterflowered Or*, for *Murray*; 3d, *Quarterly 1st and 4th, Pallee of six, Sable and Or*, for *Athol*; 2d *and* 3d, *Or, a Fess chequee Azur and Argent*, for *Stewart*; 4th *Grand-quarter as the* 1st. *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 12.

There are several such Examples which I might here add, but being limited to a certain Number of Sheets by the *Proposals*, I shall forbear, and only give one from *England*, of the ancient and honourable Family of the Name of *Percie*, whose Arms were, *Sable, a Chief indented Or*; *William* Lord *Percie* having only a Daughter, *Agnes*, was marry'd to *Jocelin de Lavonia*, a younger Son of *Godfred* Duke of *Brabant*, who carry'd, *Sable, a Lion rampant Or*; Lord *William Percie* adopted his Son-in-law, who was obliged to disuse his own Name and Arms, and carry only the Name and Arms of *Percie*, which he and his Issue performed, till the Practice of marshalling many Arms in one Shield, then the Family quartered the Arms of *Jocelin de Lavonia* with those of the Name of *Percie*. And again, *Henry Percie* Earl of *Northumberland* marry'd the Sister and Heiress of *Anthony* Lord *Lucy*, for his second Wife, and got with her a great Estate, but she had no Issue to him; he, with his Lady's Consent, gave that Fortune to *Henry Percie* sirnamed *Hotspurs*, a Son of a former Marriage, upon Condition that he marshalled the Arms of *Lucy*, being *Gules, three Lucy Fishes*, (*i. e. Pikes*) *haurient Argent*, with his own; so that the Earls of *Northumberland* of the Name of *Percie*, carry'd after that, quarterly 1st and 4th, *Jocelin de Lavonia*; 2d and 3d, *Lucy*, and in an *Inescutcheon*, by way of *Surtout*, the Arms of *Percie*. *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 13.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX

Of Patronage.

ARMS of *Patronage*, are theſe of Patrons and Superiors, carried in part, or in whole, by their Clients and Vaſſals, to ſhow their Dependance.

They formed of old their Arms after thoſe of their *Patrons* and *Over-lords*, or took a Part of them to *compoſe* or *quarter* with their own, as ſoon as theſe Ways became faſhionable.

In many Shires of our Kingdom, where our ancient Earls, Lords, and great Men had been Patrons and Superiors, there we find their *Armorial Figures* more frequent than others, in the Bearings of many of the preſent Nobility and Gentry, which ſhow their Progenitors to have been Clients and Vaſſals to them, tho' now living in other Shires, to have been originally from ſuch Shires where ſuch Figures do predomine; as in *Annandale*, where the ancient Lords of *Annan* dwelt, carried *a Saltier and Chief*: There the *Bruces*, *Murrays*, *Johnſtons*. *Jardins*, *Kilpatricks*, and ſeveral others, carry ſuch Figures of different *Tinctures*, accompanied with other Figures, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from one another. In *Douglaſſdale* and other Countries, which the *Douglaſſes* poſſeſt in Property or Superiority, there many old Families have *Stars*. And in *Fife*-ſhire, *Lions* are carried, upon account the *Lion* was the Armorial Figure of the *Mackduffs* Earls and Over-lords of *Fife*; and in *Angus*, *Lions*. upon the

account of their old Earls. And in those Shires where the *Stewarts* of old had Interest, many Families have their *Figures chequered*, from the *Stewarts Fess chequee*, which they have been in use to carry upon the account of *Patronage*, as *Ross* Lord *Ross*, *Semple* Lord *Semple*, *Houston* of That-ilk, *Brisben* of *Bishoptoun*, *Hall* of *Fulbar*, *Fleming* of *Barachon*, *Shaw* of *Bargaran*, and those of the Name of *Spruel*, with several others, whose Possessions were in the Shire of *Renfrew*, and other Countries belonging to the *Stewarts*, where *Figures chequered* are presumed to be originally so carried upon the account of *Patronage*; and the same I observe in many Shires with us, and in *England* the same Practice was there.

Cambden, in his *Remains of* Britain, *Page* 118. says, Gentlemen began to bear Arms of whom they held in Fie, or to whom they were most devoted; so whereas the Earl of *Chester* bare *Garbs*, (*Wheat Sheaves*) many Gentlemen of that Country took *Wheat Sheaves*. Whereas the old Earl of *Warwick* bare *Chequee Or and Azur*, *a Cheveron Ermin*, many thereabout took *Ermin and Chequee*. In *Leicester* and the Country confining, divers bare *Cinquefoils*, for that the ancient Earls of *Leicester* bare *Gules*, *a Cinquefoil Ermin*; from which the Family of *Hamilton* with us, who carry the same. In *Cumberland* and thereabout, where the old Barons of *Kendal* bare, *Argent*, *two Bars Gules*, *a Lion passant Or*, *in a Canton of the second*, many Gentlemen thereabout took the same in different Colours and Charges in the *Canton*.

In *Italy* and *Spain*, the Practice of marshalling the Arms of Patrons or Over-lords, with those of the Clients and Vassals, has been anciently very much in use, as *Menestrier* tells us, that in *Plaisans* the Four principal Families there, *viz. Angui*, *Fontana*, *Landi*, and *Scoti*, had their Arms impaled on the right Side, as Coats of Patronage, with those of other Families in that Country and City, who associated

and

and ſubjected themſelves as Vaſſals and Clients, to one or other of thoſe above-named Four principal Families.

The Book, entitled, *Jeu' de Armories de Soveraigns & Eſtats d'* Europe, gives us the Blazon, and the Reaſon of the Armorial Bearing of the Duke of *Modena* and *Ferrara*, thus blazon'd by the *French*, [*Plate* 3. *Fig.* 14.] *Tierce in pale*, 1ſt, *Or, a double Eagle diſplay'd Sable, beaked, membred and crowned Gules*, (the Armorial Figure of the Empire, becauſe that Prince is under its Protection) *Coupee with Azur, three Flower-de-liſes Or*, (for *France*) *within a Border double indented Or and Gules*, (for *Ferrara*) *Nicolas* Lord of *Ferrara*, came under the Protection of *Charles* VII. of *France*) 2d, *Gules, two Keys placed in Saltier addoſſe Or and Argent, liee Azur, and in Chief the Papal Tiar*, (upon the account that *Ferrara* is a Vicarage of the See of *Rome*) *and over the Keys an Eſcutcheon Azur charged with an Eagle diſplay'd Argent, crowned, beaked, and membred Or*, (for the Marquiſate of *Eſte*) 3d, France *within the Border of* Ferrara, *Coupee with the Empire as before.* Theſe Arms would with us be blazoned thus, Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, the *Empire*; 2d and 3d, France, *within a Border double indented Or and Gules*, and over all a *Pale, charged with the Papal Enſigns, and ſurmounted with an Eſcutcheon of Eſte.*

Cardinals have been in uſe to add to their paternal Bearings, the paternal Arms of the Popes or other Princes, by whoſe Means they have obtained to that Dignity, and were called *Arms of Patronage.*

The Kings of *Sicily* and *Arragon*, quartered with their own the Arms of the Family of *Swabia*, as Arms of Patronage; as did alſo the Dukes of *Parma* and the Princes of *Mirandula* the Arms of other Potentates; of which afterwards.

As for an Inſtance of ſuch a Practice with us of *Vaſſals* and *Clients*, marſhalling the Arms of their *Patrons* and *Over-lords*

with their own, I shall add this one Instance of the Armorial Bearing of *Johnston* of *Elphinston*, once a considerable Family in East-*Lothian*, as they are yet to be seen imbossed and illuminate, on that curious Roof of the Hall called *Samson*'s Hall, in the House of *Seton*, amongst several other Atchievments, there is that of *Johnston* of *Elphinston*, Quarterly, 1st, *Or, three Crescents within a double Tressure counterflowered Gules*, for *Seton*; 2d, *Argent, a Saltier Sable, and on a chief Gules three Cushions Or*, for *Johnston*; 3d, *Azur, three Garbs Or*, for *Buchan*; *and* 4th *as the* 1st. [*Plate* 3. *Fig.* 15.] Here *Johnston*'s Arms gives place to those of *Seton*, and as they were incorporate in the Family, and Atchievment of the Lord *Seton*, which were so done upon this account, as Sir *Richard Maitland* of *Lithington* gives us in his venerable Manuscript of the Family of *Seton*; That in the Minority of King *James* II. Chancellor *Creichton* got into his Custody in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, *George* Lord *Seton*, only Son of the deceast *John* Lord *Seton*, and his Lady *Dumbar* Daughter to the last Earl of *March*, she being a Widow, and having beside only a Daughter to represent the Family, whom the Chancellor endeavoured to have in Marriage with his Son; the Mother by all Means endeavoured her Son's Liberation, and opposed the Match, wherefore she applies to *Johnston* of That-ilk (Progenitor of the Earls of *Annandale*) an intimate Favourite of the Chancellors, for the Relief of her Son, the Laird of *Johnston*, undertakes to relieve her Son, providing the Lady would marry him, being also a Widower, which he effectuates, and carries the Lord *Seton* to his House in *Annandale*, where he marries the Lady *Seton*, who bare to him several Children. *Gilbert Johnston* their eldest Son, a brave Gentleman, being uterin Brother to Lord *George Seton*, Superior of the Lands of *Elphinston*, he married *Agnes Elphinston* Heiress of *Elphinston* of That-ilk, and got with her these Lands by the Favour of his uterin Brother the Lord *Seton*,

Seton, who, as Superior, had the Right of Ward and Marriage, and of them descended the *Johnstons* of *Elphinston*, till the Reign of King *Charles* II. Vassals to the Lords *Setons*, afterwards Earls of *Winton*. 'Tis true, the Family of *Johnston* of *Elphinston* had not always on their Seals the above marshalled Arms, with their own, but commonly only the paternal Coat of *Johnston*, the *Saltier charged in the Centre, with a Cinquefoil of the first*; and sometimes, I find these marshalled with *Elphinston*, upon the account of marrying the Heirs of *Elphinston* of That-ilk, *viz. Argent, a Cheveron Sable betwixt three Boars Heads couped Gules.*

CHAP. X.

Of Gratitude and Affection.

GRATITUDE and *Affection* are observed by some Heraulds, to be the Causes of marshalling several Coats of Arms in one Shield, of which there are but few Instances to be found with us. The Arms of the *Benefactor* are sometimes found quartered with these of the *Beneficiary*, upon the account of *Gratitude.*

Menestrier tells us, that the Prince of *Antioch*, addressing himself to *Lewis* XI. of *France* for Supply, to recover his Dominions out of the Hands of the Infidels, was courteously received by that King, who supply'd him with all Things necessary for the recovering of his Principality; for which

which he quartered the Arms of *France*, as a Sign of a grateful Acknowledgment.

As for *Arms of Affection*, I may call these of the *Boils* of *England* such, because *David* Earl of *Glasgow* quartered them with his own, upon the account of *Affection* to *Boil* Earl of *Burlington*, and other Branches of that Name in *England*, who acknowledge their Descent from his Family in *Scotland*, which is of an old Standing in the Sheriffdom of *Air*; in the Reign of *Alexander* III. they possessed the Lands of *Kelburn*; for in Charters about that Time mention is made of *Ricardus Boil Dominus de Caulburn*, *i. e. Kelburn*, and *Walterus Cummin Dominus de Rougallan*, *i. e. Rowallan*, as in the Evidences in the Charter-chest of *Rowallan*.

Hugo Boil, in 1399. makes a Mortification to the Monks of *Paisly*, for the wellfare of his Soul: This Family continued down in a direct male Line till the Reign of King *Charles* I. that *John Boil* of *Kelburn* having no male Issue, he married his only Daughter and Heir *Grissel Boil* to *David Boil* of *Halkshiel*, a Cadet of his own Family, his Great-grandfather being a Brother of it, whose Grandchild *David Boil* of *Kelburn* was created Earl of *Glasgow*, Viscount of *Kelburn*, Lord *Boil* of *Stewartoun*, and carries quaaterly 1st and 4th, *Or*, *an Eagle display'd Gules*, as a Coat of Augmentation, upon his Creation as Earl, being formerly the Crest of his Family; 2d and 3d, *Parted per Bend Crenelle*, *Argent and Gules*, for the Sirname of *Boil* in *England*, as a Coat of Affection, and over all an *Inescutcheon Or*, *three Harts Horns Gules*, the paternal Coat of *Boil* of *Kelburn*. *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 16.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of Religion.

RELIGION as I obſerved before, has given Riſe to many Armorial Figures, in the ſeveral *Croiſades*, holy Expeditions, for the Recovery of *Jeruſalem* and the *Holy Land* from the *Sarazens*, as *Croſſes* of divers Forms, *Allerions*, *Martlets*, *Palms*, *Eſcalops*, *Piles*, *&c.* which are frequently born in Arms. But as for entire Coats quartered with others, merely upon account of *Religion*, I find but few Inſtances, the Cuſtom of quartering many Coats of Arms in one Shield, not being ſo old as the *Croiſades*. However, I have mentioned *Religion*, as one of the Cauſes of *Marſhalling*, becauſe Churchmen are in uſe to quarter the Enſigns of their high Offices, as *Patron Saints*, and other Holy Relicts, upon account of *Devotion*, with their own Arms, which Knights of Religious Orders alſo were in uſe to do.

Beſides, I obſerve, Kings have been in uſe to marſhal Arms upon account of *Religion*, with their own, as the Kings of *Hungary*, quartered with thoſe of *Hungary*, *Barree of ſix Pieces Argent and Gules*; thoſe of Religion, *viz. Argent, a Croſs patriarchal Gules, ſtanding on a Mount of three Degrees Sinople*; which *Croſs*, *Stephen* King of *Hungary* received from Pope *Sylveſter* II. for bringing his Subjects in to the Chriſtian Faith.

Sandford.

Sandford, in his Hiſtory of *England*, tells us, that King *Richard* II. having choſen King *Edward* the *Confeſſor* for his patron Saint, impaled that holy King's Arms, being, *Azur, a Croſs flowrie between five Martlets Or*, in the firſt Place, with theſe of his own in the ſecond, being *France* and *England* quarterly. See *Plate* 5. of the Arms of *Britain.*

His Grandfather King *Edward* III. made Choice of ſeveral Patrons, as *Aſhmole* tells us, the *Holy Trinity*, the Virgin *Mary*, whoſe Figure he and his Knights-Companions wore on the right Shoulder, on their Habit, for ſome Time. St. *George* of *Cappadocia* a Martyr, his Enſign, *Argent a Croſs Gules*, and St. *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, ſometimes King of *England*, his Arms, as juſt now blazoned, under whoſe Protection himſelf, and all the Knight-Companions, together with the Affairs of the Order, might be defended, conſerved, and governed, as is evident, ſays our Author, by the Charter of Foundation of *Windſor* College, granted by that King, and that the two laſt were his ſpecial patron Saints, whom he invoked in his Cry of War. *Thomas Walſingham* in his Hiſtory of *England*, *Page* 159. tells, that at a Skirmiſh near *Calais* in 1349. King *Edward* ſeeing his Soldiers put to a Stand and like to be worſted, in great Heat of Anger drew his Sword, and cried out, *Ha St.* Edward! *Ha St.* George! which the Soldiers hearing, ran preſently to him, and gain'd the Victory. St. *George* became the ſole Patron of the Order of the *Garter*, and from him it was called, *Ordo Divi Sancti* Georgii, and the Companions *Equites* Georgiani, and that Saint's Picture on Horſeback with a *Shield of Silver*, charged with a *Croſs Gules*, became the Badge of that Order, and theſe Arms were advanced both by Land and Sea on the *Engliſh* Standards.

King *Henry* VIII. ordained the Great Seal of that Order to have an Eſcutcheon, with the Arms of St. *George* impaled on the right Side, with the quartered Arms of *France* and *England*,

England, enſign'd with an Imperial Crown, and incircled with the *Garter*; which Seal of the Order ſo formed, continued till the Reign of King *James* I. of *Great-Britain*, who added to the Arms of *France* and *England*, theſe of *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

It is to be obſerved, that in marſhalling of *Arms*, theſe of *Religion* and of *Patron Saints*, take place before other Arms, and even thoſe of *Dominion*.

CHAP. XII.

Of Arms of general Conceſſion.

ARMS of *Conceſſion*, are new ones, allowed or granted by Authority to be added to old Arms, upon ſome emergent Merit, and Advancement to Nobility: Which Conceſſions or Grants are either *General* or *Special*; by *General Conceſſions of Arms*, I underſtand thoſe which the principal Herauld, is impowered to grant, by vertue of a general Clauſe for that End, in many of the Patents of our Nobility, which ordinarily runs thus, or in ſuch like Words, *Mandamus Leoni noſtro Armorum, ut tale additamentum armorium, præſentibus Inſigniis præfati Domini, &c. ut in talibus caſibus uſitatis det & præſcribat.*

Arms again of *ſpecial Conceſſion*, are particularly mentioned, or blazoned in Patents or Grants of the Sovereign, and are ordinarily of ſome Part of the ſovereign *Enſigns* or *Regalia*, which cannot be allowed by the principal Herauld, without a ſpecial Warrant from the Sovereign; and both theſe Arms of Conceſſions are commonly called, *Coats of Augmentation*, becauſe they augment the Bearing.

The Practice of giving Arms by general Conceſſion, is not ſo old as that of ſpecial Conceſſions, the firſt named having only begun, as I obſerve, in the Reign of King *James* VI. given to thoſe who were advanced to Degrees of Dignity, whoſe Lands from which they had their Title of *Lord*, *Viſcount*, *Earl*, *&c.* not being dignified Feus with Arms, took Coats of Augmentation as beſt pleaſed them, to ſupply the want of Feudal ones.

The firſt that I have met with is that of the Earl of *Winton*, when *Robert* Lord *Seton* was created Earl of *Winton*, with all Solemnity and Ceremony at *Holy-rood-houſe*, the 10th of *November*, 1601. he got a Coat of Augmentation ſuitable to the Merit of the Family, *viz.* for the Title of *Winton*, *Azur*, *a blazon Star of eight Points*, *within a double Treſſure flowered and counterflowered Or*, (having Right before to the *Treſſure*) with the Motto, *Intaminatis fulget honoribus*, to ſhew the conſtant Loyalty, and heroick Vertue of the Family. And as it is the firſt Noble Family in our Kingdom, as I obſerve, that carried a Coat of *general Conceſſion*, ſo I may ſay, that Family has the Honour to have the ancienteſt Coat of *ſpecial Conceſſion*, granted to them by King *Robert* I. for their faithful and ſingular Service performed to that King for the Freedom of their Country, being a *Sword ſupporting an Imperial Crown*; of which after, and in the Atchievment of the Family.

The next *Coat of Augmentation* that I meet with, is that of the Lord *Livingſton*, when he was advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Linlithgow*, ſoon after the Earl of *Winton*, took

took *Azur, an Oak Tree within a Border Argent, charged with eight Cinquefoils Gules,* which he placed over his quartered Arms, *Livingſton* and *Callendar* by way of *Surtout*, for the Title of *Linlithgow*, of which before. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 1.

Sir *Alexander Seton*, third Brother to *Robert* firſt Earl of *Winton*, being one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and after Preſident of that learned Bench, was made a Lord of Parliament by the Title of Lord *Urquhart*, but afterward took the Title of Lord *Fivy*, and upon the 4th of *March* 1605. was advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Dumfermling*, by King *James* VI. and was high Chancellor of *Scotland*, in which Office he continued twenty Years, being a Nobleman of ſingular Parts and Integrity, took for a Coat of Augmentation, *Argent, on a Feſs Gules, three Cinquefoils of the firſt*, [*Plate* 4. *Fig.* 2.] which he quartered after his paternal Arms of *Seton*, for the Title of *Dumfermling*, as ſome ſay; but I think thoſe Arms of Augmentation have been taken from his Mother Lady *Jean Hamilton*, whoſe paternal ones were, *Gules, three Cinquefoils within a double Treſſure counterflowered Argent.* This Family's lineal Deſcent being now failed, *George Seton* of *Barns* is next Heir-male to the Fortune and Honours of *Dumfermling*, who carries, *Or, a Sword Gules, ſupporting an Imperial Crown proper, betwixt three Creſcents, within a double Treſſure counterflowered of the ſecond*, being lineally deſcended from Sir *John Seton*, immediate younger Brother to *Robert* firſt Earl of *Winton*, and immediate elder Brother to Sir *Alexander Seton* firſt Earl of *Dumfermling*. Sir *John* was bred up in the Court of *Spain*, and by King *Philip* of *Spain* was honoured with the Knighthood of the Order of *Calatrava*, and after he came home, was by King *James* VI. made one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Bedchamber, and got for his Appanage from his Father *George* Lord *Seton*, the Lands of *Barns*, for which the Family of *Barns* has been in uſe to carry the *Sword*,

ſupporting an Imperial Crown, as an additional Figure in the Arms of *Seton*, becauſe, as Sir *George Mackenzie* obſerves in his *Science of Herauldry*, the Lands of *Barns* were given by King *Robert* the *Bruce* to Sir *Alexander Seton* of *Seton*, with that Badge of *Honour*, as in the Charter.

Ker, Marquis of *Lothian*, when he was created Earl of *Lothian* in the Year 1606. took for a Coat of Augmentation, *Azur, the Sun in its ſplendour, proper*, which is quartered with the paternal Coat of the Family, *parted per Feſs Gules and Vert, on a Cheveron Argent between three Maſcles in Chief Or, and an Unicorn's Head eraſed in Baſe of the third; three Stars of the firſt.* Plate 4. Fig. 3.

Sir *Thomas Hamilton* of *Byres*, a younger Son of the Family of *Prieſtfield*, deſcended of *Hamilton* of *Innerweek*, being Preſident of the College of Juſtice, Secretary of State, and after Lord Regiſter, was created a Lord of Parliament by the Title of Lord *Binning*, *November* 19. 1611. carried, *Gules, on a Cheveron Argent, between three Cinquefoils Ermin*, for *Hamilton*; *a Buckle Azur between two Muchetours Sable*, for *Hamilton* of *Innerweek*, *all within a Border Or*, (for his Mark of Cadency) *charged with eight Thiſtles proper*, by a Favour from the King. And after, upon the 30th of *March* 1619. he was created Earl of *Melroſe* by *Alexander* Earl of *Dumfermling*, the King's Commiſſioner for the Time; for which Title he took for Coat of Augmentation, *Argent, a Feſs waved between three Roſes Gules*, relative to his Title of *Melroſe*, which he quartered in the ſecond and third Quarters after his Paternal, and are ſo carried by his Succeſſors, tho' he got his Title altered to that of Earl of *Haddington*. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 20.

Viſcounts and Lords of Parliament, have alſo been in uſe with us to add Coats of Augmentation to their paternal ones.

Sir *Alexander Seton*, ſecond Son of *George* Lord *Seton* Earl of *Winton*, and his Counteſs Lady *Anne Hay*, Daughter

ter to *Francis* Earl of *Errol*, being created Viſcount of *Kingſton*, he quartered in the ſecond and third Places with the paternal Arms of *Seton*, as a Coat of Augmentation, *Argent, a Dragon Vert ſpouting out Fire*, being the Creſt of the Family of *Winton*. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 5.

Drummond Viſcount of *Strathallan*, upon his Creation, carried quarterly, 1ſt and 4th *Or, three Bars waved Gules*, for *Drummond*; 2d and 3d, *Or, a Lion's Head eraſed, within a double Treſſure counterflowered Gules*, as a Coat of Augmentation.

Henry Erskin, ſecond Son of *John* Earl of *Mar*, by his ſecond Wife Lady *Mary Stewart* Daughter of *Eſmy* Duke of *Lennox*, when created Lord *Cardroſs*, carried quarterly, 1ſt, *Gules, an Eagle diſplay'd, looking to the Sun in the dexter chief Point Or*, as a Coat of Augmentation; 2d Quarter, quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Mar*; 2d and 3d, *Erskin*; 3d Quarter as the 2d, and the 4th as the 1ſt.

All Coats of Augmentation of this Kind thro' *Europe*, give place to the paternal Arms; which Order has been obſerved with us, except in theſe two Inſtances of the Earl of *Lothian* and Lord *Cardroſs*'s Atchievments; but the Heir of the laſt, *David Erskin* Earl of *Buchan*, has placed the *Coat of Augmentation* ſince more rightly in *Surtout*, for there is no Reaſon can be aſſign'd for ſuch Coats of *general Conceſſion*, to preceed the Paternal, or other dignify'd Feudal Arms. Many of our Nobility who have the ſame Right to carry Coats of Augmentation, have never made uſe of them; but *Arms of ſpecial Conceſſion* being compoſed of the Figures of the *Royal Arms*, and *Regalia*, have Precedency in *Marſhaling*, to all other ſorts of Arms; of which in the following Chapter.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Arms of ſpecial Conceſſion.

ARMS of *ſpecial Conceſſion*, are theſe granted by Princes and free Eſtates, not only to their Subjects, but alſo to Strangers, by a particular Grant or Patent, containing the Blazon of the Sovereigns Arms, or ſuch like Coat, made up of ſome Part of the Figures of the Sovereign's *Enſigns*, or *Regalia*, to be added to the Receiver's own proper Arms.

Such *Additaments* of Honour have been very frequently beſtow'd with us, and other Nations, on well deſerving Perſons, both of the high and low Nobility, as alſo upon Communities Eccleſiaſtick and Secular.

Sir *John Fern* tells us, in his forecited Book, that when *Charlemaign* erected the ſix Eccleſiaſtick Peers of *France*, he granted to them Arms of the ſame *Tinctures* and *Figures*, with the Royal Enſign of *France*, which, tho' they have been ſo carried, as I have ſhown before, yet I doubt very much of the Antiquity of them. And as for *ſecular Communities*, there are ſeveral Inſtances with other Nations, and with us at home, which have been honoured with the Favour of ſuch Royal Badges, and I ſhall here but give one Inſtance: The Town of *Aberdeen* got the *double Treſſure*, a Part of the Royal Bearing, added to their Arms, by the Order of King *Robert* the *Bruce*, for their Fidelity and Loyalty to him, being

being, *Gules, three Towers embattled Argent, and maſoned Sable, within a double Treſſure of the ſecond.*

In this manner Sovereigns and free Eſtates, have honoured and rewarded their Favourites and well deſerving Subjects, with a Part of their Arms, as Additaments of Honour, of which I ſhall give ſome Inſtances.

Charles IV. Emperor of *Germany*, and King of *Bohemia*, honoured his Chancellor *Bartolus*, the great Lawyer, with a Conceſſion to him and his Iſſue, to carry the Royal Arms of *Bohemia*, *Or, a Lion with two Tails Gules*, as *Bartolus* tells himſelf, in his Treatiſe, *De Inſigniis*, thus; *A* Carolo *quarto clariſſimo principe* Romanorum *Imperatore, nec non Rege* Bohemiæ, *mihi tunc Cancellario ejus, conceſſum eſt inter cætera, ut ego & omnes de Agnatione mea, Leonem rubeum cum Caudis duabus in campo aureo portare.*

There are many ancient Families in *Germany*, which marſhal with their other Bearings the *Imperial Eagle*, by ſpecial Conceſſions from the Emperors; and in *France*, there are a conſiderable Number of old Families which enjoy the ſame Favour; for which ſee *Meneſtrier* and other *French* Heraulds.

The Dukes of *Savoy* have made Conceſſions of ſeveral Quarters of their Armorial Enſigns, to ſeveral Families, as to the Houſe of *Viles* of *Ferrara*, who carry quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, the *wild Horſe of* Sax, which belongs to *Savoy*, as his original Arms; 2d and 3d, the proper Arms of the Houſe of *Viles*, and over all, by way of *Surtout*, the *Croſs* of *Savoy*.

The Republick of *Venice* has made ſeveral Conceſſions to their own Subjects, of their ſymbolical Figure, the *winged Lion of St.* Mark, the Armorial Figure of that Republick, as alſo to Strangers, as by that one granted by the Senate to *Rene de Voyer de Pauliny*, Count *de Argenſon*, the *French* King's Ambaſſador to that Republick, which are to be ſeen on the Monument erected for him there, at St. *Job's* Church,

as

as *Meneſtrier* gives us, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Azur, two Leopards Or*, for *Voyer de Pauliny*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Feſs Sable*, for the Houſe *de Argenſon*; and, by way of *Surtout*, the Arms of the Republick, *viz. Azur, a Lion ſeiant winged, and Diademated Or*, holding a Book open, with theſe Words upon it, *Pax tibi* Marce, *Tu Evangeliſta meus.*

Other Potentates have been in uſe, to do the ſame Honour, not only to their Subjects, but to Strangers. The Kings of *France* have honoured ſeveral *Scots* Families for their Valour, with their Arms, as the *Stewarts* of *Lennox*, and the *Douglaſſes*, of which afterwards, and the *Kennedies*.

Sir *Hugh Kennedy* of *Ardiſtinſhire*, who for his Valour in the Wars of *France*, againſt *England*, being under the Command of *John Stewart* Earl of *Buchan*, was honoured by the King of *France*, with his Arms, *viz. Azur, three Flower-de-liſes Or*, which he and his Succeſſors marſhalled in the firſt Place with theſe of *Kennedy*; in the 2d, as the *Kennedies* of *Bargeny* deſcended of Sir *Hugh*, and their Deſcendants the *Kennedies* of *Kirkhill* and *Bennen* in the Shire of *Air*.

Selden tells us, in his *Titles of Honour*, that when *Guſtavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden* received the Inveſtiture of the *Garter* from *Henry St. George Richmond* Herauld, and *Peter Young* Gentleman-Uſher, at *Darſau* in *Pruſſia*, the 27th of *September* 1627. he conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon them, and by a particular Grant in their Patents of Honour, allowed them to quarter the Arms of *Sweden* with their proper ones.

Meneſtrier, in his *Treatiſe of Arms*, in the Chapter of *Grants and Conceſſions*, gives us an Inſtance of a Woman, receiving a Coat of Augmentation, which was when the Emperor *Charles* IV. paſſing from *Padua*, to get himſelf crown'd at *Rome*, with his Empreſs, who took in her Train *Jean Bianchittie*, the Widow of a famous Lawyer; amongſt other Favours, the Empreſs gave her a Grant to carry in the Middle

of

of her Arms, theſe of *Lithuania*, in a *Loſenge Shield, viz. Gules, a Chevalier armed in all Points, on Horſeback, Argent, brandiſhing a Sword, and on his left Arm a Shield Azur, charged with a Croſs, with double Traverſes of the 2d*, being a Part of the Empreſs's Bearing, ſhe being a Daughter of the King of *Poland*, and Duke of *Lithuania*: Which Grant was confirmed by the Emperor.

Henry VIII. of *England*, honoured his Wives with additional Arms, of which afterwards; and of late, *Charles* II. of *Great-Britain* granted a Coat of Augmentation to *Anne Clarges*, Wife to *George Monk* Duke of *Albemarle*, *Azur, a Flower-de-lis Or, within a Border of the laſt, charged with eight Roſes Gules*, quartered in the firſt place, with her Paternal in the ſecond, being, *Barry of twelve Pieces Argent and Azur, on a Canton Sable, a Ram's Head couped Argent, with four Horns Or*, as being deſcended of the Family of *Clarges* in *Hainault* in *Flanders*.

'Tis only ſovereign Princes and Republicks, that can make ſuch Conceſſions of their publick Enſigns, in whole or in part; for thoſe are more ſacred than theſe of Subjects, which may be more freely aſſumed, and with leſs Authority, upon the Accounts before-mentioned, by *Marriage*, *Alliance*, *Adoption*, *&c.*

I am not here treating of the firſt Riſe or Grants of *Arms*, as Marks of Honour, which are ſaid in the Definition of Arms, (as before) to have been granted by Sovereigns, for diſtinguiſhing Perſons and Families, as their *proper ones*; but here I underſtand them as *Additaments of Honour*, by ſpecial Conceſſions of Sovereigns, to their *proper ones*; and that theſe *Additaments* are either placed in one Quarter with the proper Arms of Families, or marſhalled with them in diſtinct Quarters, which laſt Way is the proper Subject of this Chapter; but ſince anciently there has been, and ſtill continues a frequent Practice, of compoſing ſome one Part or other of the *Royal Enſigns* or *Regalia*, with paternal

Arms, I ſhall here inſiſt a little on them, with their proper Situation, with paternal Figures in one Shield or Quarter, before I proceed to give further Inſtances of marſhalling Arms of *ſpecial Conceſſion* with *paternal ones*.

The *Pieces* or *Figures* of Sovereign *Enſigns* or *Regalia*, claim a Precedency, and the moſt honourable Place of the Shield, or Quarter, before the paternal Figures, as to be placed in *Chief*, in a *dexter Canton*, and ſometimes to adorn the Atchievment as a *Creſt*, or *Supporter*, if they be convenient for that End.

Meneſtrier tells us, that it is the general Practice of *Europe*, to give the moſt honourable Place of the Shield to thoſe Royal Figures, and that ſome Princes in their Conceſſions of them, expreſly ordain them to be ſo placed; as *John* King of *Arragon* and *Sicily*, rewarding two Knights for their good Services, and to put a particular Mark of Reſpect upon them, allow'd them to carry the Armorial Figures of *Arragon*, *Navarre* and *Sicily*, on Condition they ſhould place them on a *Chief*, above the Arms of their Families, and tho' they had a *Chief* before, they behoved to add another: And this is the Reaſon we ſee foreign Arms oft-times with two *Chiefs*, of which I ſhall add here one Inſtance.

The Princes of *Maſſa*, in *Italy*, of the Name of *Cibo*, have their paternal Arms honoured with two *Conceſſions*, placed upon two *Chiefs*, the one ſupporting the other; the one below containing the Arms of *Genoa*, for the ſucceſsful Negotiation of *William Cibo*, for that Republick, with Pope *Clement* VII. 1266. and above, another *Chief*, with the Arms of the Empire, *viz.* the *Eagle*, granted by *Maximilian* the Emperor, when he made *Alberick Cibo* a Prince of the Empire; whoſe Blazon is thus: Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Or, a Bend chequee Argent and Azur*, (the paternal Coat of *Cibo*) *a Chief Argent, charged with a plain Croſs Gules*, (the Arms of *Genoa*) *ſurmounted of a Chief of the Empire, Or, a double Eagle diſplay'd Sable, on its Breaſt a Scroll Feſs-ways Argent*,

Argent, and on it the Word, Libertas; 2d Quarter, *Azur, an Eagle diſplay'd Argent crowned Or,* (for *Eſte*) quartered with *Ferrara Azur, three Flower-de-liſes Or, within a Border indented Or and Gules;* 3d Quarter, *Coupee Or and Gules, the Branch of a Thorn Tree Sable, flowered Argent in pale,* (for the Family of *Maleſpine*) *over all, by way of Surtout, on a Lozengee Eſcutcheon Or, five Torteaux Gules, in Orle, ſurmounted of the ſixth, Azur, charged with three Flower-de-liſes Or;* as a Coat of Alliance with the *Medicis,* Dukes of *Tuſcany. Plate 4. Fig. 6.*

The Dukes of *Tuſcany,* the *Medicis,* placed the Arms of *France* in Chief upon one of their *Torteaux* above the reſt; and all the Families and Cities in *France,* who carry *Flower-de-liſes* by Conceſſion, place them in *Chief,* or on a *Chief.* And which Practice is alſo in uſe in *Britain,* as by the Examples in this Treatiſe.

Sandford, in his before-mentioned Hiſtory, tells us, That *Henry* VIII. of *England,* honoured the Arms of *Thomas Manners,* whom he created Earl of *Rutland,* upon the account he was deſcended from a Siſter of King *Edward* IV. his Arms being, *Or, two Bars Azur, and a Chief Gules;* the *Chief* was then formed, quarterly *Azur* and *Gules,* on the 1ſt, *two Flower-de-liſes Or;* on the 2d, *a Lion paſſant guardant Or;* 3d as 2d, and 4th as 1ſt, which were the Armorial Figures of *England.*

There's no Part of the Imperial Enſign, and even the *Regalia* of *Scotland,* but they have been granted by ſpecial Conceſſions by our Kings, to honour the Arms of ſome of the beſt Families of the Kingdom; and which have alſo been granted to Strangers, as a Teſtimony of our Kings Favour. Of all theſe Pieces of Honour, the *double Treſſure* moſt frequently has been allowed to be carried, as a Badge, of a Royal maternal Deſcent, and of a ſingular Merit, of which I ſhall give here a few Inſtances.

Thomas Randolph, Earl of *Murray*, Lord *Annandale* and *Man*, as a Nephew to King *Robert* the *Bruce*, by his Siſter, was the firſt of his Family, who was allow'd to place the *double Treſſure* round his paternal Figures, the *three Cuſhions Gules, in a Field Or*, as is evident by his Seals of Arms appended to Charters.

Sir *Alexander Seton* of That-ilk, Son of Sir *Chriſtopher Seton*, and *Chriſtian*, Siſter to King *Robert* the *Bruce*, was the firſt of the Progenitors of the Noble Family of the Earls of *Winton*, and Lords *Seton*, who encompaſſed the *three Creſcents*, the paternal Figures of *Seton*, with the *double Treſſure, counterflowered Gules, in a Field Or*, upon the account of his Royal maternal Deſcent. There are many other Noble Families upon the ſame account, who carry the *double Treſſure*, on whom I cannot inſiſt here, nor on thoſe who carry it, upon the account of Merit and Favour of our Kings: as *Erskin* Earl of *Kello*, *William* Duke of *Queensberry*, and *Scot* of *Thirlſton*, of whom before, the laſt has a Warrant for carrying the *double Treſſure*, for his Predeceſſors Valour and Aſſiſtance to King *James* V's. Army, with a Company of Spearmen, in defeating the *Engliſh* at *Fala-Read.*

The Arms of ſeveral Strangers have been honoured by our Kings with the *double Treſſure.*

James V. Knighted and honoured one *Nicol Combet* a *Frenchman*, with it; as did King *James* VI. *Jacob Vaneiden* a *Dutchman*, and ſeveral others, as their Patents bear in the Chappel-Rolls in *England*, titled, *Diverſi tractatus amicitiarum tempore* Jacobi *Regis.*

Sylveſter Petra Sancta, an *Italian*, in his Treatiſe of *Arms*, ſpeaking of the *double Treſſure*, ſays, *Celebris eſt duplaris limbus, quem paralellæ Lineæ duæ, ac ſimul florentes deſcribunt in Teſſera Regis* Scotorum, and gives us the Arms of a *Dutch* and *French* Family, with the *Treſſure.*

The

The *Lion*, the old Armorial Figure of *Scotland*, has been allow'd to be carry'd by ſeveral Families of the Kingdom, as a Sign of royal Favour. And in later Times by our Great Men, by way of *Supporter* or *Creſt*, as that allow'd to the Duke of *Lauderdale*. And the ſame may be ſaid of the *Unicorn*, the Supporter of the Atchievment of *Scotland*, the *St.* Andrew's *Croſs*, the *Thiſtle*, *Crown*, *Sword*, and *Sceptre*, the *Enſigns* and *Regalia* of the Kingdom, have been granted by our Sovereigns to their well-deſerving Subjects, and to Strangers alſo, as Additaments of Honour, not only by way compoſing with their paternal Figures in one *Area*, but alſo by way of different *Areas*, or *Quarters*, marſhalled with their own, of which by and by. And for the firſt Way, by compoſing in one Quarter, I ſhall give for Inſtance the Arms of *Murray* Earl of *Annandale*, Azur, *three Stars Argent, with a Creſcent in the Centre, all within a double Treſſure, flower'd and counterflower'd Or*; and for an Additament of Honour, a *Canton of the* 2d, *charged with a Thiſtle proper, enſign'd with an Imperial Crown.* And the ſame Thiſtle, with the Crown, was granted by King *Charles* II. to Sir *George Ogilvy* of *Barras*, for his Fidelity in aſſiſting to preſerve the *Regalia* of *Scotland*, in the Uſurpation of *Oliver Cromwel.* And King *James* VI. when he created *Richardſon* an *Engliſhman*, a Lord of Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Cramond* in *Scotland*, he honoured his Arms with the Additament of a *Canton* Azur, *charged with a St.* Andrew's *Croſs Argent*, the Enſign of *Scotland.*

But to leave ſuch Pieces joined in one Field with the paternal ones, I ſhall proceed to the Examples of thoſe royal Figures which make up intire Quarters, by themſelves.

The ancienteſt Coat of *ſpecial Conceſſion* which I meet with in *Manuſcripts*, and Books of Herauldry, is that memorable one, *viz. a Sword ſupporting an Imperial Crown*, granted by King *Robert* I. with the Barony of *Barns*, to his

his Nephew Sir *Alexander Seton* of *Seton*, for his own ſingular Service in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and in Conſideration of his Father's brave Actions for the Freedom of his Country, and his early Appearance for King *Robert* the *Bruce*, whom he had the good Fortune to reſcue, being Priſoner, out of the Hands of the *Engliſh*, in the Battle at *Methven*-Wood, a ſhort Time after his Coronation. In conſideration of theſe Braveries, the foreſaid Figures ſeem to have been granted, and are now impaled with his other Coat of Augmentation. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 8.

To perpetuate ſuch another Deliverance of King *James* VI. from the pernicious Attempts of *John Ruthven* Earl of *Gowry*, and his Brother *Alexander Ruthven*, with their Accomplices, on the 5th of *Auguſt* 1600. that King did confer ſeveral Benefices and Favours on his timely Deliverers, Sir *John Ramſay* Sir *Thomas Erskin*, and Sir *Hugh Harris*, who kill'd the chief Aſſaſſines, and delivered the King, who honoured them with Coats of *ſpecial Conceſſion*, of the ſame Figures almoſt with thoſe of *Seton*.

Sir *John Ramſay* of *Weilycleugh* in the *Merſs*, a Branch of the Family of *Dalhouſy*, carry'd for his paternal Arms, *Argent, an Eagle diſplay'd Sable, beaked and membred Gules, and on his Breaſt a Creſcent of the laſt*, for his Brotherly Difference; was honoured by King *James* VI. with the Title of Viſcount of *Haddington*, and with an Additament to his Arms, *viz. Azur, a dexter Hand holding a Sword in pale Argent, hilted and pomeled Or, piercing a Man's Heart Gules, and with the Point ſupporting an Imperial Crown proper*, [*Plate* 4. *Fig.* 9.] which he impaled on the Right, with his Paternal on the Left; and after King *James* VI. came to the Crown of *England*, he was created there, Lord Baron of *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, and Earl of *Holderneſs*, with that ſpecial Poſt of Honour relative to his Coat of Augmentation, that upon the 5th of *Auguſt* annually, (which was the Day appointed to be kept holy, for that King's happy Delivery from the Hands of his Enemies, of late in deſuetude) he

he, and his Heirs-male, for ever ſhould bear the Sword of State before that King and his Succeſſors. This Earl married *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Suſſex*, and with her had two Sons and a Daughter.

Sir *Thomas Erskin*, eldeſt Son of Sir *John Erskin* of *Gogar*, immediate younger Brother to *John* Lord *Erskin* firſt Earl of *Mar*, and Regent of *Scotland*, in the Minority of King *James* VI. he being one of the Deliverers of that King, was alſo honoured with a Coat of ſpecial Conceſſion, *viz. Gules, an Imperial Crown within a double Treſſure counterflowered with Flower-de-liſes Or*, which he quartered in the firſt and fourth Place, with the paternal Coat of *Erskin*, *Argent, a pale Sable*, [*Plate* 4. *Fig.* 10.] Sir *Thomas*, by that King, was created Lord *Dirlton*, and after Viſcount of *Fenton*, the 18th of *March* 1606. and then Earl of *Kello*, 1619. and upon King *James's* Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, he was made Captain of the *Engliſh* Guards, Groom of the *Stole*, and Knight of the *Garter*. From him is lineally deſcended the preſent Earl of *Kello*, who carries the above Arms, as all the Deſcendants of his Family, with ſuitable *Briſures*, as Sir *Alexander Erskin* of *Cambo*, Lion King of Arms.

The other Deliverer Sir *Hugh Harris* of *Cauſland*, a Cadet of the Lord *Harris*, was alſo honour'd with another Coat of Augmentation by King *James* VI. which he quartered in the firſt and fourth Quarters with his paternal Arms, thus; 1ſt and 4th, *Azur, a Hand in Armour iſſuing from the right Side, holding a Sword ſupporting an Imperial Crown proper*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, three Urcheons Sable, and in the Centre a Thiſtle proper*. Plate 4. Fig. 11.

To proceed to other Coats of ſpecial Conceſſion, made of Pieces of the *Royal Enſign* and *Regalia*, beſtow'd by our Sovereigns upon their Subjects, a few of which follow.

Sandilands Lord *Torphichen*, carries quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Parted per Feſs Azur and Or, on the 1ſt an Imperial Crown proper, and on the 2d a Thiſtle Vert*, as a Coat of Augmentation;

tation; 2d and 3d, *Grand Quarter, quarterly*; 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, a Bend Azur*, the paternal Bearing of the Name of *Sandilands*; 2d and 3d, the Arms of *Douglaſs*, as Arms of Patronage, as ſome will. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 12.

Sir *James Sandilands* Baron of *Sandilands* and *Wiſtoun*, in the upper Ward of *Clideſdale*, deſcended of *Sandilands* of That-ilk, in the Reign of King *David* the *Bruce*, married *Eleanora Bruce*, uterin Siſter to *William* Earl of *Douglaſs*, who, upon the account of the ſaid Marriage, gave to the ſaid Sir *David* the Barony of Weſt-*Calder*, called *Calder Comitis*, upon which that Family ever ſince have quartered the Arms of *Douglaſs* with their own, as Arms of Patronage, and of which Family was Sir *James Sandilands* Lord of St. *John*, Great Prior of the Knights of *Rhodes* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and as ſuch he carried the *Thiſtle* and *Crown*, as the Badge of that high Office. He was ſent by the Parliament of *Scotland* Ambaſſador to *Francis* and *Mary* King and Queen of *France* and *Scotland*. This Sir *James* became *Proteſtant*, and was created Lord *Torphichan*; which Honour, for want of Heir-male of his Body, fell by Inheritance to the Baron of *Calder* his Couſin, whoſe Succeſſors enjoy the ſame, with the Coat of Augmentation.

King *Charles* I. when he advanced Sir *John Hay* of *Netherlief*, deſcended of the Family of *Errol*, into high Places and Dignities, as Clerk-Regiſter, High Chancellor of *Scotland*, Lord *Hay* of *Kinſauns*, *Viſcount* of *Duplin*, and laſtly Earl of *Kinnoul*, 25th of *March* 1633. honoured him with a Coat of Augmentation, *viz.* *Azur, an Unicorn ſalient Argent, horned, mained, and ungled Or*, (the Supporter of the Royal Atchievment) *within a Border of the laſt, charged with half Thiſtles Vert, and half Roſes Gules, joined together by way of parti per pale*; being the Badge of *Scotland* and *England*, to repreſent the Union of theſe Kingdoms in the Perſon of King *James* VI. which Coat of Augmentation was quartered in the firſt and fourth Quarters with theſe of the

the paternal Coat of *Hay*, *Argent*, *three Eſcutcheons Gules*, unto which Honour and Arms *Hay* Viſcount of *Duplin*, by Deſcent and Tailie, has of late ſucceeded, and carries the ſame Arms. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 13.

King *Charles* I. when he created General *Leſly* Earl of *Leven*, in the Year 1641. he honoured him alſo with a Coat of Augmentation, *viz. Azur*, *a Thiſtle enſign'd with an Imperial Crown Or*, which is marſhalled in the firſt, before the paternal Coat of *Leſly*, *Argent*, *on a Bend Azur*, *three Buckles of the firſt*; which Arms were ſo carry'd by his Grandchild *Alexander* Earl of *Leven*, who died without Iſſue, and are now carry'd by *David* Earl of *Leven*, Son of the Earl of *Melvin*, and his Lady *Catharine Leſly*, Daughter to the Lord *Balgony*, eldeſt Son of the firſt Earl of *Leven*. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 14.

John Keith, ſecond Son to *William* Earl *Marſhal* of *Scotland*, and Lady *Mary Erskin*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Mar*, by Lady *Mary Stewart*, Siſter to *Ludovick* Duke of *Lennox* and *Richmond*, who for his Loyaly to King *Charles* II. and as being inſtrumental in preſerving the *Regalia* out of the Hands of the *Engliſh*, was upon that King's Reſtoration created Earl of *Kintore*, Lord *Inverury*, and made Knight-Marſhal, of *Scotland*, and was alſo honoured with a Coat of ſpecial Conceſſion, *viz. Gules*, *a Sceptre and Sword in Saltier*, *and in Chief an Imperial Crown Or*, *all within an Orle of eight Thiſtles of the laſt*, which is quartered in the firſt place before his paternal, *Argent*, *a chief Pallee of ſix*, *Or and Gules*. Plate 4. Fig. 15.

'Tis to be obſerved then, that Arms of ſpecial Conceſſion have Precedency of paternal Arms, when marſhalled with them, as well as the Pieces of the Royal Enſign, when compoſed with others in one *Area*, poſſeſſes the honourable and chief Places, which is clear by the above Practice, and by that of *England*, in the following Examples.

Richard II. of *England* is the firſt King that I have obſerved to have granted ſuch Arms of Augmentation to his Subjects, as I took notice of before, added to his Imperial Enſign the Arms of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, upon the account of *Religion*, being, *Azur, a Croſs florie between five Martlets Or*, as in *Plate* 5. *Fig.* 4. Which Bearing alſo he granted, out of his mere Grace (as *Cambden* in his *Remains* tells us) to *Thomas* Duke of *Surry*, with the Addition of a *Border Ermin*, to impale with his proper Arms; and the ſame again without the *Border*, to *Thomas Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, to be impaled on the right Side, with his own on the Left.

This ſame King, the Ninth Year of his Reign, granted a a Coat of ſpecial Conceſſion to his Favourite *Robert Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, Marquis of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, that he ſhould bear with his own Arms, during Life, *Azur, three Imperial Crowns Or, within a Border Argent*, as the Words of that Conceſſion bears, given us by *Sandford* in his Genealogical Hiſtory; *Rex conceſſit* Roberto de Vere *facto Marchione de* Dublin, *quod ipſe quamdiu viveret & terram & Dominium* Hiberniæ *habuerit; gerit Arma de Aureo, cum tribus Coronis & una circumferentia vel Bordura de Argento*; theſe he quartered in the firſt place with his Paternal, being, *Quarterly Gules and Or, on the firſt a Mollet Argent.* He was the firſt that bare the Title of *Marquis* in *England*; he died without Iſſue, and was ſucceeded into the Fortune and Honours of the Earldom of *Oxford*, by his Uncle *Aubery de Vere.*

King *Henry* VIII. of *England* was very liberal in beſtowing ſuch Arms upon his Favourites, and eſpecially to his Wives. To his ſecond one, *Anna Bullen*, before he married her, to qualify her for his Bed, he advanced her to the Dignity of Marchioneſs of *Pembroke*, and to honour her paternal Bearings, to be impaled with his Royal ones, he added to them three noble Coats of Arms of the Families of the Royal

Royal Blood, and dignify'd Feus, to wit, theſe of *Lancaſter*, *Engoliſme*, and the Dutchy of *Guyen*, which were all form'd with the *Lions paſſant guardant*, as in the Imperial Standard; theſe then were marſhalled in the chief Places before her own in one Shield, as *Sandford*.

And his third Wife *Jean Seymor* Daughter of Sir *John Seymor*, whoſe Family he honoured with Arms, compoſed of Figures of the Royal Enſign, and created her Brother *Edward* Lord *Beauchamp*, and the Additament of Honour to the Arms, was, *Or, on a Pile Gules, between ſix Flower-de-liſes Azur in pale, three Lions paſſant guardant of the firſt*, of *England*; which was quartered by his Succeſſors in the 1ſt and 4th Quarters before the paternal Arms, *Azur, two Wings conjoined in Lure Or*, as carried by the Family of *Seymor* Dukes of *Somerſet*. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 16.

His ſixth Wife, *Catharine Parre*, Siſter of *William* Marquis of *Northampton*, was honoured, and her Father's Family, with ſuch another Coat of Conceſſion, *viz.* *Argent, on a Pile Gules, betwixt ſix Roſes of the laſt, three Roſes of the firſt*; which were marſhalled in the firſt Place before the paternal ones of *Parre*, *viz.* *Argent, two Bars Azur within a Border engrailed Sable*.

Queen *Elizabeth* was not ſo liberal in granting ſuch Conceſſions of the Royal Arms, or its Figures; but on the contrary, was diſobliged with thoſe who diſplay'd them with their own, tho' having Right to them by maternal Deſcent, and agreeable to the approven Practice of *England*, as before, *Chap.* 3. and eſpecially to the Deſcendants of *Henry* VII. as to *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, Great-grand-daughter to that King by his eldeſt Daughter, for ſhewing her maternal Deſcent in her Arms; and to *Frances Brandon* Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*, alſo Grand-daughter of the ſame King by his younger Daughter *Mary* Widow of *Lewis* XII.: She all her Lifetime, durſt not ſhew her maternal Deſcent, but at her Death Queen *Elizabeth*, to honour her, as it were,

granted a Coat of Augmentation to be uſed at the Solemnity of her Funerals, as by her Order and Warrant direct to the Heraulds, which I have ſet down, as in *Sandford*'s Hiſtory, *Page* 51.

From which we may have theſe Obſerves, That Arms of ſpecial Conceſſion are theſe of the Sovereign, or Pieces of them, which cannot be granted by Heraulds without a Warrant from the Sovereign. And 2*dly*, That ſuch Arms take place before all other ſorts of Arms. And 3*dly*, Heraulds are to record them in their Regiſters, and to paſs them on all Solemnities, as by the following Warrant.

Truſty and well beloved, we greet you well, letting you to underſtand, that for the good Zeal and Affection which we of long have born to our dearly beloved Couſin the Lady Frances *late Dutcheſs of* Suffolk; *and eſpecially for that ſhe is lineally deſcended from our Grandfather King* Henry VII. *as alſo for other Cauſes and Conſiderations, us thereunto moving, in perpetual Memory of, thought fit, requiſite and expedient, to grant and give unto her, and to her Poſterity, an Augmentation of our Arms, to be born with the Difference to the ſame by us aſſign'd, and the ſame to bear in the firſt Quarter, and ſo to be placed with the Arms of her Anceſtors, by the Orders of our Office is manifeſt, according to the Eſcutcheon by us directed to you in that Behalf; that is to ſay, our Arms, within a* Border Gobony, Gold and Azur; *which ſhall be an apparent Declaration of her Conſanguinity unto us: Whereupon we will and require you to ſee the ſame entered into your Regiſters and Records, and at this Funeral to place the ſame Augmentation, with her Anceſtors Arms, in* Banners, Bannerols, Lozengees, *and* Eſcutcheons, *as otherwiſe, when it ſhall be thought meet and convenient, and this our Letter ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant and Diſcharge, in this behalf. Given under our Signet of our Palace of* Weſtminſter, *the* 3*d Day of* December, 2*d Year of our Reign. Directed to Sir* Robert Detheck *Knight*, alias Garter,

Garter, *our principal King of Arms, and to* William Harvey *Eſquire,* alias Clarenceaux, *and to either of them.*

To put an End to this Chapter of Conceſſions of Arms of Augmentation by the Sovereigns, of their Arms, or Pieces of Armorial Bearings, belonging to them, I ſhall add only theſe general Obſerves out of *Aſhmole,* in his Inſtitution of the *Garter;* That the Kings of *England,* as Sovereigns of that Order, have been of late in uſe to grant to the Knights of that Order; new Arms to quarter with their paternal ones, on Banners, (which ought to hang over their Stalls) leſt otherwiſe they ſhould ſeem too naked, as King *James* I. of *Great-Britain* was pleaſed to do to *Robert Car* Viſcount of *Rocheſter,* afterwards Earl of *Somerſet,* to whoſe paternal Coat, being *Gules on a Cheveron Argent, three Stars of the firſt;* he firſt added a *Lion paſſant guardant Or in the dexter chief Point,* as a ſpecial Gift of Favour, being one of the *Lions* of *England,* and then, ſays our Author, a new invented Coat to be born quarterly, being, *quarterly Or and Gules.* He alſo tells us, *Chap.* 11. *Sect.* 7. King *James* granted to Sir *Thomas Erskin* a Coat of Augmentation to be quartered with his Paternal, when he was made a Knight of that Order. But with Submiſſion to that learned Author, that Coat of Augmentation of Sir *Thomas Erskin* Earl of *Kello,* was granted long before upon another Account, which I have ſhown before, than to fill up his Banner when made a Knight of the *Garter.* The ſame learned Author tells us, *Chap.* 7. *Sect.* 2. That the *Garter,* the principal Enſign of that Order, has been given by way of Armory (but without the *Motto*) in ſundry Bearings, as in the Seal of Arms belonging to the Office of *Garter* principal King of Arms, where the *Garter* (ſurrounding a Crown, of which before in the Chapter of *Offices*) is placed *in chief, between one of the Lions of* England, *and a Flower-de-lis of* France. And to inſtance Families, ſays he, we find, *Argent, three demee Garters Azur, buckled*

buckled and garniſhed Or, granted by King *Henry* VII. to his Servant *Peter Narbon*; and, *Sable, a Garter Or, between three Buckles of the ſame*, to be born by the Name of *Buckland*, or *Bowland*, in the Country of *Northampton*.

Having given, I think, a ſufficient Number of Inſtances of *Arms of ſpecial Conceſſion*, to ſhew their Nature and Right of Precedency to others, as being originally the ſovereign ones, I ſhall now proceed to ſpeak to them as *Arms of Dominion*, uſed by Sovereigns, and not by Subjects.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Arms of Dominion.

PRINCES and Great Men having Right to ſeveral Kinds of Arms, of *Deſcent*, *Alliance*, and of *Territories*, which they poſſeſs or pretended Right to, placed theſe Arms (before the Cuſtom of *Marſhalling*) on diſtinct *Eſcutcheons*, of which before in the Fourth Chapter, of *Collateral Arms*, of which I have given ſome Inſtances.

It was the Grandeur and Vanity of Kings and Princes, to expoſe and diſplay the different Enſigns, of their ſeveral Dominions, that may be counted the firſt Cauſe of multiplying many Arms in one Shield. In imitation of which, the leſſer Feudatory Princes, and Great Men, did the ſame.

Of

Of these Kinds of Arms there are two Sorts, *Sovereign ones* and *Feudal ones*; of the first I shall treat in this Chapter, and of the other in the following.

Arms of Dominion, are these which belong to sovereign Princes, and Commonwealths, by Right of Sovereignty; and these may be said in a strict Sense, not to be properly Arms, as I have before defined them, but rather Ensigns and Badges of publick Authority, and of a longer Antiquity; for of old, the *Persian*, *Grecian*, and *Roman* Monarchies, have had fixed Ensigns of their Sovereignties, as other Monarchs have since used.

In carrying such Ensigns, there are three Specialities to be observed, rising from the different Ways, of attaining to Sovereignty, by *Succession of Blood*, *Election*, *and Conquest*; of which in order.

And First, If the Person who ascends the Throne by *Legal Succession*, be either a *Sovereign* or a *Subject*, descended of a private Family: If the first, he marshals his own sovereign Ensigns, with the Arms of the Dominion he succeeds to, giving the first Place to the Arms of the ancientest Sovereignty, as was done by *Ferdinand* III. *Anno* 1217. who was King of *Leon*, in Right of his Father, and King of *Castile*, in Right of his Mother, as *Rodericus Sanctius* a *Spanish* Historian says, Ferdinandus *ex Patre in Regno* Legonis, *ex Matre in* Castella *regnavit*, *fueruntque in ejus persona regna Unita*; which two Kingdoms being thus united in his Person, he marshalled their Arms quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules*, *a Castle triple Towered and embatiled Or*, *masoned Sable*, for the Kingdom of *Castile*; 2d and 3d, *Argent*, *a Lion rampant*, *Gules*, *armed Or*, for the Kingdom of *Leon*, preferring his maternal Kingdom in the first Quarter, before that of his Father's, because it was the ancientest Kingdom.

King *James* VI. of *Scotland* succeeding by his maternal Descent, to the Kingdom of *England*, which two Kingdoms being united in his Person, marshalled their Arms quarterly, giving

giving Precedency to the Arms of *Scotland*, as the ancienteſt Sovereignty on his Enſigns and Coins there, and after a Conteſt, theſe of *England* had the Precedency only in *England*.

If he who aſcends the Throne by Succeſſion, be of the Quality of a *Subject*, deſcended of a private Family, he then lays aſide his own paternal Arms, and uſes only theſe of the Dominion he ſucceeds to.

As *Robert* the *Bruce*, when he, as firſt Heir-male of *David* Earl of *Huntington*, Brother to King *William*, ſucceeded to the Crown of *Scotland*, diſuſed his own paternal Bearing, *Or, a Saltier and chief Gules*, and carried only the ſovereign Enſign of the Kingdom, *Or, a Lion rampant Gules, armed and langued Azur, within a double Treſſure flowered and counterflowered of the ſecond*; which were ſo carried by his Son King *David* II. And his Grandſon *Robert Stewart* by his Daughter *Marjory Bruce*, when he ſucceeded as Heir to the Crown, laid aſide alſo his paternal Arms, the *Feſs chequee*, and carried only theſe of the Kingdom, being the ſecond *Robert* of that Name King of *Scotland*, and firſt of the Sirname of *Stewart*, and from him are lineally deſcended the Kings of *Britain*.

The ſecond Way in attaining to Sovereignty which I have mentioned, by *Election*; theſe who aſcend the Throne that Way, retain their own *proper Arms*, and commonly place them in an *Ineſcutcheon*, by way of *Surletout*, over thoſe of the *Dominions* to which they are elected, as the Elective Emperors of *Germany*, and as the Kings of *Poland* have been in uſe to do, to ſhew out of what Family they were choſen: And *William* Prince of *Orange*, placed his Arms over theſe of *England* and *Scotland*, as an Elective King, by way of *Surletout*.

The third Way of aſcending the Throne, is by *Conqueſt*: It has been the ordinary Cuſtom for Conquerors, to beat down, and bury in Oblivion the Enſigns of the conquered Dominions, and in place of them, to ſet up their own Enſigns,

Enſigns, to ſhew their Right and Power. The Count of *Barſolon*, when he conquered the Kingdom of *Arragon*, pull'd down its Arms, *Argent, a Croſs Gules, canton'd with four* Moors *Heads proper*; and erected his own, *Or, four Pallets Gules.* And one of his Succeſſors, *James* King of *Arragon*, in the Year 1229. when he conquered the Iſlands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, erected his Standard with the *Pallets*, and having given thoſe Iſlands, with the Title of King, to his younger Son; he placed over the *Pallets* a *Bendlet*, the *Briſure* of a younger Son. And when another *James* King of *Arragon*, conquered *Sardinia*, he gave for Arms to that Dominion, the old conquered Enſigns of *Arragon*, with theſe Words for *Deviſe*, *Trophæa Regni* Arragonum, to ſhew, when Conqueror, he might give what Enſigns he pleaſed.

The Family of *Swabia*, being in Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, erected their Arms, *viz. Argent, an Eagle diſplay'd Sable*, which continued the Enſign of *Sicily*, till *Charles* of *Anjou*, a Brother of *France*, conquered that Kingdom with that of *Naples*, and beat down the foreſaid Arms of *Swabia*, and ſet up his own, *Azur ſemee of Flower-de-liſes Or, with a Label of five Points Gules*, for the ſovereign Enſigns of thoſe Kingdoms, and the laſt, *Naples*, continues them ſtill; but the *Arragons*, having cut off the *French* in *Sicily*, pull'd down the Arms of *Anjou*, and again erected their own as before blazoned, which after they quartered *per Saltier* with theſe of *Arragon*, of which afterwards: And for which Practice of Conquerors, ſee *Favin*'s *Theatre of Honour*, and *Jeu de Armories des Soveraigns*.

But to return from foreign Territories, and come nearer home, there's a large Field in South-*Britain*, for Inſtances of Depredations, Extirpations, and Revolutions, as any where, which have attended and ſubjected the Inhabitants to the different Armorial Enſigns of their *Conquerors* and *Pretenders*, as witneſs the Hiſtorians of that Country, *John*

Speed, Sir *William Churchill*, in his Hiſtory *Divi Britannici*, and many others, in whoſe Hiſtories, as in theſe two mentioned, are to be found many different Armorial Enſigns in Taliduce-plate, according to the various Subjections the *Engliſh* have been under, I ſhall only mention Three, and inſiſt upon the Fourth, in a Detail of the Succeſſion of the Kings of *England*, and their Arms, from *William* the *Conqueror*, in their Variations and Augmentations, to the Time of King *James* the Firſt of *Great-Britain*, according to their beſt Writers, and other Foreign ones.

I ſhall paſs the fabulous Story of *Brutus*, who is ſaid, by ſome, to have poſſeſſed this Iſland, from him called *Britain*; and that he divided it among his three Sons, a Thouſand Years before the Incarnation of *Chriſt*. As alſo their *Enſigns*, which are as uncertain as the Story, which were beat down by the *Romans*, when they conquered the South Part of *Britain*, ſince called *England*, and ſet up their own Imperial *Eagle* in their Place; but Times of leſſer Antiquity will give us ſome more Certainty of *Imperial Enſigns*.

Firſt then, when the South-*Britains*, were overcome by the *Saxons*, as ſome reckon about the Year 475. of the Incarnation of our *Saviour*, and poſſeſs'd the Country now called *England*, the *Saxons* ſet up their Enſigns, which were by the moſt learned Writers ſaid to be, *Azur, a Croſs formee Or*; by ſome, a *Croſs flowery*, which is the ſame, [*Plate* 5. *Fig.* 1. as *Speed*, *Churchill*, *Gerard Leigh*, *Guiliams*, *York*, *Morgan*, and other *Engliſh* Heraulds.

Secondly, The *Danes* began to moleſt the *Engliſh-Saxons*, about the Year of God 787. and to take Poſſeſſion in *England*, at laſt *Swano*, the *Dane*, conquered *England*; ſo that Four *Daniſh* Kings ſucceſſively did reign. They beat down the *Saxon* Enſign, and ſet up their own, being, *Or*, *ſemee of Hearts three Leopards Gules*, [Plate 5. Fig. 2.] as Spencer's *Opus Heraldicum*, and *Chamberland* in his *preſent State of England*, and the Learned *German*, and famous Anti-

Antiquary *Jacobus Imhoff*, in his Treatise, entitled, *Blazoniæ Regum Pariumque magnæ* Britaniæ, says, *Ex* Danis *autem ortos Reges, iisdem insignibus illo jam ævo usos esse, quibus* Daniæ *Reges hodie uti solent, viz. Leopardis tribus in Area Aurea, Rubris cordibus sparsa, dictus* (Spencerus) *Notitiæ* Angliæ *Author, cum aliis affirmari solent.*

Thirdly, The *Danish* Kings being dethroned, and the *English-Saxon* Kings again restored, with their Imperial Ensign, as before, *Azur, a Cross formee Or*, as *Plate* 5. *Fig.* 1. with the Addition of *four Martlets Or*, as the above-cited *Chamberland*, *Fig.* 3. and were carried by King *Edward* the *Confessor*, with a *Martlet in Base*, which made Five, as *Fig.* 4. *Plate* 5.

After his Death, *Harald*, the Son of the Earl of *Kent*, usurped the Crown; his Arms were, as by the *English* Books, *Argent, a Bar betwixt three Leopards Heads Sable.*

William of *Normandy* invades *England*, defeats and kills *Harald*, and takes Possession of the Kingdom. *Edgar Ethling*, the lineal Heir-male, and Representer of the *Saxon-English* Kings, was put by his just Right, he being the Son of *Edward*, the Son of King *Edmund Ironside*, elder Brother of King *Edward* the *Confessor*, was the undoubted Heir of the Crown of *England*, where in Safety he could not well stay, came to *Scotland*, with his two Sisters, *Christian* and *Margaret*: The last was married to *Malcolm Canmore*, her Arms being the same with *Edward* the *Confessor*'s, [*Plate* 5. *Fig.* 4.] are to be seen on the Monastery of *Dumfermling*, of which she was a Founder. Her Brother and Sister dying without Issue, she was the only Heiress of the *Saxon* Race, and from her are descended the Kings of *Britain.*

Let these then be a sufficient Number of Instances, of the great Revolutions and Conquests of *England*, (besides lesser ones) and of their Ensigns.

In the *Fourth Period*, in which the *Engliſh* were obliged to receive the Arms of a Conqueror, was about the Year of God 1066. when *William* VII. Duke of *Normandy*, being a Victorious Conqueror over *England*, his Arms were ſet up, being, *Gules, two Leopards Or*, [*Plate* 5. *Fig.* 5.] derived to him from his Progenitors, and upon the Conqueſt were received as the Banner and Enſign of *England*, according to all Hiſtorians and Heraulds, Domeſtick and Foreign. *William* II. ſucceeded his Fathar in the Kingdom of *England*, and had the ſame Enſign and Standard; and he again was ſucceeded by his younger Brother *Henry* I. in the Kingdom of *England*, and Dukedom of *Normandy*, who carried the ſame Enſign. He married *Maud*, eldeſt Daughter of *Malcolm Canmore* King of *Scotland* and his Queen *Margaret*, Siſter and Heir of *Edgar Ethling*, the Repreſentative of the *Engliſh-Saxon* Monarchs. By this Marriage the *Saxon-Engliſh* Blood was united with the *Norman*, and in Teſtimony of it, King *Henry* on his Seal, I mean his *Sigillum Imaginis*, where he is repreſented in a Throne, holding in his right Hand a *Monde* or *Globe*, with a *Bird* upon it; being the *Martlet* before-mentioned, in the Arms of the *Saxon* Kings; and *Sandford* takes notice of it, ſaying it was a Token or Emblem of the Reſtauration in ſome ſort, of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*'s Kin and Laws.

This King ſurvived his Male-iſſue, having only one Daughter *Maud*, nanied after her Mother, was married firſt to *Henry* Emperor of *Germany*, for which ſhe's call'd *Maud* the *Empreſs*, tho' ſhe had no Iſſue to him. And *2dly*, She took for Husband *Geoffry Plantagenet* Earl of *Anjou*; ſhe bare to him a Son *Henry*, the King being ſolicitous to ſecure the Succeſſion of the Crown to his Daughter and Grandſon, made all the Eſtates of *England* ſwear Fealty to them, as thoſe who were to reign after him.

Nevertheleſs *Stephen* Earl of *Bologn*, Son of the Earl of *Bloys*, by *Ædila*, *William* the *Conqueror*'s Daughter, got the

the Crown; and 'tis not likely that the *Engliſh* would have received him, contrary to their Oaths, unleſs the Law had been for him; for *Henry* the Son of *Maud* having the Title by a Woman, and *Stephen* the ſame, affirmed himſelf to be the firſt in Succeſſion, (*William* the *Conqueror*'s Male-iſſue being extinct) becauſe he was again the firſt Male, tho' deſcended from a Woman, the *Conqueror*'s Daughter; and tho' *Maud* had been alive he ought to have been preferr'd to her, much more to her Son *Henry*. And as being the firſt Male, he ought to be preferred, being conform to the Conſtitutions of ſeveral Nations beſides that of *England*; by which we may diſcover the unjuſt Sentence of *Edward* I. in preferring *Baliol* to the *Bruce*, who had the ſame, if not a better Right than *Stephen*, who was looked upon by the *Engliſh* as the lawful Heir and King of *England*, who carried the above Royal Enſign, with the two *Leopards*, and for a *Diviſe*, the *Sagittary*, becauſe he aſcended the Throne at that Time, when the Sun entred into that cœleſtial Sign; and had for his Queen *Matilda*, Daughter of *Euſtach* Earl of *Bologn* and his Counteſs *Mary*, ſecond Daughter of *Malcolm Canmore* and his Queen *Margaret*, with the ſame Deſign, to unite the *Saxon* and *Normand* Blood together in his Iſſue, which failed before himſelf; ſo that Room was made for *Henry*, Son of *Maud* the *Empreſs*.

Henry II. Grandchild of *Henry* I. Son of *Geoffry Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, in the Reign of King *Steven*; his Titles were, Henricus *Dux* Normannorum & Aquitanorum, and when he ſucceeded to *Stephen* King of *England*, *Anno* 1135. Henricus *Dei Gratia Rex* Anglorum, *Dux* Normannorum & Aquitanorum & *Comes* Andigavorum. His Banner was, as his Predeceſſors, with the Arms of *Normandy*, for the Enſign of *England*, as almoſt all the *Engliſh* Writers do affirm, except Two, that I have met with, of whom afterward. He married *Eleanor* of *Aquitain* and *Guyen*, the eldeſt Daughter and Heir of *William* the Fifth of that Name,

Name, Ninth Duke of *Aquitain*, by *Eleanor* of *Chaſteleraut* his Wife; and upon account of that Marriage, he added his Queen's Arms to his own, by way of Compoſition, as the *Engliſh* tell us.

Sir *John Fern*, one of the Learn'deſt in his Time, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in his Book, entitled, *The Glory of Generoſity*, *Page* 218. ſays thus, (his own Words.) *The Eſcutcheon of* Normandy *was advanced, as the Enſign of our* Engliſh *Kings, by* William *the* Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry I. *and* Henry II. *the laſt having married* Eleanor *Heireſs of* Aquitain, *whoſe Arms were*, Gules, a Leopard Or, *which being of the ſame Field, Metal and Form, with his own, as* Fig. 6. Plate 5. *joined them together in one Shield, and compoſed the preſent Blazon for* England, viz. Gules, three Leopards Or, *as* Fig. 7. Plate 5. And in another Place, the ſame Author adds, *Theſe two Coats*, viz. Aquitain *and* Normandy, *were joined in one, and by them the Addition of the Inheritance of* Eleanor *Heireſs of* Aquitain, *to our* Engliſh *Crown, and therefore are born as a* Quadrate Royal *by our Sovereign Lady Queen* Elizabeth. The ſame ſays *Guilliams*, *Chamberland*, and others. And theſe Arms ſo compoſed, were placed on his Funeral Monument, where he lies interred, in the Abbay of *Fontewrad* in *Anjou*, and adorn'd with other Shields of Arms, as theſe of the *Saxon* Race, upon the account that in him the *Saxon* Blood was reſtored by his Grandfather's Marriage, as before. The Structure of which Monument is given to us in *Sandford's* Genealogical Hiſtory, *Page* 64. This King had Five Sons, *William* and *Henry*, who died before himſelf; *Richard*, who ſucceeded him; the fourth Son, *Geoffry* Duke of *Britain*, and Earl of *Richmond*, whoſe Son was cut off by his Uncle; *John*, the 5th Son, who became King of *England*.

Richard, third Son of *Henry* II. was Earl of *Poictours*, during his Father's Reign, and after his Death was King of *England*, by the Name of *Richard* I. He was in the Wars

in

in the *Holy Land*: An excellent Prince. In his Return home was taken Prisoner by *Leopold* Duke of *Austria*, who unworthily sold him to the Emperor for 6000 Merks, and he again as unworthily took 100000 Pound. This King, as his Father, carried for his Royal Ensign, *Gules, three Leopards Or*, and the same on his Seal of Arms, which *Sandford* gives, on the one Side he is inthronized with a *Crown* on his *Head*, heightned with *Flowers*, holding in his right Hand a *Sword erected*, and in his Left a *Monde* toped with a *Cross patee*, with this Circumscription round his Effigies, Ricardus *Dei Gratia Rex* Anglorum. On the other Side, he is represented in his Coat of Mail, on Horseback, and his Helmet adorned with *Planta Genistæ*, *i. e.* a *Stalk of Broom*, relative to his Sirname, being the second King of the *Plantagenet*; on his left Arm was a *Shield charged with three Leopards*, with this Circumscription round, Ricardus *Dux* Normannorum *&* Aquitanorum, *&* *Comes* Andigavorum. He's said to be the first King of *England*, that took the *Motto*, *Dieu & mon droit*, upon a great Victory he obtained over the *French* at the Battle of *Gysors*, by his saying, *Not we, but God, and our Right, has got the Victory.* These, I think, are sufficient Documents of the Origin of the Arms of *England*.

But before I proceed further, I must here insist a little upon the Opinions of some late *English* Writers, who will have the *three Leopards* not to be originally from *Normandy*, but first assumed by *Henry* II. or by *Richard* I. and that their Predecessors had no Arms before; they not fixing upon which of these two Kings to place their Rise and first Use in *England*, tho' these Arms be of the same *Tinctures*, *Form*, *Position* and *Situation*, and nothing different in any Circumstance from those of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*; neither will they allow them to be blazoned *Leopards*, but *Lions passant guardant*, upon the account that the *Leopards* of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, are now thought derogatory to

to the Royalty of *England*, as not being originally Enſigns of Kingdoms.

Theſe Opinions were raiſed firſt, if I be not miſtaken, upon King *James* VI's Acceſſion to the Throne of *England*, when there were ſeveral Conſiderations and Conſultations taken, about the Honours and Precedency of his Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*; and eſpecially in marſhalling their Armorial Enſigns, the Difficulty ariſing from the Armorial Figures, being originally theſe of the Dukedoms of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, which, as ſuch, gave place to the *Flower-de-liſes* of *France*, as belonging to a Kingdom. Upon the ſame Reaſon, the *Scots* claimed alſo Precedency for their Royal Armorial Figure, the *Lion rampant*. The *Engliſh* being put to a Stand, were neceſſitated to aſſert, that the Figures they carry'd for *England*, were not theſe of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, tho' as like as one Egg to another, but new ones aſſumed by their Kings ſince the Conqueſt. To make this appear, their principal Herauld *William Segar Garter*, King at Arms, was employ'd; and how well he performed, any Herauld or Hiſtorian may judge by his *Manuſcript*, which he gave in to King *James*, entitled, *The Variation of the Arms and Badges of the Kingdom of* England, *from the Time of* Brutus, 1000 *Years before the Incarnation of* Chriſt, *till* 1600 *Years after his Incarnation*, 1604. Which *Manuſcript* was curiouſly writ, and finely illuminate, being either the principal one, or a Copy of it, was ſent down to our Herauld-Office in *Scotland*; which being among the Books of Sir *James Balfour* Lion King at Arms, and with others, fell into the Hands of Sir *Robert Sibbald* M. D. from whom I had it, and took my Obſerves, of which I ſhall give a ſhort Account, with the *Preface*, which is as follows.

To

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

MOſt Gracious Lord, and my Dread Sovereign, it pleaſed your Majeſty, at the Time when I was firſt preſented (by the Lords) unto your Princely View, to demand of me ſome Queſtions, touching the Coat of Arms of England, *wherein I was then inveſted: In which Diſcourſe, I conceived, that your Majeſty's Opinion was,* That England *had no certain Arms belonging to it; That no Nation in the World have more changed their* Arms *than the* Engliſh *have done, by Reaſon of their ſundry* Invaſions *and* Conqueſts, *that have been made by* Romans, Saxons, Danes, *and* Normans: *Yet, ſince* Henry II's *Time, who left the* Norman Leopards, *and took the* Engliſh Lions, *the Arms of* England *have been moſt conſtant, and quartered after, by* Edward III. *in Right of Claim, I have endeavoured to ſhew the Variations, which partly by approved Authors, and partly by Tradition, have been delivered unto us. All which, with humbly proſtrating my ſelf at your Majeſty's Feet, I humbly preſent, craving your Majeſty's moſt gracious Acceptance.*

Your Majeſty's moſt humble Servant,

WILL. SEGAR GARTER, *Herauld.*

Tho' he promiſes in his *Preface* to give approved Authors for what he ſays, yet he names no Author in all that *Manuſcript*, and begins with the imaginary Story of *Brutus* Monarch of *Britain*, and of his Diviſion of it, unto his three Sons; to his eldeſt, *Locheren*, he gave that Part now called *England*, with Arms, *Or, a Lion paſſant, guardant Gules.* To his ſecond Son *Toalknack*, he gave the North Part,

Albania, now *Scotland*, with Arms, *Or, a Lion rampant Gules*, which, to this Day, says he, with the Royal Additament of the *double Treſſure*, continue the Arms of *Scotland*. And to his third Son, he gave that Part of *Britain* called *Cumbria*, with Arms, *Argent, three Lions paſſant guardant Gules*, which the Princes of *Wales* uſed for a long Time. And he goes on with a Succeſſion of theſe Arms, without naming one *Voucher*; and when he comes to the *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, and *Norman* Kings, he gives ſuch an Account as is given before, until he come to *Henry* II. then he ſays, (his own Words) *He being the Son of* Maud *the Empreſs and of* Geoffry Plantagenet *Earl of* Anjou, *took for Arms*, Gules three Lions paſſant guardant Or, *becauſe in* Henry I. *the Line-maſculine ended, and therefore they are much deceived who ſay, that the Kings of* England *bear* three Leopards, *two for the Dukedom of* Normandy, *and one for* Aquitain.

'Tis ſtrange this Author gives no Reaſon to undeceive his own Countrymen, and others, nor to mention any Cauſe or Ground for changing theſe *Leopards*, into *Lions paſſant guardant*, nor to make a Diſtinction betwixt *Leopards*, and *Lions paſſant guardant*, for in Herauldry there is none; for a *Lion paſſant* and full-fac'd, and ſhewing both his Eyes, (which the *Engliſh* call *Guardant*) is called a *Leopard* by the *French*, and all other Nations, and there is no Appearance of Alteration of the *Field*, *Poſition* and *Tinctures* of the *Leopards* of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, from the Arms of *England*, as now blazoned, *Lions paſſant guardant*, but in the Terms of *Blazon*, which are all one, in the *Science of Herauldry*, and *Art of Blazon*; for when a *Lion* is on his four Feet ſhewing a full Face, he's call'd a *Leopard*, and when ſhewing but the Half of his Face and only one Eye, he is then called *Leopard-Lionee*; *Leopard*, becauſe not erected on his hinder Feet, which is the proper Poſition of a *Lion* in Armories; *Lionee*, becauſe his Head is in *profile*, ſhewing but the

the Half of his Face, which all Lions properly do, being erected on their hinder Feet, and their Head in *profile*; but if erected and full-fac'd, he's called a *Lion-Leopardee*, his Head being after the Position of that of a *Leopard*, but his Body after the Position of that of a *Lion*. 'Tis not the natural Spots of a Leopard which distinguishes it from a Lion, but its Position, as above, in the Shield: Those of *England* have not only been called by the old *English* Heraulds *Leopards*, but even by *English* Historians, as Mr. *Howel*, in his History of *England*, and *John Stow*, in his large Survey of *London*, *Page* 42. both tell, That *Anno* 1235. *Frederick* the Emperor sent to *Henry* III. in *England*, in Complement, three live *Leopards*, in token of his Regal Shield of Arms, wherein three *Leopards* were pictured, and tell us, that in the Register of *London* there's an Order of King *Edward* II. to the Sheriff, to pay to the Keepers of the King's *Leopards*, in the Tower of *London*, Sixpence each Day for the Sustenance of the *Leopards*.

I shall not insist upon a long Numeration of *English* Heraulds, for blazoning the Figures of *England*, *Leopards*, nor of the *French*, and those who write in *Latin*, as *Philobertus Munetius*, *Vredius*, and others, Latinize them *Leopardos*; and the modern Herauld and learned Antiquary *Jacob Imhoff*, in his above-mentioned Book, calls them *Leopardos Anglicanos*. 'Tis true, for the Majesty of *England*, some *English* Writers say, they should be called *Lions passant guardant*: Upon which account, I have before, and shall after blazon them so.

Some of late tell us, that the Kings of *England* had no fixed Arms till *Richard* I. came from the *Holy Land*, and carry'd, *Gules*, *three Lions passant*, *guardant Or*, and that he was the first who carry'd them on his Seal of Arms. It's true, he was the first King of the *Norman* Race that had them so exposed, and his Predecessors are supposed to have carried them also, on the Equestrian Side of their Seals,

having on their left Arms formal Shields cast back, so that the inner-side of the Shield was only seen, which was a Fashion in these Times, as I observed before, in the first Chapter of this *Essay*: From which it cannot be concluded, that the Princes of *Europe* had no Arms, because they could not be seen upon the outer-side of the Shield, being cast back by the left Arm; far less can it be concluded, that they had no fix'd Armorial Figures on their Ensigns and Standards: For, as I have shown before in the first Chapter, that the first Use of *Armorial Ensigns* is not to be sought after on Seals and Tombs. But to return to the Succession of the Kings of *England*, their *Arms* and *Augmentations*, with *Arms* of *Dominions*.

John, fifth Son of *Henry* II. and his Queen *Eleanor*, in his Brother King *Richard*'s Life, on his Seal of Arms, he is represented on Horseback, with a *Sword* in his right Hand, and on his left Arm a *Shield*, upon which were two *Lions passant guardant*, evidently apparent, says *Sandford*, which he has seen appended to Grants, wherein he is stiled, *Comes* Moritaniæ: Which two *Lions passant guardant*, were certainly those of *Normandy*, and could not then add the Third, of *Aquitain*, as not representing his Mother, till after the Death of his Brother King *Richard*, who died without Issue, then he carried on his Seal of Arms, when King of *England*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, an *Escutcheon*, *charged with three Lions passant guardant*.

Henry III. upon the Death of his Father King *John*, was crowned King of *England* the 28th of *October* 1216. His Seal of Arms was, as his Predecessors, enthronised upon one Side, and on the other Side represented on Horseback; on his left Arm a *Shield charged, with three Lions passant guardant*; but in this he was singular, in having a Crown placed upon his Helmet on his Head, being the First of the Race of the Kings of *England* that were so represented with a Crown

Crown on Horſeback; the Legend round his Seal was, Henricus *Dei Gratia*, *Rex* Angliæ, *Dominus* Hiberniæ & Aquitaniæ.

Edward, the eldeſt Son of King *Henry* III. during his Father's Reign, carried the Arms of *England*, with a *Label of three Points*, and on Shields where the Field was large, a *Label of five Points*, for his Difference, as by his Seal of Arms appended to Writs, in which he is ſtiled, Edwardus *illuſtris Regis* Angliæ *primogenitus*: He was the firſt Son of the Royal Family of *England* that carried ſuch a Difference, as a *Label of three Points*, *and of five Points*: The different Number of Points lets us ſee the Miſtake of ſome Heraulds, who write, that a *Label of three Points* is the proper Difference for an elder Son and Heir, when the Father is alive, one Point repreſenting the Father, the other the Mother, to be alive, and the third himſelf; and when the Grandfather and Grandmother are alive, the *Label* then ſhould have *five Points*. But here Prince *Edward* had neither Grandfather nor Grandmother alive, and yet he carried a *Label of five Points* on his Seal of Arms, which that learned Gentleman, *Sandford*, gives us appended to *Evidents*, of the Date 1267. where, on the one ſide he is repreſented on Horſeback, in his Coat of Mail, and *Surcoat* of Arms, with a *Sword* in his right Hand, and a *Shield* on his Left, charged with the *three Lions* of *England*, and differenced by a *Label of three Points*; and upon the Reverſe, or other ſide of the Seal, a large triangular *Shield*, charged with the ſame *three Lions* of *England*, and with a *Label of five Points*. And this ſame Practice, of ſometimes having a *Label of three Points*, and ſometimes of *Five*, continued with his Son and Grandſon, *Edwards* II. and III. when their Fathers were alive, and not their Grandfathers and Grandmothers.

Edward was in the Wars of *Paleſtine* when his Father *Henry* died, 1272. and returned 1274. and was crowned King, at *Weſtminſter*, the 19th of *Auguſt*, with his Queen *Eleanor*

Eleanor, Sister to the then King of *Spain*. He being King, carried Arms as his Father, with a new Practice, of having the Arms of *England* imbroidered on the *Caparisons* of his Horse, and was the First that brought in that Practice into *England*. He married for his second Wife *Margaret*, Sister to *Philip* IV. sirnamed the *Fair*, King of *France*: The Arms of both his Queens, I have given before in the Fifth Chapter of this Essay. His eldest Son *Edward*, by his first Queen, was sirnamed *Carnarven*, from the Place of his Birth in *Wales*; he, in his Father's Lifetime, used for Difference upon his Escutcheon of Arms, on the Equestrian Side of his Seal, a *Label of three Points*, and upon the Reverse, where there was a large Escutcheon, a *Label of five Points*, and was stiled, Edwardus *illustris Regis* Angliæ *Filius*, *Princeps* Walliæ, *Comes* Cestriæ, *Pontivi & Montis* Trolli.

Edward, sirnamed *Carnarven*, succeeded his Father into the Kingdom, by the Name of *Edward* II. he carried the Royal Arms on his Seal, as his Father and Grandfather, and had them embroidered on his *Surcoat*, and *Caparisons* of his Horse, and at the Sides of his Throne were two little *Castles*, to shew his maternal Descent from *Castile*. He married *Isabel* Daughter to *Philip* IV. sirnamed *Le Bell*, King of *France*. She, upon one of her Seals, had her Arms *Semee of Flower-de-lises*, dimidiate with those of her Husband King *Edward* II. and on another of her Seals, she had her Effigies placed betwixt two Escutcheons, that on her right Hand containing the Arms of *England*, and the other on the Left, the Arms of *France*, impaled with those of *Navarre*, upon the account her Mother was the Daughter and Heir of *Henry* I. King of *Navarre*.

She bare to her Husband, *Edward* III. King of *England*, and *John* of *Eltham*, so named from the King's Mannour Place in *Kent*, where he was born, and was Earl of *Cornwal*, who carried the *Arms of* England *within a Border of* France, that is, *Azur*, *Semee of Flower-de-lises*. *Jean*, their

their eldeſt Daughter, was married to *David*, Prince of *Scotland*, Son and Heir to King *Robert* the *Bruce*, on the 18th of *July*, the 3d Year of the Reign of *Edward* III. being the Year of God 1329. She died without Iſſue in the 32d of *Edward* III's Reign, *Anno* 1357. and was buried in the Church of *Gray-Friars* in *London*, and her Effigies was put in a Niche on the North-ſide of the Tomb of Queen *Philippa*, her Siſter-in-law, in *Weſtminſter* Abbay, under which was an Eſcutcheon of Alabaſter, and upon it was carved and painted the Arms of *Scotland*, the *Lion within a double Treſſure, impaled with thoſe of* England *on the Left.*

Edward III. had Variety of Seals of Arms, to ſhew his paternal and maternal Deſcent, and at laſt his Right and Pretenſions to *France*, which became a fixed Enſign to his Succeſſors Kings of *England*. He was crowned on the 1ſt of *February* 1327. On his firſt Seal of Arms he's placed in a Throne between two *Flower-de-liſes*, to ſhew his maternal Deſcent from *France*, as his Father did before, placing two *Caſtles*, to ſhew his Deſcent from *Caſtile*; his ſecond Royal Seal, which he uſed, had the Arms of *England* quartered in the firſt Place, with thoſe of *France* in the ſecond, *Semee of Flower-de-liſes Or*, as a Coat of Alliance, of which before. *Plate* 5. *Fig.* 8.

In the 14th Year of his Reign, not being content to hold forth his Alliance to *France*, but to ſhew his Right to that Crown, placed the Arms of *France*, as *Arms of Dominion*, before thoſe of *England*, [*Plate* 5. *Fig.* 8.] being agreeable to the Practice of other Nations, as obſerved before in *Spain*, *That the Nobleſt and Ancienteſt Dominion have the Precedency in Marſhalling with others*; and ſo formed his new Seal of Arms: The old Great Seal of *England*, with *England* and *France* quarterly, was ordered to be kept in the *Wardrobe*, and that the new Great Seal might be made more publick, he cauſed Impreſſions thereof, and of his Privy-Seal, to be made, and ſent to all the Sheriffs of *England*; he

he alſo wrote a Letter, dated thus: *The 8th of* February, *in the firſt Year of his Reign over* France, *and Fourteenth over* England, *to the Prelates, Peers, and Commons of* France; thereby ſignifying, that *Charles* late King of *France*, his Mother's Brother, being dead, that Kingdom was fallen to him by Law, and that *Philip de Valois*, Son to the Uncle of the ſaid King, had by Force, in his Minority, intruded into that Kingdom, and detained it; leſt therefore he ſhould ſeem to neglect his own Right, he thought good to own the Title of *France*, and to take on him the Defence and Government thereof.

I ſhall here deſcribe his Seal of Arms: Upon the one Side he's repreſented ſitting in a Throne, with an open Crown on his Head, (for cloſs Crowns wee not then uſed by Kings) heightned with Figures like *Trefoil Leaves*, holding in his right Hand a *Sceptre*, and in his Left a *Monde croſſed, and enſign'd with a Croſs formee*, and at the ſides of the Throne were *Shields*, with the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly. Upon the *Reverſe*, or other ſide of the Seal, he's again repreſented on Horſeback, in his Coat of *Mail* and *Surcoat*, with a Helmet on his Head, and upon it a *Chapeau*, or *Cap of State* turned up *Ermin*, whereupon ſtood a *Lion paſſant guardant, and crowned with an open Crown*, which became afterward the *Creſt* of the *Imperial Atchievment* of *England*, and he was the firſt King of *England* who uſed a *Creſt* on his Seal of Arms.

By his right Hand he held a *Sword*, and by his Left a *Shield*, with the Arms of *France*, *Azur*, *ſemee Flower-de-liſes*, and *England*, as before, *quarterly*; which *Blazon*, was embroidered upon his *Surcoat*, and *Capariſons* of his Horſe; and round both the ſides of the Seal were theſe Titles, Edwardus *Dei Gratia Rex* Franciæ *&* Angliæ, *Dominus* Hiberniæ; which Seal Mr. *Speed* and *Sandford* give us cut in their Hiſtories.

King

King *Edward* III. married *Philippa*, ſecond Daughter of *William* Earl of *Hainault*, in the Year 1327. ſhe had to King *Edward* a numerous Iſſue, of whom I cannot inſiſt here, tho' the *Engliſh* were at that Time nicely known in Armories, eſpecially in differencing the numerous Iſſue of the Royal Family, and the Practice in marſhalling many Coats in one Shield, was firſt begun by that King, and in Imitation of him, not only his numerous Iſſue, but alſo his Subjects, did improve the Practice of *compoſing* and *marſhalling Arms*.

Edward of *Woodſtock*, ſo named from the Place of his Birth, eldeſt Son of King *Edward* III. was, by his Father, created Duke of *Cornwal*, and afterwards was made Prince of *Wales*, and carried Arms, as his Father, *France* and *England* quarterly, with a *Label of three Points*, and round his Seal were theſe Words, *Sig.* Edwardi *primogeniti principis* Aquitaniæ & Walliæ, *Ducis* Cornubiæ, & *Comitis* Ceſtriæ. This Prince took to Wife *Jean* Counteſs of *Kent*, Daughter of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, fifth Son of King *Edward* I. and Siſter and Heir to *John* laſt Earl of *Kent*, who carried the Arms of *England* within a *Border Argent*. She bare to Prince *Edward* a Son, *Richard*, during his Father and Grandfather's Life; he carried the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, with his Father's *Label of three Points*, *Argent*; but for his proper Difference, he charged the *middle Point of the Label with the Croſs of St.* George, as in the Catalogue of the Knights of the *Garter*, of which that young Prince was one, and after his Father's Death, he carried, as his Father did, the *Label plain*, and when his Grandfather died he was crowned King the 11th Year of his Age, and had his Royal Seal, juſt as his Grandfather before deſcribed. This King *Richard* II. as I have ſhewn before, impaled *Edward* the *Confeſſor*'s Arms, with theſe of *France* and *England*, and he was the firſt King of *England* that uſed Supporters, being two *Angels*, and beneath the Shield was placed for

Deviſe, a *White Hart couchant under a Tree, collared with a Chain thereto affixed*; and this was the *Deviſe* uſed by his Mother Princeſs *Jean*, and after became the Badge of the Loyaliſts, who ſtood for his Right, and for which many of them loſt their Lives, and King *Richard* was dethroned and cut off.

But to proceed into the Detail of the Kings of *England*.

Henry, ſirnamed *Bullingbrook*, in *Lincolnſhire*, where he was born about the Year 1366. was the only Son of *John* of *Ghent*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, (fourth Son of King *Edward* III.) by *Blanch* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Henry* the firſt Duke of *Lancaſter*, Son of *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, Son of *Edmund* ſirnamed *Crouchback*, the firſt Earl of *Lancaſter*, ſecond Son of King *Henry* III.

This *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, being Duke of *Lancaſter*, in Right of his Grandfather he carried only his Arms, (and not his Father's, which were *France* and *England* quarterly) *Gules, three Lions paſſant guardant Or, with a Label of* France, *Azur, Semee of Flower-de-liſes*, from whom he derived his Title to the Crown, having forced *Richard* II. to renounce the ſame, and was crowned King at *Weſtminſter* the 13th of *October* 1399. by the Name of *Henry* IV. and as he uſurped the Crown, ſo he uſurped King *Richard*'s Seal, as *Sandford* obſerves, for his firſt Seal, only razing out the Word *Ricardus*, and engraving in its place *Henricus*: He did not make uſe of the Arms of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, as *Richard* did, in his new Seal, nor uſe his Supporters. He married *Mary de Bohun*, Daughter and Heir of *Humphry* Earl of *Hereford*, *Eſſex* and *Northampton*, and with her got theſe Earldoms, and with her had many Children.

The eldeſt Son, *Henry* of *Lancaſter*, ſirnamed *Monmouth*, from the Place where he was born, and Prince of *Wales*, 1388. he, as ſuch, in the 6th Year of his Father's Reign, carried the Arms of *France* and *England quarterly*, with a *Label*

Label of three Points Argent, for his filial Difference. And 'tis to be obſerved, that the indefinit Number of the *Flower-de-liſes*, in the Arms of *France*, were reduced to the Number *Three*, by this Prince, in Imitation of King *Charles* VI. of *France*, who reduced them to that Number, and ever ſince they have continued *Three*, in *France* and *England*. After the Demiſe of his Father *Henry* IV. he was crowned King, by the Name of *Henry* V. and cauſed a magnificent Seal to be made for him, which is to be ſeen in *Sandford*'s Hiſtory. It was he that overran *France* with Force, and that neceſſitated *Charles* of *France* to give him his Daughter *Catharine* in Marriage, and declare him Regent and Heir to the Crown of *France*. *Catharine* was crowned Queen of *England*, at *Weſtminſter*, the 14th of *February* 1420. in which Ceremony King *James* I. of *Scotland* aſſiſted, and ſhortly after King *Henry* V. died in *France*, the laſt Day of *Auguſt* 1422. leaving only one Son, Prince *Henry*; his Body was brought to *Roan*, in order to be convey'd to *England*, and put in a Lead Coffin, and placed in a Chariot drawn by Four Horſes, and above his Coffin was his Image of Leather, painted to the Life; upon the Head an Imperial Diadem, and on the Body a purple Robe, furred with *Ermin*; in his right Hand a *Sceptre*, and a *Monde* in his Left; and as the Chariot paſs'd thro' any Town of Note, there was born over it a Canopy of great Value, by Perſons of Quality, till he came to *Calais*. Upon the Covering of the Four Horſes that drew the Chariot, were embroidered the Arms of *England* alone; upen the ſecond Horſe, the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly; upon the Cover of the third Horſe, the Arms of *France* alone; and on the Fourth, the Arms of King *Arthur*, *viz. Azur, three Crowns in pale Or.* He was interr'd in the Abbay of St. *Peters* at *Weſtminſter*, at the Feet of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, with this *Epitaph*.

Dux Normannorum, *verus Conqueſtor eorum,*
Hæres Francorum, *deceſſit & Hector eorum.*

Queen *Catharine* had her Arms, being theſe of *France*, impaled with theſe of her Husband *Henry* V. (not only in Paintings, but on her Seal) in one *Eſcutcheon*, which was enſign'd with an open *Crown*, and ſupported by two *Antilops*, *collared with open Crowns, and Chains thereto affixed, Or*, with the Circumſcription, *Sigil.* Catharinæ, *filiæ* Caroli *Regis* Franciæ, *Reginæ* Angliæ, *& Dominæ* Hiberniæ. After the Death of King *Henry*, ſhe married *Owen Apmerideth Aptudor*, a *Welſhman*, deſcended of the old Kings of *Britain*, and of their Iſſue came *Henry* VII. of whom in his proper Place.

Heory VI. upon his Father's Death, being but 9 Months old, was proclaimed King of *England*, and about a Month after was proclaimed at *Paris* King of *France*, upon the Demiſe of his Grandfather King *Charles* VI. of *France*, *Anno* 1421. His Granduncles were his Guardians, and when he came to the Age of 8 Years, he was ſolemnly crowned King of *England*, at *Weſtminſter*, the 6th of *November* 1429.

The firſt Royal Seal this King uſed, was, in its Structure, like unto that of his Grandfather *Henry* IV. but afterwards he cauſed make another more appoſite to *France*, whereon he's repreſented, *Inthronized, with an open Crown upon his Head, a Sceptre toped, with a Flower-de-lis in his right Hand, and in his Left, the Ivory Rod, with the Hand of Juſtice*, one of the peculiar Royal Enſigns of *France*; and at each ſide of the Throne an *Eſcutcheon*, that on the Right with *three Flower-de-liſes*, for *France*, and the other on the left Side, had the Arms of *France* and *England quarterly*, and both his Eſcutcheons were *enſign'd with open Crowns*: Which Practice of his, in trimming Eſcutcheons with Crowns on

the

the Seals of *England*, is obſerved to be the firſt to be met with. Upon the *Reverſe*, or the other ſide of this Seal, was an *Angel* in a *Dalmatick* Habit, holding in its right Hand a *Sceptre*, and in the Left holding the *Ivory Rod*, with the *Hand of Juſtice*, and before the *Angel* are two *Eſcutcheons* placed *Accolee*, and charged as the above other two, but not enſign'd with *Crowns*, and this ſide of the Seal was after the Faſhion of the *Reverſes* of the Royal Seals of *France*, which have no *Equeſtrian Side*, that is, the Figure of a Man on Horſeback, as with the *Engliſh*, with us, and other Countries. This Seal on both ſides was circumſcribed, Hendricus *Dei Gratia* Francorum & Angliæ *Rex*. This King had upon his Coins, called the *Roſe Noble*, becauſe the Eſcutcheon of his Arms lies upon a *Roſe*, on the one ſide, and on the other his Effigies, crowned with an *Arch-Diadem*; ſo that he's obſerved to be the firſt King of *England* that wore a *cloſs Crown*, which his Succeſſors continued; and when his Arms were placed on publick Buildings, they were ſupported by two *Antilops*. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *Reyne* Duke of *Anjou*, Titular King of *Jeruſalem*, *Sicily*, *Arragon*, *&c.* This King *Henry* VI. and his Son *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, were cut off by the *Yorkiſts*, when they ſet up for the Crown.

Edward IV. the Head of the Houſe of *York*, the eldeſt ſurviving Son of *Richard* Duke of *York*, and his Wife *Anne Mortimer*, Siſter and afterward Heir to her Brother *Edward* Earl of *March*, and Daughter to *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, Son of *Philippa*, only Daughter and Heir of *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son to King *Edward* III. in whoſe Right the Family of *York* claimed the Crown, and the laſt named *Richard* Duke of *York*, was Son and Repreſentative of *Edmund Langly* Duke of *York*, fifth Son of *Edward* III. Great-grandfather of *Edward* IV. who depoſed King *Henry* VI. by Force of Arms, and was crowned King the 28th of *June* 1461. Upon his Seal he's repreſented in his Royal Robes,

Robes on a *Throne*, and on his Head an *Arched Crown*, and below the Throne a *White Roſe*, the Badge of the Family of *York*: The oppoſite Family, *Lancaſter*, uſed a *Red one*, for their Badge, which the Fautors and Followers of thoſe two contending Families, did afterwards bear for Diſtinction, in that bloody War, betwixt theſe Families. Upon the other ſide of his Seal, he's repreſented as the Kings of *England* uſed to be, on Horſeback, his *Shield*, *Surcoat*, and *Capariſons* of his Horſe charged with the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, with this Singularity, that the *Crown* upon his Head was cloſed with *Arches*, (the firſt ſeen in *England* on Seals) and upon it for *Creſt*, the *Lion paſſant guardant*. This King had many *Deviſes*, with which he uſed to adorn his Arms ſet up on publick Places, ſometimes they were ſupported with the *Bull of* Clare, and the *Lion of* March; and on other Places with the *White Hart*, the *Deviſe* of *Richard* II. but moſt commonly with two *Lions guardant*, the Supporters of the Earls of *March*; but more particularly of theſe in my intended Treatiſe, *Of Exterior Ornaments*. He married *Elizabeth*, (Widow of Slr *John Gray* of *Groby*) Daughter of Sir *Richard Widvill* Knight, afterward Earl of *Rivers*. King *Edward* IV. was the firſt King of *England* that married a Subject and made her a Queen, and to qualify her for his Royal Bed and Eſcutcheon, ſhe carried ſix Coats of Arms of her paternal and maternal Deſcent; ſhe bare to him three Sons and ſeven Daughters.

Edward the eldeſt, who ſucceeded by the Name of *Edward* V. carried Arms as his Father; *Richard* the ſecond Son, was created Duke of *York*; *George* the third Son, created Duke of *Bedford*, died a Child; the other two Sons being under the Guardianſhip of their Uncle *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, he moſt cruelly cauſed theſe young Princes to be cut off, and himſelf to be proclaimed King of *England*, 1483. by the Name of *Richard* III. The Seal he uſed, was after

after the ſame Form with that of his Brother *Edward* IV. and his Arms on ſome publick Places, were ſupported with two *Boars*, and in other Places with a *Bull* on the right ſide, and a *Boar* on the Left. The *Silver Boar, with Tusks and Briſſels of Gold*, was one of the Deviſes of the Houſe of *York*. This King *Richard* was defeat, and killed at the Battle of *Boſeworth*, 1485. by *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, who was after King, by the Name of,

Henry VII. the Son of *Edmund* of *Hadham*, (eldeſt Son of *Owen Apmerideth Aptudor* and Queen *Catharine*, Widow of *Henry* V.) by *Margaret*, ſole Daughter of *John* Duke of *Somerſet*, Son of *John* Earl of *Somerſet*, Son of *John* of *Ghent*, Duke of *Laucaſter*, and of *Catharine Swineford* his third Wife.

Henry VII. married Lady *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of *Edward* IV. upon which the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* were unite, and their *Badges*, the *White* and *Red Roſes*, were joined *per pale*; his Seal of Arms was after the Form of his Predeceſſors, as above, carrying *France* and *England* quarterly. His other Armorial Figures and Trophies, are to be found in his glorious Monument at *Weſtminſter*, where his Arms are ſurrounded with the *Garter*, the principal Enſign of that Order, and enſign'd with an *Arched Crown*, at the Head of the Monument there is a large *Roſe*, ſupported on the right ſide by a *red Dragon*, and on the Left by a *Gray Hound Argent, collared Gules*; the firſt being the Figure of *Cadwalider*, the laſt King of the *Britains*, from whom, by a Male-line, he is ſaid to derive his Pedegree: Which Figure he had on his Standard at the Battle of *Boſworth*, when he defeat *Richard* III. and to commemorate the *Dragon*, he inſtituted a Purſuivant at Arms, by the Name of *Ruge Dragon*. His Monument is alſo adorned with the *Port-Collis*, in reſpect of his Deſcent from his Mother, of the Family of *Beauford*. At the Foot of King *Henry* VII. his Monument, are the Arms of *Elizabeth* his Queen, impaled with

with his Arms; on the Right being *France* and *England quarterly*, with her's on the Left, *quarterly*; 1ſt, *France* and *England quarterly*; 2d, the Arms of *Ulſter*; 3d, *Ulſter* and *Mortimer quarterly*; and 4th as the 1ſt, enſign'd with a *cloſs Crown*, and ſupported by *two Angels*.

Henry VII. the firſt King of the Sirname of *Tudor*, died at his Palace of *Richmond*, the 21ſt of *April* 1509. and his Body was interred in the Royal Chappel at *Weſtminſter*: He had with his Queen *Elizabeth*, three Sons and four Daughters. *Arthur Tudor*, the eldeſt, Prince of *Wales*, and Duke of *Cornwal*, at the Age of 15. married *Catharine*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, he lived with her 4 Months and 19 Days, and died without Iſſue. His Arms on his Tomb are theſe of *England*, with a *Label of three Points, ſupported by two Antilops, and enſign'd with a Coronet, heightned with croſs Patees, and Flower-de-liſes*, and below the Shield of Arms, *three Oſtrich Feathers, with a Scroll*, the Badge of the Prince of *Wales*. The ſecond Son, *Henry*, ſucceeded his Father; the third Son, *Edmund Tudor* Duke of *Somerſet*, died young. The eldeſt Daughter, *Margaret Tudor*, born 29th of *November* 1489. at the Age of 14. was married to *James* IV. King of *Scotland*. The ſecond Daughter, *Elizabeth*, died young. The third, *Mary Tudor*, was Queen of *France*, and after Dutcheſs of *Suffolk*. The fourth Daughter died young.

Henry VIII. was crowned 24th of *June* 1509. he had two Seals, one when Pope *Leo* X. conferred upon him the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, and the other behoved to be made, after he was declared in Parliament, *Head of the Church of* England. On the firſt he is ſtiled, Henricus 8. Angliæ & Franciæ *Rex*, *Fidei Defenſor*, & *Dominus* Hiberniæ. On the other Seal, Henricus 8. *Dei Gratia* Angliæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ *Rex*, *Fidei Defenſor*, & *in Terra Eccleſiæ* Anglicanæ & Hiberniæ *ſupremum Caput*. In his Eſcutcheon of Arms, theſe of *France* and *England* quarterly; *France* ſtill firſt, tho'

tho' in his Titles *England* be firſt named, and tho' deſign'd King of *Ireland*, yet the Arms of *Ireland* were not in his Eſcutcheon, which was ſurrounded with the Enſign of the *Garter*, in Imitation of which, the other Knight-Companions of that Order, encompaſſed their Eſcutcheons afterwards with the *Garter*. Upon ſeveral publick Places where his Shield of Arms was erected, 'tis ſometimes ſupported with a *Dragon* and a *Grayhound*, and in other Places afterwards with one of the *Lions* of *England* crowned, and with the *Red Dragon* on the Left.

He married firſt his Brother's Wife *Catharine*, who bare to him Queen *Mary*; and after her Divorce, he marry'd *Anne Bullen*, who bare Queen *Elizabeth*; after her Death, *Jane Seymour*, ſhe bare King *Edward* VI. and after her *Anne*, Daughter to *William* Duke of *Cleves*: She being divorced, he married *Catharine Howard*, Niece to the Duke of *Norfolk*; and laſtly, he was married to *Catharine Parre*, who ſurvived him. He died at *Weſtminſter*, *January* 8th, 1546.

Edward VI. was crowned at *Weſtminſter*, the 25th of *February* 1547. being young, was under the Tutory of his Uncle *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, who governed the Kingdom. The Seal of this King's Arms was little different from that of his Father, having the ſame Titles; he died at *Greenwich*, the 16th Year of his Age, when he had reign'd 6 Years, 5 Months, and 9 Days. In his Reign there was an Order for the Change of the Knighthood of St. *George*, to be called the *Order of the Garter*, becauſe St. *George* fighting with the *Dragon*, looked too much like a *Legend*.

Mary, eldeſt Daughter of King *Henry* VIII. and his firſt Wife Queen *Catharine*, was crowned at *Weſtminſter*, the 30th of *November* 1553. ſhe uſed the ſame Arms with her Father and Brother; upon the 5th of *July* 1554. ſhe was married to *Philip* Prince of *Spain*, Son of *Charles* V.

Emperor. Upon their Royal Seal they are both repreſented ſeated in a Throne, under a Canopy, King *Philip* on the Right, and Queen *Mary* on the Left, with *Arched Crowns* on their Heads, he holding a *Sword* in his Right, and ſhe a *Sceptre* in her Left; between them an *Altar*, carved on the *Tablature* the Letters *P.* and *M.* for *Philip* and *Mary*, and upon the Altar is placed a *Monde* or *Globe*, ſuſtained by the left Hand of the King, and the Right of the Queen, and above, as it were at their Back, is the *Royal Eſcutcheon*, containing their Arms impaled, 1ſt, *Philip*'s Arms, *parti per Feſs, the chief Part quarterly of four Pieces;* 1ſt, Caſtile *and* Leon *quarterly*, 2d, Arragon *impaled with* Sicily; 3d as the 2d, and 4th as the 1ſt: The *Baſe Part* of the Eſcutcheon is alſo *quarterly*, of four *Areas*, 1ſt, *Auſtria Modern;* 2d, *Burgundy Modern;* 3d, *Ancient Burgundy;* and 4th, *Brabant;* over all an *Inſcutcheon*, *Flanders* impaled with *Tyrol*, all impaled with *France* and *England quarterly*, being the Arms of Queen *Mary*. Theſe Arms were ſurrounded with the *Garter*, and *enſign'd* with an *Imperial Arched Crown*, the Eſcutcheon ſupported by an *Eagle* on the right Side, and on the Left by a *Lion rampant guardant*; the Seal is circumſcribed, Philippus & Maria *Dei Gratia Rex & Regina* Angliæ, Hiſpaniarum, Franciæ, *utriuſque* Siciliæ, Jeruſalem, & Hiberniæ, *Fidei Defenſores.* On the *Reverſe*, or *Counter-Seal*, the King and Queen are repreſented on Horſeback, he with a *Cap* on his Head, and a *Sword* in his right Hand; and ſhe, in her *Hood*, and a *Sceptre* in her left Hand, and behind their Backs the foreſaid *Atchievment*, and the *Legend* round that ſide of the Seal, *Archiduces* Auſtriæ, *Duces* Burgundiæ, Mediolani & Brabantiæ, *Comites* Haſpurgi, Flandriæ & Tirolis. Queen *Mary* died without Iſſue, 1558. and lies interr'd in the Chappel of King *Henry* VII.

Queen *Elizabeth*, ſecond Daughter of King *Henry* VIII. by his ſecond Wife *Anna Bullen*, was crowned the 15th of *January*,

January, 1558. Upon her *Royal Seal* ſhe is repreſented on a *Throne*, in her *Robes*, with an *Arched Crown* on her Head, the *Sceptre* in her Right, and the *Globe* in her left Hand, and at each ſide of the *Throne* are Eſcutcheons of the Arms of *France* and *England quarterly*, ſurrounded with *Garters*, and enſign'd with *Imperial Crowns*.

The Ground of the *Reverſe* or *Counter-Seal*, is powdered with *Roſes*, *Flower-de-liſes*, and *Harps*, all enſign'd with *Crowns*, for *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the *Harp* for the laſt Kingdom, is the firſt Time that it ever appeared upon any Seals of the Sovereigns of *England*. On this *Reverſe* the Queen is repreſented on Horſeback in her Royal Robes, as before, overſhadowed by a *Cloud*, the Emblem of Heavenly Protection, her Horſe is richly trapped, snd her Foot-Cloath gorgeouſly embroidered; and on both ſides of the Seal are circumſcribed theſe Words, Elizabetha *Dei Gratia* Angliæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ *Regina*, *Fidei Defenſor*, with a *Roſe* betwixt each Word. She died unmarried the 24th of *March* 1602. the 69th Year of her Age, having reign'd 44 Years; ſhe was interr'd in *Weſtminſter*: Upon her Tomb, her Eſcutcheon of Arms is ſupported on the right ſide by a *Lion* of *England crowned*, and on the Left by a *Red Dragon*; and on the Frieſe of that Monument, are carved the Arms of her paternal and maternal Deſcent. For which Seals ſee *Sandford's* Genealogical Hiſtory of *England*.

King *James* VI. of that Name of *Scotland*, and Firſt of *England*, only Son of Prince *Henry* Lord *Darnly*, and *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, only Daughter and Heir of King *James* V. Son of King *James* IV. and his Queen *Margaret*, eldeſt Daughter of King *Henry* VII. of *England* and his Queen *Elizabeth*, Heireſs and Repreſentative of *York*. King *James*, as the only Repreſenter and righteous Heir of the Royal Line of *England*, with an univerſal Conſent and Joy, ſucceeded to the Throne of *England*, and was crowned, with

his Queen, at *Weſtminſter*, on the 25th of *July* 1603. Upon his Acceſſion to the Crown the Arms of *England* were conſidered, as was ſhown before, and marſhalled with theſe of *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Upon the Face of his *Great Seal* he is repreſented ſitting on his *Throne*, in his *Royal Robes*, with the *Great Collar* of the Order of St. *George* about his Neck, (being the Firſt of the Kings of *England* repreſented with the Collar on their Seals) an *Imperial Crown* on his Head, with the *Sceptre* in his Right, and the *Monde* in his left Hand; and at the right ſide of the Throne is a *Lion ſeiant*, holding a *Standard* with the Arms of *Cadwalider*, the laſt King of the *Britains*, being *Azur, a Croſs patee fichie Or*, as deſcended from him; on the left ſide is an *Unicorn, gorged with a Coronet and chained*, in the like Poſture as the *Lion*, holding with his left Foot a *Standard*, with the Arms of the *Engliſh-Saxon* Kings, being *Azur, a Croſs flowerie between four Martlets Or*. Theſe Enſigns were placed to ſhow his Majeſty's Deſcent from the Blood Royal of the *Welſh* and *Engliſh*. Over the *Throne* is the *Royal Eſcutcheon* quarterly, 1ſt, *Grand Quarter quarterly*, France *and* England; 2d, Scotland; 3d, Ireland, *Azur, an* Iriſh *Harp Or, ſtringed Argent*; and the 4th as the 1ſt; which Eſcutcheon is ſurrounded with the *Garter*, and enſigned with an *Imperial Crown*. King *James* was the firſt King of *England* that brought the *Harp* into the Royal Atchievment of *England*. On the *Reverſe* of his *Great Seal*, he is repreſented on Horſeback in Armour, holding in his Right a *Sword*, and on his Left a *Shield*, of the juſt now blazon'd quartered Arms, and the ſame on the *Capariſons* of his Horſe, and below its Belly a *Grayhound currant*; the Legend round both ſides of the Seal, Jacobus *Dei Gratia* Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ *Rex, Fidei Defenſor*. Upon publick Places in *England*, the *Royal Eſcutcheon*, containing the above quartered Arms, was ſupported on the right Side by an *Engliſh Lion crowned*, and by the Left, by the *Unicorn of* Scotland,

Scotland, *gorged with a Crown*, and was alſo upon his Coins, with other Deviſes, to ſhow the *Union* of the *Kingdoms* in his *Perſon*; yet theſe *Seals*, *Enſigns* and *Coins*, bare no Authority further than the Dominions of *England* and *Ireland*, tho' he was ſometimes ſtiled, *Rex* Magnæ Britanniæ, for his Majeſty's Seals and Enſigns which bare any Authority; and his *Coins* that were current in *Scotland*, gave Precedency to the Title and Arms of that Dominion, as, Jacobus *Dei Gratia* Scotiæ, Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ *Rex*; and tho' ſometimes ſtiled, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ *Rex*, yet always the Arms of *Scotland* were placed in the *firſt Quarter*, before theſe of *France*, *England* and *Ireland*, and were adorned with the *proper Imperial Crown* and *Creſt* of *Scotland*; and on the right ſide ſupported with the *Unicorn*, as *Plate* 5. *Fig.* 13. The *Scots* being then very jealous, as their Predeceſſors of old, of their *Ancient Sovereignty*, which had coſt them ſo much Blood and Fatigue, and even of the very Enſigns and Shadows of it; for in the greateſt Straits and Difficulties they and their Kingdom were in, with *Edward* I. of *England*, with whom it was provided, in the Agreement betwixt the *Scots* and King *Edward*, that their Queen *Margaret* of *Scotland* ſhould marry his eldeſt Son Prince *Edward*, it was particularly provided, that the ancient Arms of *Scotland* ſhould be kept entire, on the Seals and Enſigns of the Nation, and that no other Name ſhould be there placed but that of their Queen's.

I'm afraid I have dwelt too long upon *Arms of Dominion*, and eſpecially on thoſe of *England*, with the Succeſſion of its Monarchs, to ſhew the various Periods of the Improvement of their *Royal Enſigns*, by *compoſing* and *marſhalling* them with thoſe of other Dominions, till the *Union* of *Scotland* and *England*, in the Perſon of King *James* I. of *Great-Britain*: It would be inconvenient for me to inſiſt any further, on the Forms of their Seals, being ſomewhat

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out of my Road in this Place, till another Occaſion, and to ſwell the Book far beyond the deſign'd Bulk; ſo that there be no Room for other Heads of *Marſhalling*, which I have promiſed to treat about in my Propoſals: I am therefore neceſſitate to leave thoſe of *Britain* here, as alſo a Detail of the Seals of the Earls of *Flanders*, which I deſign'd to have treated of alſo, but for want of Room I leave them to another Opportunity, which, I hope, will not be long; but in the mean time, I ſhall cloſe this Chapter with two Inſtances of the Earls of *Flanders*, in *marſhalling* their Arms with others of Dominion.

Having given before, ſome Account of the ancient Arms of the Earls of *Flanders*, *Chap.* IV. till the *Burgundian* Race, when *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, younger Son of *John* King of *France*, was the Firſt that quartered the Arms of *Burgundy Modern* with theſe of *Burgundy Ancient*, about 1363. preferring *Burgundy Modern* to *Burgundy Ancient*, becauſe its Armorial Figures are the ſame with *France*, and having married *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *Ludovick* Earl of *Flanders*; he dimidiated his Arms with theſe of his Wife, of which before, *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 2.

Their Son and Heir *John*, tonamed *Intrepidus*, carried his Father's quartered Arms, and placed theſe of his Mother, as Heireſs of *Flanders*, in an Ineſcutcheon over them, in the Year 1404. and his Son and Succeſſor *Philip* the *Good*, when he ſucceeded to the Territories of *Brabant* and *Limburg*, by the Death of his Aunt *Margaret*, he added the Arms of theſe Territories to the former ones, by *marſhalling* them thus; *Quarterly*, Burgundy Modern, *Azur, three Flower-de-liſes Or, within a Border gobonated Argent and Azur.* 2d, Burgundy Ancient, *Bendy of ſix Pieces Azur and Or, within a Border Gules, impaled with Sable, a Lion rampant Or, armed and languid Gules*, for *Brabant.* 3d, *Burgundy Ancient*, again impaled with *Limburg*, *Argent, a Lion rampant Gules, crowned and armed Or, and languid Azur,*

Azur, with a double Tail in Saltier. The 4th Quarter as the 1ſt, and over all, by way of *Surtout*, the Eſcutcheon of *Flanders*, *viz. Or, a Lion rampant Sable.* His Son again, *Charles* the *Bold*, Earl of *Flanders*, and Duke of *Burgundy*, carried, thoſe as his Father, upon his *Shield*, *Surcoat*, and *Capariſons* of his Horſe, as by his Seals given us by *Olivarius Vredius*, *De Sigillis Comitum* Flandriæ. *Charles* of *Burgundy*, was the firſt that ſurrounded his Eſcutcheon of Arms with the *Collar of the Golden Fleece*, and in Imitation of him, as Sovereign of the *Order*, the other Knights-Companions did the ſame. His Father *Philip*, placed the *Collar* of the *Order* before that about the Necks of his *Lions*, the Supporter of his Eſcutcheon.

On their Seals alſo were placed other collateral leſſer Shields, with the Arms of other Territories, round the Atchievment above Blazoned; which *collateral Arms*, were afterwards, by their Succeſſors, *marſhalled* with thoſe in the *Great Atchievment*, after another Manner than the three former Ways of *Marſhalling*, given by me before, *viz. Simple Quartering*, *Quartering*, and *Counter-quartering*: So that I forbear to inſiſt here upon other Methods of *Marſhalling* than theſe above, till I proceed to treat of the other Cauſes of *Quartering Arms in one Shield.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of Feudal Arms, or Arms of Dignities.

BY theſe, I underſtand ſuch *Figures*, which ſeem to be annexed to *dignify'd Feus*, ſuch as Dukedoms, Marquiſates, Earldoms, and Great Lordſhips, which their Poſſeſſors carried to ſhow their Dignities, in Imitation of Sovereigns, who were in uſe to diſplay the *Enſigns* of their Dominions.

Lawyers tell us, there were of old *Noble Feus*, which Nobilitate their Poſſeſſors, tho' *Ignoble*, as *Bartolus*, *Lib.* 1. *Cod. De Dignitate*; and *Segion*, in his Treatiſe, *De Regno* Italico, *Lib.* 7. tells us, That about the Year of God 937. the Emperor *Otto* brought in a Cuſtom to *Italy*, by which the *Ignoble* became *Noble*, by poſſeſſing *Noble Feus*, and had Right to carry Arms; but ſtill this was to be thought to be done with the ſpecial Conſent of the Sovereign, and is ſo underſtood by the Laws and Cuſtoms of other Countries, where none could purchaſe a dignify'd Feu, who were not Noble by Deſcent, or by Patent. *Joannes Gallus* tells us, That it was ſo decided in *France* in the Year 1282. And the anonimous Author of *Obſervationes Genealogicæ*, *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 39. tells us, That by the Cuſtom of *Flanders*, and other Countries, tho' Noble Feus be alienable by their ancient Poſſeſſors, to Strangers, the Dignity cannot paſs

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to them, but returns to the Sovereign, and the same holds in *Britain*, that these who acquire Noble Feus, the Dignity of them must be granted by the Sovereign, without which Grant, the Purchasers cannot use the Arms of these Noble Feus.

Feudal Arms, in my humble Opinion, were originally, either these, that were granted by Sovereigns, upon the Erection of *Dignified Feus*; or the proper Arms of the old *Possessors*, which by a long Continuance, seem'd to be annexed to the Feus, as in *France*, *Guien* an Appanage of the Sons of *France*; the Dukedoms of *Burgundy* Ancient and Modern, the Counties of *Vermandois*, *Dreux*, *Evereux*, *Aubigny*, &c. which have for Arms annexed to them those of their ancient Possessors, the younger Sons of *France*, who failing by want of Issue or otherwise, their Successors, into such Noble Feus, tho' Strangers, marshalled the Arms of those Feus with their own, by the Favour of the Sovereign, as by the following Examples of some of our *Scots* Families, which have been honoured with Noble Feus in *France*, and who have marshalled the Arms of these Feus, with their own, meerly upon the Account of the Dignity.

Most of our ancient Earldoms, and some of our old Lordships, have as it were Coats of Arms annexed to them, which were either those granted upon the Erection of them into Noble Feus, or those of the ancient Possessors, which by the Favour of the Sovereign, are transmitted, with the Dignity of the Feu to other different Families, who by modern Practice, quarter the Arms of these Dignities conferred on them, with their own Arms, meerly as *Feudal* ones, and not upon the Account of *Descent* or *Alliance* with the ancient Possessors of these dignified Feus, nor upon the Account of *special Concession*, *Patronage*, or otherwise, but only as invested in these *Noble Feus*, so that we will meet with distinct Families carrying one Coat of Arms, but upon different Accounts, as by the following Instances.

The Arms of the numerous and once with us powerful Name of *Cuming*, were *Azur, three Garbs Or*, the moſt eminent Family of the Name was dignified with the Earldom of *Buchan*, which noble Family came to a Period in the Reign of *Robert* the *Bruce*, upon the Account of their Rebellion, in adhering to the Intereſt of *England*, their Arms became the Feudal ones of the Earldome of *Buchan*, to ſeveral different Families, who were honoured with that Dignity afterwards.

The firſt that I have found to carry them as ſuch, was *Alexander Steuart* Fourth Son of King *Robert* II. who was created Earl of *Buchan* by his Father, the firſt Year of his Reign, and for which (by our old Books of Blazons) he carried quarterly firſt and fourth *Steuart*, 2. and 3. *Azur, three Garbs Or*, for the Feudal Arms of *Buchan*; after his Death, having no lawful Iſſue, that Dignity returned again to the Crown; afterwards King *Robert* III. inveſted *John Steuart*, ſecond Son to *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *Fife* and *Monteith*, in the Earldom of *Buchan*, who carried *Steuart*, quartered with the Feudal Arms of *Buchan*, of whom before, *Chap.* 3. *Page* 45. his Arms, *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 9.

Afterwards King *James* I. beſtowed that Earldom on *George Dunbar*, the forfeited Earl of *March*, but what he carried I cannot learn, for he and his Family was not fond of it in Place of the Earldom of *March*: His Son *Patrick* being a Gentleman of the King's Bed-chamber, was cut off with the King, by the notorious Murderers, and this *Patrick* was the laſt lineal Heir-male of the Noble and Ancient Family of the Earls of *March*.

George Lord *Seaton*, in Right of his Wife *Jean Steuart*, only Daughter and Heireſs of *John* Earl of *Buchan*, and as Heir to his Mother---------*Dunbar*, Siſter and Heir to *Patrick Dunbar* laſt Earl of *March* and *Buchan*, renewed his Pretenſions to the Earldom of *Buchan* in the Reign of King

King *James* II. and quartered the Arms of *Buchan* with his own, notwithſtanding that Earldom was annexed to the Crown, and he and his Lady, for the Diſappointment had Fourty Pound *Sterling* (a great Sum in theſe Days) allowed them yearly out of the Exchequer, but their Iſſue continue ſtill to marſhal the Arms of *Buchan*, as Arms of Pretenſion to the ſame, notwithſtanding others were honoured with that Dignity.

King *James* II. beſtowed that Earldom upon his Uterin Brother *James Steuart*, ſecond Son to *James Steuart*, called the *Black Knight of Lorn*, and his Lady *Jean Beaufort*, Queen Dowager of King *James* I. *James* Earl of *Buchan*, married *Margaret* Daughter and Heireſs of *Ogilvie* of *Auchterhouſe*, with her he had Sir *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan*, and Lord *Auchterhouſe*, who carried, as in our old Books of Blazons, quarterly 1. and 4. *Or, a Feſs chequee Azur and Argent* 2. and 3. *Azur, three Garbs Or*, for the Earldom of *Buchan*; but the *German Im-hoff*, upon what Reaſon I know not, ſpeaking of this Family, makes the *Feſs-chequee Argent* and *Sable*, and accompanies it with *three Wolves Heads eraſed Gules*; *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan*'s Grand-ſon *John* Maſter of *Buchan*, who was killed at the Battel of *Pinky*, his Eſtate and Dignity came to *Chriſtian* his Daughter and ſole Heir, who was married to *Robert Douglaſs*, Son of *William Douglaſs* of *Lochleven*, a younger Brother of *William* Earl of *Morton*, their Son was *James Douglaſs* Earl of *Buchan*, who carried quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Douglaſs* of *Lochleven*, *Argent, three Piles iſſuing from the chief Gules, charged with two Stars*; 2d, *Azur, three Garbs Or*, for the Earldom of *Buchan*; and 3d, *Or, a Feſs chequee Azur and Argent*, for *Stewart*. And he having but one Daughter Mary, his Heir, who was Wife to *James Erskin*, eldeſt Son of *John* Earl of *Mar*, by his ſecond Lady Mary *Stewart*, Daughter of *Eſmy* Duke of *Lennox*; *James Erskin*, in his Wife's Right, was Earl of *Buchan*, and their Son and Grand-

ſon Earls of *Buchan*, carried quarterly, 1ſt, *Buchan*; 2d, *Stewart*; 3d, *Stewart* of *Lennox*, upon the account of his Mother; and 4th, *Douglaſs* of *Lochleven*, upon the account of his Wife, as juſt now blazoned; and over all, by way of an *Ineſcutcheon*, the Arms of *Mar* and *Erskin* quarterly, his own paternal Arms, as in our ancient illuminate Books of *Blazon*, in the Cuſtody of Mr. *Frazer Roſs*-Herauld, as *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 2. So that there are here both *Feudal Coats*, and *Coats of Alliance and Deſcent*, the Iſſue of this Family failing.

David Erskin, eldeſt Son of Lord *Cardroſs*, whoſe Progenitor was *Henry*, immediate younger Brother of *James Erskin* Earl of *Buchan*, by his Wife *Mary Douglaſs*, Heireſs of the Earldom. *David*, upon his Application to the firſt Parliament after the *Revolution*, was declared Earl of *Buchan*, and ſat as a Peer there, and took his Place accordingly; whoſe Blazon I have given fully, in my *Eſſay* on *additional Figures and Marks of Cadency*. Pag. 227.

The old Earls of *Athol*, carry'd *Pally of ſix*, *Argent and Sable*. This Noble Family, for want of Iſſue-male or otherwiſe, came to the *Cumings*, and upon their Forfeiture, came to the Crown. *Robert* II. conferred that Earldom upon *Walter Stewart* his ſecond Son, by his Queen *Euphan Roſs*; he was forfeited as one of the Murderers of King *James* I. and that Earldom was again annexed to the Crown.

King *James* II. beſtow'd that Earldom upon his uterine Brother *John Stewart*, eldeſt Son of Sir *James Stewart* the *Black Knight* of *Lorn*, and *Jean* Queen-dowager. *John* Earl of *Athol* was Lieutenant to King *James* III. he defeat the Rebel *Mackdonald* Lord of the *Iſles*, and brought him to Submiſſion, for which he got the *Motto*, *Furth Fortune and fill the Fetters*. His Armorial Bearing was, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th. *Stewart*; 2d and 3d, *Pally of ſix*, *Argent and Sable*, for the Title of *Athol*. The fifth Earl in Deſcent

from

from him was, *John Stewart* Earl of *Athol*, who left behind him two Daughters, the eldeſt *Dorothea*, who married *William Murray* Earl of *Tullibardin*, of whom is lineally deſcended the preſent Duke of *Athol*, who carries quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Azur, three Stars Argent, within a double Treſſure counterflowered Or*, for *Murray*; 2d and 3d, *Pallee of ſix, Argent and Sable*, for *Athol*, *quartered with a Feſs chequee Azur and Argent*, for *Stewart*; 3d as 2d. *Plate 6. Fig. 3.*

The old Earls of *Mar*, had for Arms, *Azur, a Bend betwixt ſix croſs Croſlets fitched Or*, which became the Feudal ones to other Families, who were honoured with the Earldom of *Mar*. Sir *Robert Erſkin* of That-ilk, pretended Right to the Earldom of *Mar* by his maternal Deſcent, and carried the Arms of *Mar*, as Arms of *Alliance* and of *Pretenſion* to that Earldom for ſome Time, the ſame way as *Seton* Earl of *Winton* pretends to *Buchan*: But the Family of *Erſkin* was at laſt honoured with that Earldom. *Plate 7. Fig. 1.*

King *James* II. beſtow'd that Earldom on his third Son *John Stewart*, who was Earl of *Mar*, and Lord *Garrioch*: He died without Iſſue; and King *James* III. created his third Son, *John* Earl of *Mar*, who died without Iſſue. The Arms of theſe two Earls, as I have found them illuminate in our old Books of *Blazons*, were quarterly 1ſt and 4th, the Arms of *Scotland*, as Sons of the Royal Family; 2d and 3d, the Arms of the Earldom of *Mar*; and over all, an Ineſcutcheon, the Arms of *Garrioch*, *viz. Or, a Feſs chequee Azur and Argent, betwixt three Ducal Crowns Gules.* The ſame carried by *Alexander* Earl of *Mar*, as in *Plate 2. Fig. 14.*

John Lord *Erſkin*, was, upon account of his former Pretenſion, honoured with the Earldom of *Mar*, and its ancient Precedency; and by Queen *Mary* confirmed in the ſame by Parliament, in the Year 1567. He quarters the Arms of the Earldom of *Mar*, in the 1ſt and 4th Quarters of his Atchiev-

Atchievment, before his Paternal, *Argent, a pale Sable*, and does so continue. *Plate 7. Fig. 1.*

The Arms of the old Earls of *March*, of the Sirname of *Dumbar*, became the *Feudal Arms* of that Earldom to other Families, that were honoured with that Dignity. After it was annexed to the Crown by King *Robert* III. upon the Forfeiture of *George Dumbar* Earl of *March*, King *James* II. created *Alexander*, his second Son, Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *March*, Lord of *Annandale* and of the *Isle of Man*; upon which Account, he carried the Arms of those Dignities quarterly, 1st, the Arms of *Scotland* entire; 2d, *Gules, a Lion rampant Argent, within a Border of the last, charged with eight Roses of the first*, for the Earldom of *March*; 3d, *Gules, three Legs of a Man armed proper, conjoin'd in the Centre, at the upper Parts of the Thighs, flexed in Triangle, garnished and spurred Or*, the Arms of the *Isle of Man*. 4th, *Or, a Saltier and chief Gules*, the Feudal Arms of the Lordship of *Annandale*; [*Plate 6. Fig. 5.*] which Arms were on his Seals, and are still to be seen on the College Church of *Edinburgh*, of which he was a Benefactor. This Duke was twice married, first to *Catharine Sinclair*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Orkney*; she bare to him a Son *Alexander*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of the Lord *Crichton*, and had a Daughter, married to *David* Lord *Drummond*. *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *March*, *&c.* after his Marriage entred into Religious Orders, was Abbot of *Inchaffry* and *Scoon*, and after Bishop of *Murray*; he resign'd his Temporal Honours in favours of his younger Brother *John* Duke of *Albany*, Son of the foresaid *Alexander* Duke of *Albany* by his second Wife, a Daughter of the House of *Bologn*: This *John* Duke of *Albany*, Earl of *March*, Lord *Annandale*, and of the *Isle of Man*, Count of *Bologn*, and Count of *Auvergn*, he was Governour of *Scotland* for several Years in the Minority of King *James* V. he carried on his Seals of Arms, those of his Father before blazoned. I have

have ſeen a large Piece of Gold of his, (in the Hands of *Archibald Seton* of *Touch*) coined in the Year 1524. upon the one ſide is an *Eagle diſplay'd and diadematee*, and below it an Eſcutcheon quarterly of the above Arms, ſurrounded with a *Collar* of St. *Michael*, enſign'd with a *Ducal Crown*, and the Legend round, *Sub Umbra tuarum*, relative to the *Eagle*; on the other ſide of this Coin, is a large *triangular Shield*, with his Arms quarterly, as before, impaled with the Arms of his Dutcheſs *Anne De la Tour* and *Auvergne*, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Semee of* France, a *Tower*, for the Count *De la Tour*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Gonfannon, i. e.* the Banner of the Church, for the County of *Auvergn*; over all an *Ineſcutcheon charged with three Torteaux*, for *Bologn*; which Shield of Arms was enſign'd with a *Ducal Crown*. This Duke died without Iſſue, and his Dignities returned to the Crown, and theſe of *March* and *Man*, with their Arms, were given afterwards to honour the Family of *Stewart* of *Lennox*, from which were deſcended the Monarchs of *Great-Britain*. Upon which Account, I ſhall here add a ſuccinct genealogical Deduction of the Family, with a Detail of their Honours and Arms.

The Firſt of the Family of *Darnly* and *Crocſton*, Anceſtors of the Duke of *Lennox*, was deſcended of *Robert Stewart*, ſecond Son of *Walter*, ſecond of that Name, High Steward of *Scotland*, in the Reign of *Alexander* III. who got from his Father the Lordſhip of *Torboltoun*, in the Shire of *Air*, and by marrying with the Heirs of *Robert de Croc de Crocſtoun*, theſe Lands and others were added to thir former ones. This *Robert de Croc*, in ſome old Painting, carried for Arms, *Gules, three Buckles Or*, as I'm informed. The Family of *Darnly* carried for Arms, *Or, a Feſs chequee Argent and Sable*, (and not *Azur*) to difference themſelves, as Cadets from the principal Stem; which *Jacob Imhoff* takes notice of in his Blazons of that Family, of which by and by.

Mr.

Mr. *David Simpſon* Hiſtoriographer, in his genealogical Account of the illuſtrious Family of *Stewart*, will have the Firſt of the Family of *Darnly* to be one *Alan Stewart*, ſecond Son of *John Stewart* of *Buncle*, Brother to *James* High Stewart of *Scotland*, upon the account of the *Buckles* carry'd by the *Stewart* of *Buncle*, which were alſo uſed by the Family of *Darnly*, and after they were Earls and Dukes of *Lennox*, carried them on their *Border Gules*; but this Deſcent from *John Stewart* is too late, for the Family of *Torboltoun* was elder than that of *Stewart* of *Buncle*, and the *Bunckles* carried by the Family of *Darnly* was from *Robert de Croc*, as by Mr. *Crawford*, in his *Peerage*.

Sir *John Stewart* of *Darnly* and *Crocſtoun*, in the Government of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, went to *France*, with the Auxiliary Troops, with *Archbald* Earl of *Douglaſs*, and *John Stewart* Earl of *Buchan*, and after their Death at the Battle of *Vernoil* in *France*, *Anno* 1424. was chief Commander of the *Scots*, was made a *Mariſchal* of *France*, for his Merit, *Anno* 1426. and for his ſingular Parts, was ſent Ambaſſador by King *Charles* VI. of *France*, to King *James* I. of *Scotland*, to renew the Ancient League, and negotiate a Marriage between the *Dauphin* of *France*, and *Margaret* Daughter of King *James*, which he accompliſhed: He was honoured by the King of *France*, with the Lordſhip of *Everaux*, an Appanage of the younger Sons of *France*, with its Arms, *Azur*, *Semee of Flower-de-liſes Or*, *a Border Gules*, which he charged with *eight Buckles Or*. Theſe Arms were quartered in the firſt place with the paternal Coat of *Stewart*. He had for his Wife *Iſabel Seton*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Seton*, Progenitor of the Earls of *Winton*; ſhe bare to him three Sons, *Alan*, *John*, and *Alexander Stewart* Laird of *Beilmouth*; the two eldeſt Sons *Alan* and *John*, were the Heads of two eminent Families in *Scotland* and *France*, who ſupplied one another in Succeſſion, and carried the ſame Arms, with a little Variation, which I ſhall ſpeak of

in

in this Detail of the Family; and firſt, of the ſecond Son in *France*.

John Stewart, ſecond Son of Sir *John* of *Darnly*, *Mariſchal* and Count *De Everaux* in *France*, and his Lady *Iſabel Seton*, was honoured with the Title of Lord *Aubigny* there, and with the Order of St. *Michael*, by *Lewis* King of *France*, as *Imhoff*, in his *Blazoniæ Regum pariumque* Magnæ Britanniæ, thus; Joannes Stuartus, *fixa in* Gallia *ſede*, *Dominia parenti ejus a Rege* Carolo *ſexto donata tenuit*, *titulum Domini d'* Aubigny, *Vicus eſt in Bituribus ſitus*, *in familiam ſuam intulit*; *a Rege* Ludovico, *inter equites Ordinis Sancti* Michaelis, *ab eo recens fundati*, *cooptatus*. This Lord *Aubigny* died 1482. and left Iſſue by his Wife *Beatrix de Aphir*, a Son, *Bernard* Lord *Aubigny*, famous General in the *Neapolitan* Wars, and was Viceroy of *Naples*, Governour of *Calabria*, Captain of the Guards *de Corps*, and honour'd with many other Titles by *Lewis* XII. of *France*. He was ſent Ambaſſador from that King to King *James* IV. of *Scotland*, and in his Way from *Edinburgh* to *Stirling*, to meet the King, he ſickned and died at *Corſtorphin*, *Anno* 1508. leaving no Iſſue but two Daughters. He carried the ſame quartered Arms with the Family of *Darnly* in *Scotland*, but charged only the Border of the Feudal Arms with *three Buckles*, whereas *Darnly* charged the Border with *Eight*, as the curious *German*, *Imhoff*, whoſe Blazons of that Family I ſhall here add.

Stewarti de Aubigno *præclaris Regno* Galliæ *meritis propria ſibi*, *ac maxime glorioſa pararant inſignia eadem ſcilicet*, *quæ Reges* Franciæ *gerunt*, *tria Lilia aurea*, *in Campo* Cæruleo *Repreſentantia*, (the *Semee* of *Flower-de-liſes* being then reduced to Three) *ſed diſcerniculi ergo*, *limbo rubeo fibulis tribus aureis*. *Ornato diſtincta*, *his* Bernardus *in ſcuto ſuo gentilitium* Stewartorum *digma*, *faſciam*, *nempe triplici teſſelarum argentearum & nigrarum ductu diſtinctam*; *ita tamen*, *ut liliato ſymbolo primum locum tribuerit*. Here he blazons the *Feſs chequee*

Argent and Sable, (for *Azur*) which I have obſerved ſeveral Branches of the Royal Family to have ſo carried; and he makes the *Paternal Coat* give place to the *Feudal Arms*, becauſe of the Figures of *France*. But to proceed to the eldeſt Son of the Family of *Darnly* in *Scotland*.

Alan Stewart of *Darnly*, and Lord *Everaux* in *France*, elder Brother of *John* Lord *Aubigny*, married *Lilias Lennox*, Heireſs of the Earl of *Lennox*; ſhe bare to him Sir *John*, who was created Lord *Darnly*, by King *James* II. and by King *James* III. Earl of *Lennox*; he married *Chriſtian*, Daughter of *Alexander* firſt Lord *Montgomery*, ſhe bare *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Flowden*, with King *James* IV. a ſecond Son, *Robert*, who ſucceeded his Couſin *Bernard* in the Lordſhip of *Aubigny* in *France*; and a third Son, *William*, Governour of *Millan*, and Captain of the *Scots Gens d' Arms* in *France*.

John Earl of *Lennox*, Son of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, married *Elizabeth Hamilton* Daughter of *James* firſt Earl of *Arran*, and his Lady *Mary* Daughter to King *James* II. who endeavouring to reſcue *James* V. out of the Hands of the *Douglaſſes*, was kill'd near *Linlithgow*, leaving behind him two Sons, *Matthew* who ſucceeded, *John* Lord *Aubigny* in *France*, and a third Son *Robert*, Biſhop of *Caithneſs*.

Matthew Earl of *Lennox*, married Lady *Margaret Douglaſs*, Daughter of *Archbald* Earl of *Angus*, and *Margaret* Queen-dowager of King *James* IV. of *Scotland*; ſhe bare to Earl *Matthew* two Sons, *Henry* Lord *Darnly*, and *Charles Stewart*, who alſo was Earl of *Lennox*.

To proceed now to the Arms of this Family, being quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Azur, three Flower-de-liſes Or, within a Border Gules, charged with eight Buckles of the ſecond*; 2d and 3d, *Stewart*; over all, by way of *Surtout*, *Argent, a Saltier engrailed betwixt four Roſes, for the Earldom of* Lennox. *Plate 6. Fig. 6.*

Henry Lord *Darnly*, the eldeſt Son of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, before he was married to *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, was

was created Duke of *Rothſay*, Earl of *Roſs*, and Lord of the *Iſle of Man*, had the Arms of the laſt two dignify'd Feus marſhalled with theſe of his Father's Arms, and as Husband to Queen *Mary*, and Father to King *James* VI. they were impaled with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, on many publick Places. I ſhall give them here as they ſtand illuminate on his Mother's Tomb in *Weſtminſter*, *viz.* Quarterly, *1ſt Quarter counter-quartered* Aubigny (*or* Auveraux) *with* Stewart, and in *Surtout*, *Lennox*, the Arms of his Father; 2d Quarter, the Arms of the *Iſle of Man*, as before blazoned; 3d Quarter, *Gules*, *three Lions rampant Argent*, for the Earldom of *Roſs*; and in the 4th Quarter, the Arms of *Douglaſs* Earl of *Angus*, being theſe for his Mother: Upon what Account the *Engliſh* placed them there I know not, for ſhe was not an Heireſs, but with us the 4th Quarter was as the 1ſt. All which are impaled with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, ſupported on the Right-ſide with a *Wolf proper*, and on the Left by the *Unicorn* of *Scotland*, and the Shield enſign'd with an Imperial cloſe Crown.

Charles Stewart, 2d Son of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, was Earl of *Lennox* and *March*; he had no Iſſue but a Daughter *Arrabella*, who was married to *William Seymour* Marquis of *Hartford*: She died Priſoner in the Tower of *London*, without Iſſue, by the Severity of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Eſtate and Dignities of the Earldoms of *Lennox* and *March*, devolved by Right of Succeſſion on his Uncle *Robert* Biſhop of *Caithneſs*; both he and his Nephew *Charles*, carried quarterly, 1ſt, *Aubigny*; 2d, *Stewart*; 3d, The Arms of the Earldom of *March*, as Feudal ones, of which before, [*Plate 6. Fig.* 5.] and 4th as the 1ſt, over all, in *Surtout*, the Arms of the Earldom of *Lennox*. This Earl *Robert*, reſigned the Earldom of *Lennox* into the King's Hands *ad remanentiam*, who confirmed the Earldom of *March* to him; but he died ſoon after without any Iſſue, and that Earldom returned alſo to the Crown.

King *James* VI. conferred the Earldom of *Lennox* upon his Couſin *Eſme Stewart*, Lord *Aubigny* in *France*, Son and Heir of *John* Lord *Aubigny* before-mentioned, Brother of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, Grandfather of King *James* VI. *Eſme* was High Chancellor of *Scotland*, and created Duke of *Lennox*, and carried for Arms, as *Fig. 6.* He married *Catharine de Balſac*, Siſter to the *Sieur de Entragues*; ſhe bare to him two Sons and as many Daughters, *Ludovick* his Succeſſor, and *Eſme* Lord *Aubigny*, *Henrieta*, married to *John Gordon* firſt Marquis of *Huntly*; and *Mary*, to *John* Earl of *Mar*, and had to their Husbands many Children, matched with Noble Families in *Scotland*, which is the Reaſon we ſee ſo frequently the Arms of *Sieur de Entragues*; quarterly, 1ſt, *Azur, three Saltiers couped Argent, and on a Chief Or, as many Saltiers couped of the firſt*; 2d, *Argent, a fret Sable*; 3d, *Gules, three Buckles Or*; 4th as the 1ſt, and in *Surtout*, *Argent, a Serpent gliding in pale Azur, vomiting out of its Mouth a Child Gules*: Which Arms, I ſay, with theſe of *Lennox*, are frequently to be met with on the Funeral Eſcutcheons of our Nobility, as Proofs or Branches of their maternal Deſcent from the Houſes of *Huntly* and *Mar*.

The Male-line of *Eſmy* Duke of *Lennox* failed in *Charles* Duke of *Lennox* and *Richmond*, who died without Iſſue in the Year 1672, and the Honours returned to King *Charles* II. who was ſerved Heir to him; ſo that the Noble Feus, with their Arms, returned to the Crown.

Of late, the Honours and Arms of the Earldom of *March* were conferr'd upon Lord *William Douglaſs*, ſecond Son to *William* Duke of *Queensberry*, *Anno* 1703. upon which Account, he quarters the Arms of that Earldom with his paternal ones, thus; Quarterly, firſt Quarter counter-quartered, 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, a Man's Heart Gules enſign'd with an Imperial Crown proper, on a chief Azur three Stars of the firſt*, for *Douglaſs* of *Queensberry*; 2d and 3d, *Azur, a Bend be-*

betwixt six croſs Croſlets fitchee Or, for Mar, (upon the account before-mentioned, *Chap.* 7.) *all within a Border Or, charged with a double Treſſure counterflowered Gules*; 2d grand Quarter, *Gules, a Lion rampant Argent, within a Border of the laſt, charged with eight Roſes of the firſt*, for the Earldom of *March*; 3d grand Quarter as the 2d, and 4th as 1ſt. [*Plate 6. Fig. 7.*]

The Arms of *Randolph* Earls of *Murray*, *Argent, three Cuſhions within a double Treſſure flowered and counterflowered with Flower-de-liſes Gules*, became the Feudal Arms of that Earldom, when enjoy'd by other Families with the Title of Earl of *Murray*.

Archibald Douglaſs, Brother to *James* Earl of *Douglaſs*, was by King *James* II. created Earl of *Murray*, 1449, he carried quarterly 1. and 4. the above Blazon, for the Earldom of *Murray*, 2. and 3. the Paternal Coat of *Douglaſs*, was forfeited for his Rebellion 1455.

King *James* IV. beſtowed that Earldom on his Natural Son *James Stewart*, begot on *Jean Kennedy* Daughter to the Earl of *Caſſils*, he carried 1. and 4. the Arms of *Scotland*, bruiſed with a *Batton Siniſter*, 2. *and* 3. *Argent three Cuſheons within the double Treſſure Gules*, for the Earldom of *Murray*, he having no Sons but two Daughters, the Earldom being a Maſculin Feu at that Time returned to the Crown.

Mary Queen of *Scotland*, conferred the Dignity of the Earldom of *Murray* on her Natural Brother *James Stewart* Prior of St. *Andrews*, by Letters Patent of the Date 10th *February* 1563, to him and his Heirs whatſomever: This Earl of *Murray* was Regent of *Scotland*, he carried the ſame quartered Arms, as his Predeceſſor in that Earldom; he was killed in the Town of *Linlithgow*, and left behind him only one Daughter *Iſobel* his Heir, who married *James Stewart* Lord *Down*, who in her Right was Earl of *Murray*, of whom is deſcended the preſent Earl of *Murray*, who carries quarterly, 1. the Arms of *Scotland*, within a *Border gabonated*

nated Argent and Azur, as descended from the Regent, 2. *Or, a Fess chequee Argent and Azur*, for *Stewart* of *Down*, 3. *Argent, three Cushions, within a double Tressure, counter-flowered Gules* for the Earldom of *Murray*, and the Fourth as First. *Plate 6. Fig.* 10.

The old Earls of *Douglass*, upon the Practice of marshalling Arms, as I observed before, began very soon to quarter the Arms of other Families with their own, upon the Account of Descent and Dignity.

Archibald Earl of *Douglass*, upon his being dignified with the Title of *Galloway*, carried three Coats quarterly 1. *Azur a Lion rampant Argent*, being the Feudal Arms of *Galloway*, of which before, *Page* 92.

And when the principal Family of *Douglass* were sometimes honoured with other Noble Feus, as Duke of *Tourain* in *France*, and with the Lordship of *Annandale* in *Scotland*, quartered the Arms of these Dignities with their own, thus, quarterly 1. *Azur three Flower-de-lises Or*, for *Tourain*. 2. *Douglass*. 3. *Azur three Stars Argent*, for Murray *Lord* Bothwel, 4. *Argent a Salter and chief Gules*, for the Lordship of *Annandale*, and sometimes they left out the Arms of *Galloway*, to a Branch of the Family, who were Earls of *Galloway*, and these of the Family who were Lords of *Liddisdale*, quartered the Arms of that Lordship, being *Sable a Lion rampant Argent*, with the paternal Coat of *Douglass*, with the suitable Brisures.

William the first Earl of *Douglass*, the Stem of many Noble Families of that Name, by his three Wives, the first *Margaret* Heiress of *Mar*, of whom *James* Earl of *Mar*, which Branch did not continue long, as before, Chap. 7. the second a Daughter of the Earl of *March*, of her came the Earls of *Douglass* and Lords of *Galloway*, and their Branches, and by the third Wife *Margaret Stewart*, Daughter and Heir of *John Stewart* Earl of *Angus*, was their Son *George* the first of the *Douglasses* Earls of *Angus*, in Right of his

his Mother, he married *Mary* Daugher to King *Robert* III. ſhe bore to him *James* Earl of *Angus*, who carried, as by our Books of Blazon and Seals, quarterly, 1ſt. *Gules a Lion rampant Argent*, for the Earldom of *Angus*, 2d. *Douglaſs*, but the *Heart* not enſigned with a Crown 3d *Or, a Feſs chequee Argent and Azur ſurmounted of a Bend Gules charged with Buckles of the firſt*, for *Stewart* of *Bunkell*, 4. *Or, a Lion rampant Gules, ſurmounted of a bendlet Sable* for *Abernethy*; this Noble Family of the Earl of *Angus* carried ſometimes the ſame Coats of Arms otherwiſe marſhalled, on which various marſhalling of Arms I cannot now inſiſt, but give you the Arms of that Noble Family, as have been more conſtantly uſed, and is now carried by the Duke of *Douglaſs*, Quarterly 1. *Azur, a Lion rampant Argent* for *Galloway*, (if the Field were Red it would be for the Earldom of *Angus*) 2. *Or, a Lion rampant Gules ſurmounted of a Bendlet Sable*, for *Abernethy* 3d. *Argent three Piles iſſuing from the chief Gules*, for *Wiſhart*, as I can learn and not for the Lordſhip of *Brichen*, 4. *Or, a Feſs chequee Argent and Azur ſurmounted of a Bend Gules, charged with three Buckles of the firſt*, for *Stewart* of *Bunckell*, of which Family were the *Stewarts* Earls of *Angus*, over all by Way of *Surtout* the Arms of *Douglaſs*, the Heart enſigned with an imperial Crown. [*Plate 6. Fig.* 11.]

The Town and Barony of *Montroſe*, carried Arms relative to its Name, *viz. Argent, a Roſe Gules*, and from that Barony *David* Lord *Lindſay* Earl of *Crawford*, was honoured with the Title of Duke of *Montroſe*, by King *James* III. for which he placed theſe Arms by Way of *Surtout* over his quartered Arms; this Title did not deſcend to his Succeſſors, ſome ſay that Dignity was granted to him but during Life, others tell that he loſed it, being forfeited in the Minority of King *James* IV. for continuing in Arms to revenge the Death of King *James* III. however that Title of honour was in the Hands of King *James* IV. who created the Barony

Barony of *Montroſe* into a Earldom, in Favours of *William* Lord *Graham* in the Year 1445, upon which he and his Succeſſors Earls of *Montroſe*, carried quarterly 1. and 4. *Argent on a chief Sable three Eſcolops Or*, for *Graham*, 2d and 3d *Argent, three Roſes Gules*, for the Title of *Montroſe*, now carried by the preſent Duke of *Montroſe*.

The Arms of the Lordſhip of *Badenoch*, *Or, three Lions Heads eraſed Gules*, as Arms belonging to that Feu, are now quartered in the Atchievment of the Duke of *Gordon*; I ſhall give a ſhort Deduction of the Deſcent and Arms of this Family.

Gordons of That-ilk, an ancient Family in the *Merſs*, carried, *Azur, three Boars Heads couped Or*. About the End of the Reign of King *Robert* the *Bruce*, Sir *Adam Gordon*, Head of the Family, by the King's Favour, his own Merit, and marrying with the Heireſs of *Strathbogy*, of the Name of *Cuming*, got great Poſſeſſions in the *North*, and were deſign'd Barons of *Strathbogy*; which failing in a Daughter, *Elizabeth Gordon*, ſhe being Minor, her Ward and Marriage were in King *Robert* III's Hands, who deſign'd to have given her in Marriage to Sir *John Seton* Maſter of *Seton*, eldeſt Son of Sir *William* Lord *Seton*; but he being married privately to a Daughter of the Houſe of *March*, ſhe was given in Marriage by the King to his immediate younger Brother, *Alexander Seton*, (as in the Manuſcript Hiſtory of that Family.) There is a Charter in the *Rotula* Roberti *Ducis* Albaniæ, granted by that Duke, in the third Year of his Government, to *Alexander Seton*, Son to Sir *William Seton* and his Wife *Elizabeth Gordon*, Daughter to the deceaſt Sir *Adam Gordon*, of the Lands and Baronies of *Huntly*, *Gordon*, and other Lands lying within the Sheriffdoms of *Berwick* and *Aberdeen*.

He had with his Lady *Elizabeth*, *Alexander Seton*, who ſucceeded, and *William Seton*, who married the Heireſs of *Meldrum* of That-ilk, for which he and his Iſſue the *Setons* of

of *Meldrum*, carried quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Or, three Creſcents within a double Treſſure counterflowered Gules*, for *Seton*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Demi-Ottar iſſaing out of a Bar waved Sable*, for *Meldrum*. The male Repreſenter is *Robert Seton*, late Captain in the Regiment of the *Scots* Guards. *Plate 6. Fig.* 12.

Alexander, the eldeſt Son, kept the Sirname of *Seton*, and ſucceeded to his Father and Mother's Heritage, and carried quarrterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Seton*; 2d and 3d, *Gordon*. He was thrice marry'd, firſt to *Honora Keith*, only Daughter of *William* Lord *Keith*, High Mariſchal of *Scotland*, and his Lady *Honora Frazer*, Heireſs of the Lord *Frazer*; which Lady not being ſerv'd Heir to her Father Lord *Frazer*, *Alexander Seton* then Lord *Gordon*, cauſed ſerve her Daughter *Honora Keith*, his Wife, Heir to her Grandfather the Lord *Frazer*, and in her Right claimed all the Lord *Frazer*'s Lands, which occaſioned a litigious Plea between the Lord *Keith* and Lord *Gordon*, which could not conveniently be accommodate, till both King and Pope interpoſed for an Agreement; which Agreement is in the Regiſter, called, *Appunctamentum inter Dominos de* Keith *&* *de* Gordon, of the Date the penult Day of *October* 1442. by which there is a Partition of the Lord *Frazer*'s Lands, of which the Lord *Gordon* got with his Lady, *Aboyne*, *Glentanouer*, *Glenlevet*, *Cluny*, and other Lands too long here to inſert; and tho' *Honora Keith* died without Iſſue, yet the Lands continued with the Family, and the Arms too of the Lordſhip of *Frazer*, as Feudal ones, being, *Azur, five Cinquefoils in Saltier Argent*, tho' but commonly repreſented *Three* now in the Atchievment.

Alexander Seton Lord *Gordon*, married ſecondly, *Giles Hay*, Daughter and Heireſs of the Baron of *Enzie*, ſhe bare to him a Son *Alexander Seton*, who got his Mother's Inheritance, the Lands of *Touch* and *Tilliſody*, and his Father's Lands in the *Merſs*, and was the firſt Baron of *Touch*

of the Name of *Seton*, and from him the Family continues in a lineal Succeſſion to the preſent *Archbald Seton* of *Touch*. The Barons of this Family, for their Valour and Loyalty, have ſince King *James* III. continued *Hereditary Armour Bearers* to our Kings, and have been always in uſe to quarter with the paternal Arms of *Seton*, theſe of *Hay* of *Enzie*, *Argent*, *three Eſcutcheons Gules*. *Plate 6. Figure* 13. *Alexander Seton* Lord *Gordon*, was created Earl of *Huntly* by King *James* the Third, the 17th of *April* 1449. And for his third Wife had *Margaret Crichton*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Crichton* Chancellor of *Scotland*; ſhe bare to him three Sons and as many Daughters: *George* who ſucceeded, *Alexander* the firſt Laird of *Abergeldy*, and *Adam* Dean of *Caithneſs*. Theſe three Sons left the Sirname of *Seton*, and were the firſt of the Family that took on the Name of *Gordon*, which their Iſſue continued.

Alexander Earl of *Huntly*, for defeating *Alexander* Earl of *Crawford*, a Confederate of the *Douglaſſes*, and relieving King *James* II. from their Aſſaults, was rewarded by that King with the Lordſhip of *Badenoch*.

George ſecond Earl of *Huntly* Lord *Badenoch*, eldeſt Son of the third Marriage of *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, took on him the Sirname of *Gordon*, and carried for Arms, quarterly, 1ſt, *Azur*, *three Boars Heads couped Or*, for *Gordon*; 2d, *Or*, *three Lions Heads eraſed Gules*, for *Badenoch*; 3d, *Or*, *three Creſcents within a double Treſſure counterflowered Gules*, for *Seton*; 4th, *Azur*, *three Cinquefoils Argent*, for the Lord *Frazer*: Of this *George* ſecond Earl of *Huntly*, is lineally deſcended the preſent Duke of *Gordon*, who carries the ſame Arms. *Plate 6. Fig.* 14.

To come to a Cloſe of this Chapter of *Feudal Arms*, I ſhall only mention theſe of the Earldom of *Arran*, Lordſhip of *Lorn*, and of *Orkney* and *Caithneſs*, ancient Earldoms.

The Arms properly belonging to theſe Feus are, *Ships*, *Lymphads*, or *Boats*, the Emblems of their Inhabitants

Trade

Trade, and the Sea-ſervices which they're obliged to perform to their Sovereigns, by the *Reddendo's* of the Charters of theſe *Noble Feus*, as particularly that of *Lorn* of old, *viz. Unam Navim Viginti Remorum ſi petatur tempore Belli*, being obliged to furniſh a Ship of Twenty Oars, for Sea-ſervice in Time of War, when required.

The Arms of the Iſle of *Arran*, *Argent, a Ship with its Sails thirled up Sable.* King *James* III. erected that Iſle into an Earldom in Favours of *Thomas Boid*, Son of *Robert* Lord *Boid* High Chancellor of *Scotland*, who married *Mary* that King's Siſter. Whether he quartered the Arms of *Arran* with his own I know not, for he enjoy'd that Earldom but a ſhort Time, and died abroad. His Lady, *Mary*, the King's Siſter, was remarried on *James* Lord *Hamilton*; ſhe bare *James* Lord *Hamilton*, who obtain'd from King *James* IV. the Iſle of *Arran*, and was created Earl thereof the 9th of *January* 1503. for which the Family ſince has been in uſe to quarter the Arms of *Arran*, as Feudal ones with their own. *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 3.

The Lordſhip of *Lorn*'s Arms are, *Or, a Lymphad* (an old faſhioned Ship with one Maſt) *Sable, with Flames of Fire iſſuing out of the Top of the Maſt, and from the fore and hinder Parts of the Ship*, as by our old Paintings and Blazons, called *St.* Anthony's *Fire*. This Barony belong'd anciently to one *Mackdougal*, who carry'd theſe Arms, and from him, by an Heireſs, came to one of the Name of *Stewart*, of the Family of *Darnly*, whoſe Poſterity were Poſſeſſors of *Lorn*, till *John Stewart* was created Lord of *Lorn* by King *James* II. 1445. and carry'd for Arms quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, theſe of *Lorn*, as above; 2d and 3d, *Stewart*, with a *Garb in chief Azur*. Lord *John* had no lawful Sons, but a natural one, *Dougal*, Predeceſſor of the *Stewarts* of *Apin*, and three Daughters, who ſhared his Eſtate; *Iſabel Stewart*, married to *Colin Campbel* Earl of *Argyle*; *Margaret*, to Sir *John Campbel* of *Glenorchy*; the

third Daughter to *Archbald Campbel*, the firſt of the Anceſtors of the *Campbels* of *Ottar*.

William Stewart of *Innermeath*, as Heir-male to *John Stewart* Lord *Lorn*, claimed the Lordſhip of *Lorn*, and accordingly as Heir-male, was ſeiſed in the Lordſhip, 21ſt of *March* 1469. and in the Month of *November* the ſame Year, reſigned that Lordſhip in King *James* III's Hands, in Favours of *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*, for which the Earl gave him other Lands, and he was created Lord *Innermeath*.

Since which Time, the Earls of *Argyle* and Lords of *Lorn*, have quartered the Arms of the Lordſhip of *Lorn*, as before deſcribed (without the *Flames of Fire iſſuing from the Maſt*) as Feudal Arms, with their own, thus, and carry'd by his Grace the preſent Duke of *Argyle*, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Gyronee of eight Pieces Or and Sable*, for *Campbel*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, a Lymphad* (*i. e.* Ship) *with Sails thirled up, and Oars in Action Sable*. Plate 6. Fig. 15.

Sir *John Campbel* of *Glenorchy*, who married the other Siſter *Margaret*; their Iſſue before, and ſince, honoured with the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Broadalbin*, quartered the whole Bearing of *John Stewart* Lord of *Lorn*, to ſhew their Deſcent from that Family, with their paternal Arms, thus: Quarterly, 1ſt, *Gyronee of eight Pieces Or and Sable*, for *Campbel*; 2d, *Argent, a Lymphad with her Sails thirled up, and Oars in Action, Sable*; 3d, *Or, a Feſs chequee Azur and Argent*, for *Stewart* of *Lorn*, and the 4th Quarter as the 1ſt, *Plate 6. Fig. 16.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Arms of Pretenſion.

PRETENSION is another Cauſe of marſhalling Arms in one Shield, by thoſe who pretend a Right to Sovereign Dominions and Feudal Dignities, tho' poſſeſs'd by others.

The Kings of *Spain* have been in uſe to ſhow their Right of Pretenſions to the Kingdoms of *Portugal* and *Jeruſalem*, tho' in the Poſſeſſion of others, not only in uſing their Titles in their Stiles, but on their Seals and Enſigns, to marſhal the Arms of thoſe Kingdoms with their own. Upon the ſame account, the Dukes of *Savoy* have quartered the Arms of the Kingdom of *Cyprus* with their own, and the *Engliſh* have not been wanting to do ſo with theſe of *France*, of which before.

Arms of Pretenſion, ought to be well founded, and backed with Force, to make good their Rights of Pretenſions, otherwiſe they may be looked upon as *Arms of Uſurpation*, which have occaſioned much Bloodſhed in *Europe*.

Chriſtian III. King of *Denmark*, about the Year 1546. quartered the Arms of *Sweden*, *viz.* *Azur*, *three Crowns Or*, with his own, which gave Ground of Jealouſy to the *Swedes*, to think, that the *Danes*, by uſurping thoſe Arms, pretended Right to the Kingdom of *Sweden*, as *Backmannus* ſays, *Tanquam inſignium iſtorum uſurpatione, quoque jus aliquod in Regnum* Swediæ, Dani *prætexerunt*; ſo that a bloody War

War broke out between theſe Nations. King *James* VI. of *Scotland* interpoſed for a Peace; he ſent two Ambaſſadors for that End, Sir *Robert Anſtruther*, one of his Majeſty's Privy-Chamber, to *Denmark*, and Sir *James Spence* of *Wormiſton*, to *Sweden*: Theſe two *Scots* Knights brought the two Kingdoms happily to a Peace, by Four Articles. One of which relates to Arms, which I ſhall here ſet down, as in *Howe*'s Hiſtory of *England*, by which we will know upon what account theſe two Kingdoms carry the *three Crowns*. The Author's Words.

" Foraſmuch as, both before, and after the Contract of " *Stetin*, there have been always a Diſſention between thoſe " Kingdoms, concerning the Arms with the three *Crowns*, " which the King of *Sweden* has thought to be the proper " and peculiar Badge or armorial Figures of *Sweden*, but " we (the Ambaſſadours) on the contrary, judge them to " be a Token of Union, when the Kings of *Denmark* were " choſen to be Kings of *Sweden*, and therefore they belong " of equal Right, to the Uſe of both Kingdoms, upon " which we have agreed the Controverſy, upon the Condi- " tion, That all Diſpute and Contention for theſe *Three* " *Crowns*, ſhall hereafter be aboliſhed, and never to riſe " again by the ſucceeding Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, " but both of them ſhall have free Liberty to uſe and enjoy " perpetually, without Impediment, the ſaid Arms of the " *Three Crowns*, providing that the King of *Denmark*, and " his Succeſſors, by uſing of them, ſhall pretend no Right " or Title over the Kingdom of *Sweden*, but ſhall ſtand " to the Renunciation made to that Purpoſe, as contain'd " in the Articles of the Contract of *Stetin*."

Here, not only the Pretenſions of the *Daniſh* Kings to *Sweden* were renounced, but the Arms of the *Three Crowns* were declared the *Badges* of the old Union of *Denmark Norway*, and *Sweden*.

The

The Kings of *Denmark*, amongſt their other Reaſons of pretending Right to the Superiority of the City of *Hamburgh*, has one, that that City had on its publick Places anciently the Arms of *Holſtein*, being a Part of his Dominion, *viz. Gules, a Nettle Stalk of three Leaves expanded, and on its Middle an Eſcutcheon Argent*, as *Beckmanus* tells us, *Inter rationes prætenſionis Regum Daniæ in Civitatem* Hamburgenſem, *una fuit quod, Folium Urticæ principum* Holſatiæ *inſigne a tempore Chriſtiani tertii paſſim urbis inſignibus, in Curiæ portis, Sigillo publico ac Moneta, Sculpſerunt*, which being the Arms of the Princes of *Holſtein*, and the Kings of *Denmark*, ſucceeding to them, have had a Pretenſion to that City by Law, for Arms being fixed upon Moveables or Immoveables preſume a Right of Property or Superiority to theſe Things, but how far that Pretenſion will reach I leave to Lawiers.

The *Swedes* and *Polanders* engaged in a War, upon the account of carrying the Arms of *Sweden*, which *Segiſmond* III. of *Sweden* uſed after he was depoſed, and when elected King of *Poland*, marſhalled with with theſe of *Polland*, to ſhew, as it were, his Right and civil Poſſeſſion of *Sweden*, and natural one of *Poland*: Which was ſo hotly reſented by the *Swedes*, that he was forced to come to an Accomodation at the Treaty of *Oliva*, in the Year 1662, where he renounced his Right to *Sweden*, its Titles and Arms, and that he ſhould not uſe them in any Affairs and Letters to that Kingdom, but, as being once their King, he had Liberty to uſe the Title and Arms of *Sweden* in his Writs to other Foreign States, Princes, and private Perſons, and that in all Time coming after his Death, the Kings of *Polland* ſhould forbear the Titles and Arms of *Sweden*.

As the Uſe of *Arms of Pretenſion* has been troubleſome, ſo the Omiſſion of uſing ſuch, has been no leſs prejudicial to ſome. It was objected to *Richard* Duke of *York*, when he claimed the Crown of *England*, as Heir to *Leonel* Duke

of

of *Clarence*, that he did not carry *Clarence* his Arms, as Heir to the Crown; he anſwer'd, That he might have done it, but he forbore them, as he did alſo the Claim to the Crown, which he miſs'd at that Time; but he and his Poſterity were more careful to uſe them afterwards.

The Dukes of *Anjou*, who were Titular Kings of *Jeruſalem*, *Sicily*, *Arragon*, and *Naples*, quartered the Arms of theſe Dominions with their own, upon the Head of *Pretenſion*; and the Princes of *Orange* have been in uſe to do the like with the Arms of *Geneva*. Our Nobility in *Scotland* have been in uſe to marſhal the Arms of *dignify'd Feus* with their own, upon account of *Right of Pretenſion*, as the Lords *Erskin* upon their Pretenſion to the Earldom of *Mar*, ſometimes quartered the Arms of that Earldom with their paternal ones, long before they attained to the Poſſeſſion of that Dignity, which are ſtill quartered in the firſt Place before the Paternal, as *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 1.

Malice Graham, tho' he was deprived of the Earldom of *Strathern*, and in place of it got the Earldom of *Monteith*, yet he and his Succeſſors Earls of *Monteith*, carried the Armorial Figures of the Earldom of *Strathern*, *viz. Or, a Feſs chequee Azur and Argent, and in Chief a Cheveron Gules*, the Figure of *Strathern*, which he quartered with his Paternal, *Argent, on a Chief Gules, three Eſcolops Or*, as always pretending Right to that Earldom.

Sinclair Lord *Sinclair*, carries quarterly the Feudal Arms of *Orkney* and *Caithneſs*, with his paternal Coat in *Surtout*, for Arms of Pretenſion to theſe Earldoms, as being the lineal Heir-male of *William* laſt Earl of *Orkney*, *Zetland*, and Lord *Sinclair*.

The Ancient and Noble Family of *Seton* Earl of *Winton*, have been in a conſtant Uſe to quarter the Feudal Arms of the Earldom of *Buchan*, upon the account of Deſcent and Pretenſion to that Earldom, ſince the Reign of King *James* II. as lineal Heirs to *John* Earl of *Buchan* High Conſtable of *France*,

France, ſecond Son of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Governour of *Scotland*, by Marriage and Deſcent from Lady *Jean Stewart*, only Daughter and Heir of the ſaid *John* Earl of *Buchan*, who was Wife to *George* Lord *Seton*, Mother of *George* Maſter of *Seton*, who was Father of *George* Lord *Seton*, 2d of that Name, who renewed his Grandfather's Claim to the Earldom of *Buchan*, and the ſucceeding Lords of that Family have been in a conſtant Practice to marſhal with their own, thoſe of the Earldom of *Buchan*, upon the Account foreſaid; as alſo the ſucceeding Noble Earls of *Winton*, and Lords of *Seton*, *&c.* have continued the ſame, with the Coat of Arms of *general Conceſſion* in *Surtout*, and of late impaled with that of *ſpecial Conceſſion*, before-mentioned, thus, as in *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 2. quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, the paternal Coat of *Seton*, *Or*, *three Creſcents within a double Treſſure flowered and counterflowered*, *with Flower-de-liſes Gules*; 2d and 3d, *Azur*, *three Garbs Or*, for the Earldom of *Buchan*, and over all an Ineſcutcheon, *parted per Pale*, *Gules and Azur*, on the firſt, a *Sword in pale proper*, *hilted and pomeled Or*, *ſupporting an Imperial Crown of the laſt*,, granted by King *Robert* the *Bruce* to the Family, for their Bravery and Loyalty. On the 2d, *a blazon Star of nine Points Argent*, *all within a double Treſſure*, *flowered and counterflowered Or.*

The Arms of *George* Lord *Seton*, one of the Knights-Companions of the ancient Order of the *Thiſtle*, are quartered with thoſe of the Earldom of *Buchan*, and ſurrounded, as I obſerved before, with the *Collar* of that *Order*, with the Badge of St. *Andrew* pendent; which, with the Sovereigns, are to be ſeen finely carved on the Boxing of the Chimney of the magnificent Great Hall of the Houſe of *Seton*, done in the Minority of Queen *Mary*, about the Year 1547. The *Collar* being after the ſame Form which King *James* V. uſed round his Arms, yet to be ſeen on ſeveral of his Palaces; ſo that the Practice of ſurrounding

Shields of Arms with Collars of the *Thiſtle*, by theſe Inſtances, was almoſt as ſoon as that in *England* of the *Garter*; for as I have obſerved from the *Engliſh* Heraulds, that *Henry* VIII. was the firſt that ſurrounded his Arms with the principal Enſign of the Order of the *Garter*, (who was cotemporary with King *James* V.) and after, in Imitation of him, the Knights-Companions came in uſe to do the like.

As for the *Sword ſupporting the Imperial Crown*, it is to be ſeen carved on ſeveral Parts of the old Buildings of the Houſe of *Seton*, and in the old Paintings of the Family, ſuch as their genealogical Trees, and often the *Sword* is repreſented as a *General's Batton*, iſſuing out of two Hands conjoined, ſupporting an *ancient Imperial Crown with Rays*, within a Triangle and Circle interlaced, as a *Deviſe*, with the Word *Indiſſolubile*, and ſo on the *Banners*, *Standards* and *Pennons*, that were carried before *Robert* Lord *Seton*, when he was ſolemnly created Earl of *Winton*, 1601. at *Holy-rood-houſe*, as the Cuſtom then was in creating of our Nobility, which with his *Robes of Creation*, and *comital Coronet of Gold*, I have frequently ſeen, and had in my Hands. But more of the Honours of this Noble Family at another Occaſion.

And now I think, with Submiſſion, I have fully treated of the *Cauſes* of marſhalling many Coats of Arms in one Shield, and of the *Practice*, by *Dimidiation*, *Impalement*, *ſingle Quartering*, *Quartering*, and *Counter-quartering*, with *Surletouts*, I ſhall now proceed to other Methods of *Marſhalling*, as I formerly propoſed, and put an End to this *Eſſay*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Of other Methods of marſhalling Arms.

I Shall proceed here to treat of other Four Ways of marſhalling many Coats of Arms in one Shield, frequently uſed in other Countries. And theſe are,

1. By *Tranchee* and *Tailee* Lines. 2. By ſurmounting quartered Coats, not only with an *Eſcutcheon*, called by the *French* a *Surletout*, but with *Le-tout-du-tout*, and with other Ordinaries, as the *Pale*, *Feſs*, and *Croſs*, dividing the Quarters, and again ſurmounted with *Eſcutcheons*. 3. By *tiercing* and *ingrafting* of Arms, which the *French* call *Entee*. And 4. By a Diviſion of the Shield into a Plurality of *Areas*, by many *Partees* and *Coupee Lines*. Which Four Ways, I ſhall ſpeak to in Order, and exemplify them by Inſtances.

Firſt then, a quartered Coat by two Lines, dividing the Shield from the right Angle in *Chief*, to the Left in *Baſe*, *& e contra*, from the Left to the Right, diagonally, (which Lines the *French* call, *Franchee*, *Tailee*, and the *Engliſh*, *Parted per Saltier*) into four equal *conal Quarters*, or *Areas*. Such a Diſpoſition of Arms is not ordinary in *Britain*, yet frequent in other *European* Countries, as the well known Arms of *Sicily*, which I give for an Inſtance here, are ſo marſhalled, *viz.* *Quarterly per Saltier*, 1ſt and 4th, *Or*, *four Pallets*

Gules, for *Arragon*; 2d and 3d, *Argent*, *an Eagle diſplay'd Sable*, *beaked aud membred Gules*, for *Swabia*. The *French* ſay, *Eſcartele en Soutier*; 1ſt and 4th, *D' Or*, *a quatre paux de quenles*, *flanque d' Argent*, *a l' Aigle d' Sable*, *beique et membre de Gules*. The *Latines*, as *Chifletius*, blazon thus, *Scutum Oblique dextrorſum & ſiniſtrorſum ſectum*, *in ſummo & imo Aureo*, *Palus quatergeminus miniatus*. Plate 7. Fig. 3.

There are many other Coats of Arms thus marſhalled *per Saltier*, in *Germany* and *Italy*, with which I ſhall not trouble my Reader at this Time, but recommend the Curious to *Sylveſter Petra Sancta*.

The *ſecond* Way propoſed of ſurmounting quartered Arms with *Ineſcutcheons*, by the *French* called, *Surletout*, and *Le-tout-du-tout*, of the *Ineſcutcheon* I have treat of before, being ordinarly after the Form of a triangular Shield; and I have given an Example alſo of one, after the Form of a *Lozenge*, in the Arms of the Princes of *Maſſa*. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 6.

Theſe *Eſcutcheons*, or *Sur-le-touts*, as other Shields, are ſometimes *parted*, *couped* and *quartered*, with divers Coats of Arms, and theſe again ſurmounted with another little Eſcutcheon, which the *French* call, *Le-tout-du-tout*; and after this manner are ſeveral Coats of Arms marſhalled, as in the Atchievment of the Princes of *Orange* of the Family of *Naſſau*, thus quarterly, 1ſt, *Azur*, *Semee of Billets*, *a Lion rampant Or*, for *Naſſau*; 2d, *Or*, *a Lion rampant guardant Gules*, *crowned*, *langued and armed*, *Azur*, for the County of *Catzellenbogen*; 3d, *Gules*, *a Feſs Argent*, for the Houſe of *Vianden*; 4th, *Gules*, *two Leopards Or*, *langued and armed Azur*, for *Dietz*; over all an *Eſcutcheon*, by way of *Surtout*, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Gules*, *a Bend Or*, for *Chalon*; 2d and 3d, *Or*, *a hunting Horn Azur virolee*, *and ſtringed Gules*, for the Prince Palatine of *Orange*, which Eſcutcheon is again ſurmounted of another, by way of

Le-tout-

Le-tout-du-tout, Cheque Or and Azur of nine Points, as a Coat of Pretenſion to *Geneve*, as *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 4.

As for the *Ordinaries* dividing the Quarters, I ſhall give an Inſtance: Theſe of the Dukes of *Modena* blazoned before, and cut in *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 14. and ſhall here add theſe of the Dukes of *Parma* and *Plaiſance*, thus: Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, *Or, ſix Flower-de-liſes Azur*; 3, 2 and 1, for *Faraneze*; 2d and 3d, *Gules, a Feſs Argent*, for *Auſtria Modern*, impaled (the *French* ſay *Parti*) with *Bendee of ſix Or and Azur within a Border Gules*, for *Burgundy Ancient*, and dividing the Quarters, a *Pale Gules, charged with a Papal Gonfanon, ſurmounted with two Keys, the one Or, and the other Argent*, as a Badge of the Office of the *High Gonfalonier* of the Church, and over all an *Inescutcheon* by way of *Surtout*, the Arms of *Portugal*, *Argent, five Inescutcheons placed croſs-ways Azur, each charged with five Beſants Argent, placed in Saltier and marked with a Point Sable, all within a Border Gules, charged with ſeven Caſtles Or, three in Chief, two in Flanks, and as many towards the baſe Point.* Plate 7. Fig. 5.

As for the hiſtorical Part of this Blazon, I ſhall give it in ſhort: The Territories of *Parma* and *Plaiſance*, were long in the Poſſeſſion of the Church till the Pontificate of *Paul* III. of the Family of *Faraneſe*, who made his Nephew *Peter Faraneſe* Duke of theſe Territories, in the Year 1545. but his Succeſſor *Octavo*, ſecond Duke, being much diſquieted in the Poſſeſſion by the Emperor *Charles* V. he was forced to marry *Margaret*, a natural Daughter of the Emperor, who eſtabliſhed him in the Sovereignty of the Dukedom of *Parma*; and upon that account, the Dukes of that Family quarter the Arms of *Auſtria* and *Burgundy*. And again, Duke *Octavo*'s Son and Heir, by marrying *Mary*, Daughter of *Edward* Son of *Emmanuel* King of *Portugal*, placed the Arms of that Kingdom by way of *Surtout*, as Arms of *Alliance* and *Pretenſion*.

The

The Princes of *Mirandola* in *Italy* have their quartered Arms divided by a *Feſs*, and it again ſurmounted with an Eſcutcheon thus, Quarterly 1 and 4 *Or, an Eagle diſplayed Sable crowned becked and membred of the Field* 2 *and* 3. *Barree of ſix Pieces Argent and Azur ſurmounted of a Lion Gules, armed langued and crowned Or*, for *Concorde*, and dividing theſe Quarers, *a Feſs Gules ſurmounted of an Eſcutcheon* of the Arms of the Family of *Pico*, and all theſe again enſigned with a Chief of the Empire, *viz. Or, a double Eagle diſplayed Sable crowned Or*, as Arms of Patronage of the Empire. [*Pag.* 7. *Fig.* 6.]

As for a *Croſs*, dividing the four Quarters, I ſhall give two Inſtances at Home, the firſt, by the *Sinclairs* Earls of *Caithneſs*, whoſe paternal Coat is *Argent a Croſs ingrailed Sable*; I have ſhewed before, that ſeveral Noble Feus with us, that lay near the Sea, carried *Ships or Lymphads*, as theſe before of the Earldom of *Arran* and Lordſhip of *Lorn*, as alſo do the Countries of *Orkney* and *Caithneſs*.

Sir *Henry de Saint Clare* was created Earl of *Orkney*, his Son or Grand-ſon *Henry de Saint Clare*, married *Giles Douglaſs* Daughter to *William* Lord *Nithſdale*, and his Wife *Egidia* Daughter to King *Robert* II. with whom he had the Lordſhip of *Nithſdale*, but his Succeſſors exchanged it with King *James* II. for the Earldom of *Caithneſs*, he carried quarterly 1. *Azur a Ship within a double Treſſure counter-flowered Or*, 2. *Argent a Croſs ingrailed Sable*, 3. ſecond and fourth as the firſt. His Succeſſor *William* Earl of *Orkney* and Lord *Sinclair* and *Zetland*, married firſt *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Archibald* Earl of *Douglaſs*, ſhe bore to him a Son *William*, ſecondly he married *Marjory* Daughter to *Alexander* Maſter of *Sutherland*, ſhe bore ſeveral Children to him, *Oliver Sinclair* Laird of *Roſline*, and *William* who was afterwards Earl of *Caithneſs*. Their Father *William* Earl of *Orkney* was either forfeited or forced to reſign that Earldom, which was annexed to the Crown. *Henry Sinclair* eldeſt Son of *William* before-

mentioned,

mentioned, eldeſt Son of *William* Earl of *Orkney*, and his Wife *Elizabeth Douglaſs*, was created a Lord of Parliament by the Title of Lord *Sinclair* by King *James* IV. he and his Succeſſors have been in uſe to carry quarterly 1. and 4. *Azur a Ship at Anchor her Oars erect in Saltier within a double Treſſure counter-flowered Or*, 2 *and* 3. *Azur, a Ship under Sail Or, as deſcended of the* Sinclairs *Earls of* Orkney *and* Caithneſs, *over all an Ineſcutcheon Argent a Croſs ingrailed Sable.*

William Sinclair, ſecond Son of *William* Earl of *Orkney* Lord *Sinclair* and *Zetland*, and his ſecond Wife *Marjory* Daughter of the Maſter of *Sutherland*, was created Earl of *Caithneſs* by King *James* III. after the Death of *George Crighton* Earl of *Caithneſs*, I have ſeen a Charter of this Earl's (in the Hands of *William Wilſon*, one of the Under-Clerks of the Seſſion, and Keeper of the *Regalia* of *Scotland*----- a true *Scotſman*, and a Perſon of great Integrity) with the Conſent of his Brothers and Siſters, to their Brother *David Sinclair*, of the Lands of *Swinburgh*, in the Lordſhip of *Zetland*, dated at *Edinburgh* the Third of *December* 1498, to which their Seals were appended, that of *William* Earl of *Caithneſs*, had his Shield of Arms quarterly 1. and 4. *a Ship under Sail for* Caithneſs 2. *and* 3. *a Lion Rampant and a Croſs engrail'd, dividing the Quarters*, which Shield of Arms was timbred with a *Helmet* enſigned with a *Flower-de-Lis*, for the Creſt ſupported on the right Side by a *Griffin*, and on the left by a *Lion*, and round the Seal, S. *Willielmi Comitis Cathaniæ*, here he had not the Arms of *Orkney*, but the Lion for the Name of *Spar*, who are ſaid to have been Earls of *Orkney* of old, but our Books of Blazon give for Arms to the Earls of *Caithneſs* Quarterly 1. *Azur a Ship at Anchor her Oars erect in Saltier within a double Treſſure counter-flowered Or*, for *Orkney* 2. *and* 3. *Or, a Lion rampant Gules* for the Name of *Spar*; 4th, *Azur, a Ship under Sail* for the Title of *Caithneſs*, and

over

over all, dividing the Four Quarters, *a Croſs ingrailed Sable*, for the Name of *Sinclair*, as in *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 7.

The other Inſtance is that of *Ogilvy* of *Boin*, who makes the *Croſs ingrailed* of *Sinclair* divide his quartered Coats thus, 1ſt and 4th, *Argent, a Lion paſſant guardant Gules, crowned Or*, for *Ogilvy*; 2d and 3d, *Argent, three Creſcents Gules*, for *Edmundſton*, over all dividing the Quarters by a *Croſs ingrailed Sable*, as a younger Son of *Ogilvy* of *Finlater*, who quarters the Arms of *Sinclair*, for marrying an Heireſs of that Name. *Walter Ogilvy* Laird of *Boin*, married *Margaret*, ſecond Daughter and Co-heireſs of *Edmundſton* of That-ilk, and got with her the Lands of *Tulliallan*, which he excambed with his Wife's Siſter *Elizabeth Edmundſton*, and her Husband *Patrick Blackader*, for the Thanedom of *Boin*, as in the Charter of *Excambion*, dated at *Glaſgow* the 25th of *February* 1484. and confirmed by King *James* III. the ſame Year, of whom is lineally deſcended the preſent *Ogilvy* of *Boin*, who carries the above Blazon. *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 8.

The *Third* Way of multiplying many Coats of Arms in one Shield, as I have laid down, is by *Tiercing* and *Ingrafting*, by the *French*, *Entee & Sousletout Entee*. For ſuitable Examples of Arms ſo marſhalled, I muſt go to foreign Nations, and eſpecially to theſe of the Counts of *Flanders* and Dukes of *Burgundy*, of whom I have before ſpoke, and given the Arms of *Charles* the *Bold* Duke of *Burgundy*, and Earl of *Flanders*. *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 1.

Mary, the Daughter and Heir of *Charles* the *Bold*, was married to *Maximilian* Archduke of *Auſtria*, Son of the Emperor *Frederick* III. he marſhalled the Arms of his Territories with theſe of his Wife's, thus blazoned; Quarterly, 1ſt, *Auſtria Ancient, Azur, five Larks Or*, 2, 2 and 1, *Parti*, impaled with *Auſtria Modern, Gules, a Feſs Argent*; 2d Quarter, *Tierced in Pale*, 1ſt, *Burgundy Modern, Azur, three Flower-de-liſes Or, within a Border componee Argent and Azur*; 2d, *Burgundy Ancient, Bendy of ſix Pieces Azur and*

and Or, within a Border Gules; 3d, *Brabant*, *Sable, a Lion rampant or armed, and langued Gules*; (or thus, as the *French* ſay, *Burgundy Modern*, *parti* with *Burgundy Ancient*, *reparti* with *Brabant*, the Figures of theſe Territories I have blazoned before) 3d Quarter *tierced in pale*, 1. *Styria*, *Vert, a Griffon rampant Argent, without Wings, vomiting Fire*; 2. *Auſtria modern, impaled with Or, three Leopards Sable*; which two make up the Arms of *Corinthia*, a Dukedom in *Germany*. 3. *Carniola*, a County of *Noricum*, *Argent, an Eagle* diſplay'd, *Azur, beaked and membred Gules, on his Breaſt a Creſcent chequee of two Tracts Argent and Gules*; 4. Grand-quarter *tierced in pale*, *Burgundy Ancient*, *parti* with *Limburg*, and *reparti* with *Brabant*, and over all theſe Quarters an *Ineſcutcheon*, the Arms of *Flanders*, *Or, a Lion rampant Sable*, impaled with theſe of *Tyrol*, *Argent an Eagle diſplay'd Gules, crowned, beaked, and membred Or*, on his Breaſt a *Creſcent flowerie of the laſt*. *Oliverius Vredius* gives us the Blazon of *Maximilian* the Archduke of *Auſtria*, in his Treatiſe, *De Sigillis Comitum* Flandriæ. *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 9.

Philip the *Fair*, Son of *Maximilian*, carried the ſame Arms till he married *Joanna*, only Daughter and Heir of *Ferdinand* and *Elizabeth* King and Queen of *Spain*: He and his Wife were declared King and Queen of *Spain*, 1504. and on his Imperial Seal his Arms were thus marſhalled; quarterly, 1. Grand-quarter quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *Caſtile* and *Leons*; 2d and 3d, *Leons parti* with *Arragon*, and *reparti* with *Sicily Arragon*, (*Sicily Arragon*'s Arms, are *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 3.) Theſe were the Arms of *Ferdinand* and *Elizabeth* King and Queen of *Spain*, Father and Mother of *Joanna*, theſe being preferred in the firſt Place, tho' they belonged to *Joanna* the Wife, in reſpect they are the Enſigns of more ancient and honourable Dominions than thoſe of *Philip* the Husband, thus: 2d Grand-quarter quarterly, 1ſt, *Auſtria Modern*; 2d, *Burgundy Modern*; 3d, *Burgundy Ancient*; 4th, *Brabant*. Theſe were *Philip*'s Arms as Archduke of

Auſtria, and Duke of *Burgundy*: The 3d Grand-quarter as 2d, and the 4th as 1ſt. And over all, by way of *Sur-le-tout*, *Flanders*, *parti* with *Tyrol*, the Shield of Arms ſurrounded with the Collar of the *Golden-Fleece*, and *timbred* with two *foreſtanding Helmets* adorned with *Mantlings*, and enſigned with open *Crowns*, (the Crown of *Spain* was not then repreſented on Seals, *arched*) out of the Crown on the right Hand iſſued a *Caſtle*, the Creſt of *Spain*, and out of the other Crown a *Peacock's Train*, the Creſt of *Auſtria*, and the Supporters two *Lions*. King *Philip* uſed the ſame Shield of Arms placed on the Deck of a Ship, on his Seals which he uſed to append to his Commiſſions and Patents to the States of *Holland*.

Charles the Son of *Philip* and *Joanna*, being King of *Spain*, carried the ſame Arms marſhalled as his Father, adorned with an *arched Crown*, in the Year 1518. Upon his Pretenſion to the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*, he marſhalled the Arms of that Kingdom, being, *Argent*, *a Croſs potent counter-potent*, *betwixt four Croſlets Or*, with his own: He had his Arms otherwiſe marſhalled than thoſe of his Fathers before, for which ſee *Olivarius Vredius*'s Collections; and when he came to be Emperor after the Death of his Grandfather *Maximilian*, he placed his Shield of Arms on the *Breaſt of the Imperial double Eagle diſplay'd*.

Leſt I ſwell the Book far beyond the deſigned Bulk, I muſt paſs over the different Ways in marſhalling the Arms of *Spain* with other Countries, and recommend the Curious to *Olivarius Vredius*, *De Sigillis Comitum* Flandriæ, and ſhall add here the *Blazon* of the Arms of *Philip* IV. of *Spain*, whoſe Form of Marſhalling has moſt generally been uſed, as an Inſtance of *Grafted Arms*. by the *French* called *Entee en pointe*, as in *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 10. *Parted per Feſs* (the *French* ſay *Coupee*) *in Chief*, 1ſt, *Caſtile* and *Leon* quarterly; 2d, *Aragon impaled* (*Party* with the *French*) with *Aragon-Sicily* (as before blazoned), *grafted* between the laſt Two, as the

the *French* ſay, *Entee en pointe, Argent, a Pomegranate Gules ſeeded Or, ſtalked and leaved Vert,* for *Granada* in *Spain;* over all by way of *Sur-le-tout,* the Arms of the Kingdom of *Portugal* before blazoned, as Arms of *Pretenſion.* And in *Baſe* of the Shield, quarterly, 1ſt, *Auſtria Modern;* 2d, *Burgundy Modern;* 3d, *Burgundy Ancient;* and 4th, *Brabant,* and over theſe Quarters another Inſcutcheon, by way of *Surtout,* the Arms of *Flanders,* impaled with the Arms of the Marquiſate of *Anvers,* being *Argent, an Eagle diſplay'd Gules.* By the *Index* the Reader will be directed to the Blazons of thoſe Territories, for I cannot properly repeat them ſo often as they occur.

For another Inſtance of *grafted Arms* by way of *Entee,* as the *French* ſay, I ſhall give theſe of *Charles Emmanuel,* the ſecond Duke of *Savoy,* and Prince of *Piedmont,* which are quarterly, 1ſt, Grand-quarter counter-quartered, 1ſt, *Jeruſalem,* (as a Coat of Pretenſion to that Kingdom) 2d, the Arms of the Country of *Luſignan, Barry of ten Pieces Argent and Azur, ſurmounted of a Lion Gules, armed langued and crowned Or;* 3d, *Or, a Lion rampant Gules,* for *Armenia;* 4th, *Argent, a Lion Gules, with a double Tail in Saltier,* for *Luxambourg.* Theſe four Quarters are the Imperial Enſigus of the Kingdom of *Cyprus,* uſed by the Dukes of *Savoy,* as Titular Kings of *Cyprus,* ſince they married the Daughter of *Janus de Luſignan* King of *Cyprus.* Second Grand-quarter, *Gules, a Horſe ſalient contournee Argent,* (that is, turned to the Left) impaled with *Saxony, Barry of eight Pieces ſurmounted of a Cranſilen in Bend ſinople,* and *grafted* by way of *Entee,* between theſe Quarters *in pointe,* the Arms of the Country of *Angria,* being, *Argent, three Bouterolls* (*i. e.* old faſhoned Crampets of Swords) *Gules.* This Quarter is to ſhow the original Deſcent of the Princes of *Savoy,* from the Princely Families of *Saxony Ancient* and *Modern,* and *Angria.* Third Grand-quarter, *Argent, Semee of Billets Sable, a Lion of the ſame, armed and*

langued Gules, for *Chablais*, *Party with Sable a Lion Argent, armed and langued Gules*, for the Country of *Aouste*. Fourth Grand-quarter, *Five Points Or, Equipoles to four Azur*; (otherwise blazoned thus) *Chequee of nine Points Or and Azur*, for *Geneve*; *Party with Argent a chief Gules*, for *Montferrat*, and over all these Quarters, by way of *Surtout*, the Arms of *Savoy*, *Gules*, *a Cross Argent*, which some say is the Cross of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, given to *Esme* of *Savoy* by the Knights of that Order, in Commemoration of his great Valour, in the relieving the Island of *Rhodes* from the Assaults of the *Turks*, with the Motto, *Fert*, being the Anagram of the Saying, *Fortitudo ejus* Rhodem *tenuit*. *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 11.

The *Fourth* Method proposed of marshalling Arms, by dividing the Shield into a Plurality of *Areas* or *Quarters*, by many *Party* and *Coupee Lines*, where as many Arms as are thought fit, may be regularly disposed, as on the *Areas* of a *chequer Broad*, divided by *horizontal* and *perpendicular Lines*.

The Princes of *Germany*, for the most part, marshal their many Coats of Arms after this Manner: The Dukes of *Saxony*, Electors in the Empire, have been in use to have their Shields of Arms by two *party* Lines, and six *coupee* ones, which make 21 *Areas*, filled with different Coats of Arms; others have their Shields divided with more *party* and *coupee* Lines, as *Jacob Will. Imhoff*, in his Blazons of the Atchievments of the Princes of the Empire, which I cannot here insist upon; but however I shall add one or two Eamples.

The Arms of *Mary* of *Lorrain*, Daughter of *Claude* Duke of *Guise*, a Son of the Duke of *Lorrain*, Queen to King *James* V. of *Scotland*, and Mother of *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, carried the Arms of *Lorrain* impaled with the Arms of *Scotland*, on several Places yet to be seen in the Kingdom, and which are excellently embossed and illuminate on a Hall in the House of *Seton*, being *coupee* one, *party* three, which

which make eight *Areas*. Some begin the Blazon, saying, Four Coats in *Chief*, and as many in *Base*; but that Way does not distinctly show how these are disposed, therefore others say more distinctly, *Coupee* one, *Party* three; 1st, *Baree of eight Pieces Argent and Gules*, for *Hungary*. 2d, *Azur, Semee of Flower-de-lises, a Lambel of three Points Gules*, for *Naples*. 3d, The Arms of *Jerusalem*, and the 4th, *Arragon*. These Four Sovereign Bearings, as Coats of Alliance and Pretension, are placed in the upper Part of the Shield above other Four of lesser Dignity. 5th, The Arms of *Anjou*, *Azur, three Flower-de-lises Or, within a Border Gules*. 6th, The Arms of *Guelders*, *Azur. a Lion conturnee Or, armed and langued Gules*. 7th, The Arms of *Juliers*, *Or, a Lion Sable crowned, armed and langued Gules*, and in the eight Area, the Arms of the County *Bar*, *Azur, Semee of cross Croslets fitched Or, two Bar Fishes haurient addosse of the last*; and over all, in the Centre of the Shield, by way of *Surletout*, the Arms of the Dukedom of *Lorrain*, *Or, on a Bend Gules, three Allerions Argent*. All which were impaled with these of *Scotland*. *Plate 7. Fig.* 13.

The Royal Arms in the Shield of *Denmark*, are marshalled by two *coupee* and three *party* Lines, dividing the Shield into Twelve Areas, or Quarters. The 1st, *Or, Semee of Hearts Gules, three Lions passant guardant Azur, crowned, armed and langued of the first*, for *Denmark*; 2d, *Gules, a Lion crowned Or, holding a Battle-ax Argent, shafted of the* 2d, for *Norway*; 3d, *Gules, nine Hearts Bar-ways*, 3, 3, and 3, *a Lion passant Or*, for *Gothland*; 4th, *Gules, a Dragon crowned Or*, for *Selavi*; 5th, *Azur, three ancient Crowns Or, two and one*, the Ensign of the Union of the Kingdoms of *Denmark*, *Sweden* and *Norway*, of which before; 6th, *Gules, a Lamb passant Argent, carrying a little Banner marked with a Cross of the first*, for *Gothland*; 7th, *Or, two Lions passant Azur*, for *Sleswick*; 8th, *Gules, a Fish erect and crowned proper*, for *Iseland*. Over these Eight Quarters

Quarters is a *plain Croſs Argent*, the ancient Enſign of the Kingdom, which King *Valdimore* II. is ſaid to have received, marked on a red Banner from Heaven, upon his embracing the Chriſtian Faith; and upon the Middle of this Croſs is placed an *Ineſcutcheon, Gules, charged with a Chevalier on Horſeback, armed at all Parts, brandiſhing a Sword Argent*, for the Country of *Dethmars*. 9th, *Gules, a Nettle of three Leaves expanded, and on its Middle an Ineſcutcheon Argent*, for the Country of *Holſtein*, 10th, *Gules, a Swan Argent, collared with an open Crown Or*, for the Country of *Stormarie*. 11th, *Gules, two Bars Or*, for *Delmenhorſt*: And the 12th, *Gules, a Croſs patee Argent, fitched in Field*, for *Oldenburg*. *Plate 7. Fig. 12.*

This Way of marſhalling Arms by many *Partee* and *Coupy Lines*, its firſt Practice in *England* began in the Reign of *Edward* IV. and was much followed thereafter, of which immediately; Its Uſe did not appear with us till after King *James* VI's Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, and that but very rare, by the Bearings of ſome *Engliſhmen* whom he honoured with Titles of Dignity in *Scotland*, as Sir *Richard Graham* of *Netherby* in *Cumberland* Baronet, was honoured with the Dignity of Lord Viſcount of *Preſtoun* in *Scotland* by King *James* VI. his Shield of Arms, as in *Guillim's Diſplay*, is *Coupee one Party two*, which make ſix *Arreas*, 1ſt *Or, a chief Sable charged with three Eſcallops of the firſt*, 2d *Or, a Feſs checquee Azur and Argent and in Chief a Cheveron Gules*, theſe two are the Arms of *Graham* Earls of *Monteith*, of whom Sir *Richard* is ſaid to be deſcended; 3d *Azur ſix Arnulets Or*, 2, 2, *and* 1. 4*th Argent on a bend Sable three Owls of the firſt* 5*th Argent a Croſs Gules fretted Or*, 6*th Argent on a bend* Azur *ſix Flower-de-Liſes Or* 2, 2, *and* 2, [*Plate 7. Fig. 14.*] As alſo Sir *Henry Carry* Viſcount of *Falkland*, he, and his Son after him *Lucius Carry*, who was one of the principal Secretaries to King *Charles* I. had their Shields divided by Four *Coupy* and Six *Partee* Lines, which make

make 34 different *Areas*, filled up withdifferent Coats of Arms, as in Mr. *Pont's* Manuſcript of Blazons of the Nobility of *Scotland*; and there alſo *Henry* Lord *Conſtable* of *Halſham* in the County of *Hulderneſs*, was by Letters Patent of King *James* VI. dated at *Richmond* in *England* the 27th *July* 1621 made Lord Viſcount of *Dumbar* in *Scotland*, he was deſcended anciently of one *Conſtable*, who married the Daughter and Heir of *Fulk de Oray*, an *Engliſh* Baron, whoſe Arms (as *Sandford* obſerves) were theſe of the Name of *Conſtable* as deſcended from him, carry for their proper ones, *Barrie of ſix Pieces Or and Azur*, and the Viſcount marſhalled them as ſuch, with others in his Shield of Arms, by Way of *Coupee* two *Partee* four, which makes 15 *Areas* the Arms of *Oyry* as their proper ones in the firſt Place, the other 14 following, which I cannut here add for want of Room. [*Plate* 7. *Fig.* 10.]

By our ancient and preſent Practice the Number of marſhalled Arms do not exceed ſix or eight Quarters at moſt, and theſe are upon the warrantable Grounds and Reaſons before-mentioned; the *Germans* have Twenty or Thirty different Coats, accumulate in one Shield, upon the Account of their many *Territories* and *Feus*, (beſides other Reaſons for marſhalling other Arms) to ſhow how many Votes they have in the Circles of the Empire, and ſo diſplay the Arms of theſe Feus with their other ones: And beſides the younger Sons by their Cuſtom ſhare with the eldeſt Son in the Dignity and Titles of Honour of the Family, upon which Account there is a Ground for an Accumulation of Arms.

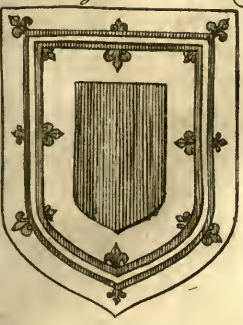
The *French* come not that Length with the *Germans* in having ſo many Coats of Arms marſhalled in one Shield, their Feus not being ſo many, nor ſo free, and the Succeſſion of theſe Dignities belongs to the eldeſt Son and Heir, yet ſome will have a Plurality of them marſhalled with their own Arms, upon the Reaſons of marſhalling in the former Chapters, and if Coats of Arms ſhould be marſhalled merely upon

upon Account of Deſcent from other Families by the Mother-ſide, who were not Heireſſes nor Repreſentatives of ſuch Families, ſuch a Shield with ſuch a Coat of Arms they call a *Genealogical Pennon*, and look not upon them as proper and formal Armorial Bearings.

The *Engliſh* have many ſuch Genealogical Pennons given us of Noble Families in *England*, in that Treatiſe of Honours Military and Civil, added to *Guillim's Diſplay of Herauldry*, ſome of which are but a Heap of maternal Deſcents, who have no Right to carry the Arms of theſe Families of which their Mothers and Grand-mothers were neither Heireſſes nor Repreſentatives, and ſo cannot be marſhalled and tranſmitted to Poſterity as *Formal Arms*, but are look'd upon as a Piece of maternal Genealogy, the firſt Beginning of this Practice in *England* was in the Reign of *Edward* IV. who fell in Love with *Elizabeth Woodvill* Daughter of Sir *Richard Woodvill*, and Widow of Sir *John Gray* of *Groby*, whom he married, to aggrandiſe and qualify her for the Royal Enſign and Bed, ſhe was allow'd to marſhall the Arms of her maternal Deſcent, being more Noble than her paternal, by *Coupee* one, *Partee* two, as *Sandford* in his Genealogical Hiſtory of the Kings of *England*, Pag. 385. where he gives the Arms of Queen *Elizabeth* quarterly of ſix Pieces, which he blazons by his marginal Notes on that Page, and ſays, "Thus "were theſe ſeveral Coats marſhalled, the Illuſtrious Nobi- "lity of hermaternal Deſcent, (and impaled in the Royal "Eſcutcheonwith theſe of King *Edward* IV. who was the "firſt of all our Kings that married his Subject) in Imitation "of which many afterwards did the like, which ſo increaſed, "that of late ſome have packed near an Hundred Coats in "one Shield. I am of Opinion that theſe cannot be properly called Armorial Bearings, but Genealogical Pennons, or ſome other Structure or Piece of Genealogy. But more afterwards of Genealogical Pennons, Proofs and Branches of true Nobility, their proper Uſe and regular Diſpoſition.

F I N I S.

Fig 1 Page 56



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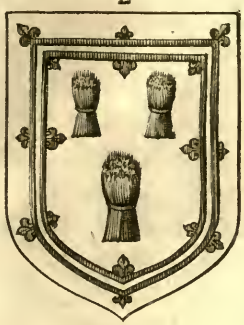

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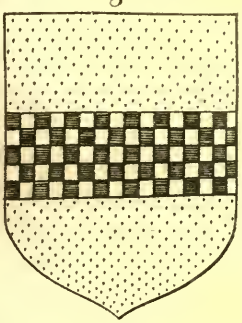

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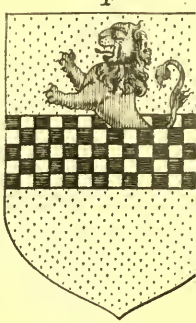

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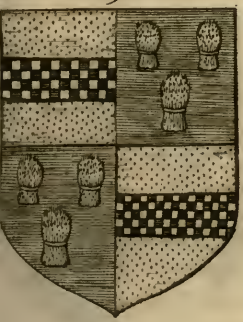

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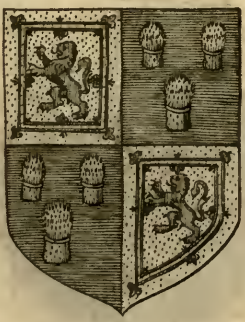

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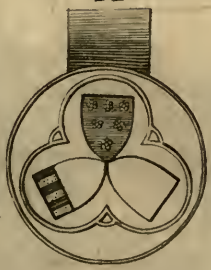

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Fig 1 Page 88 Plate 2d

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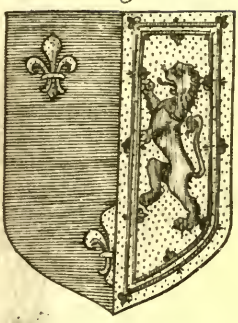

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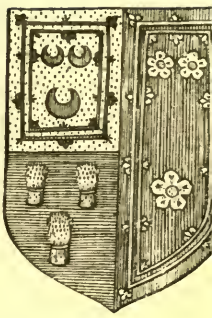

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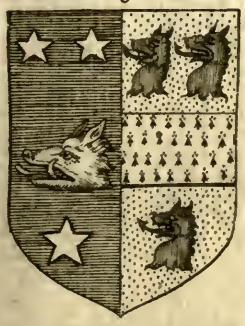

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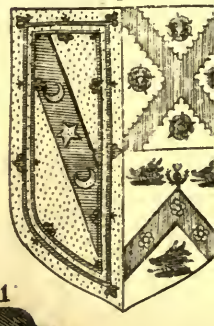

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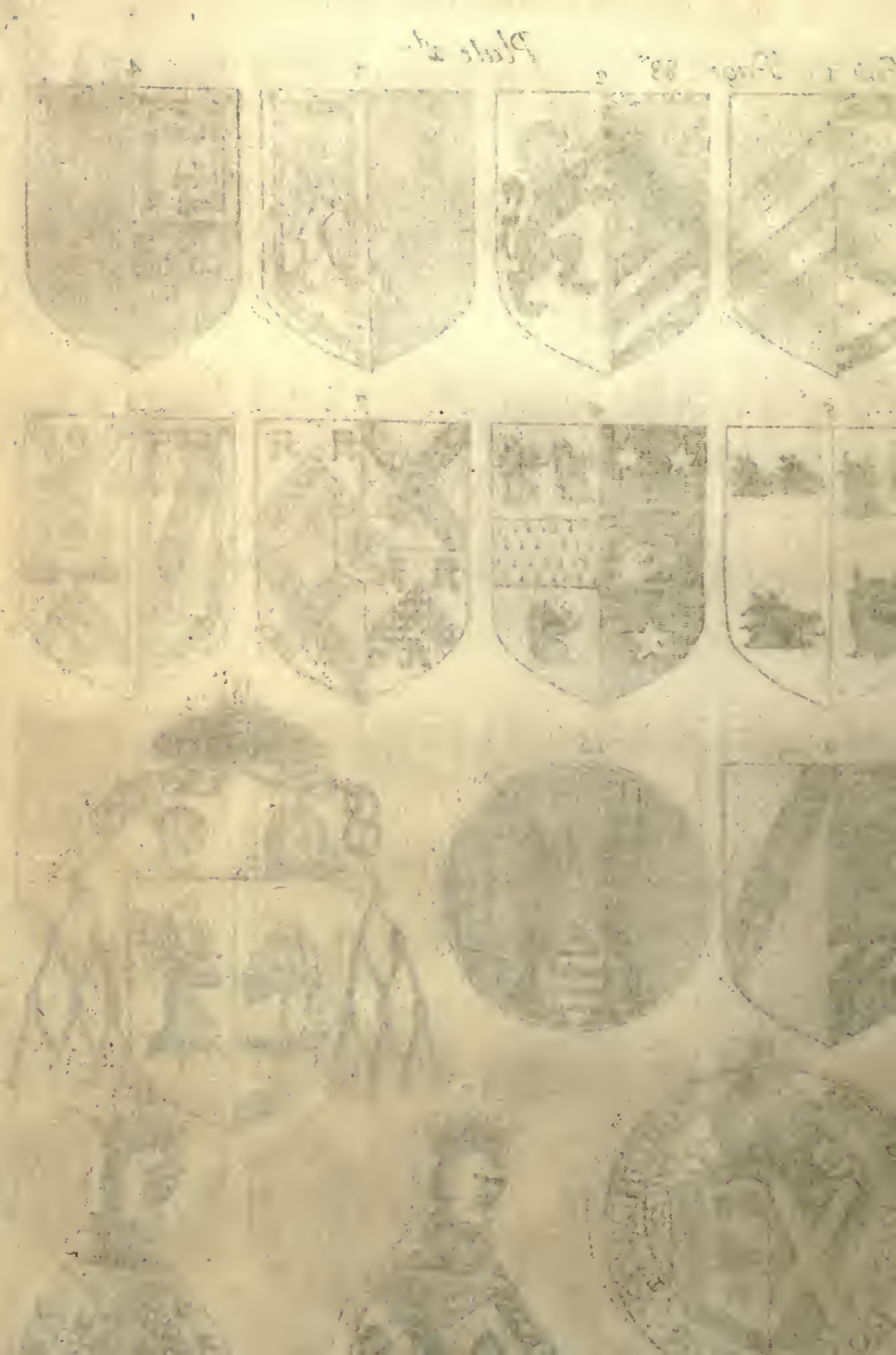
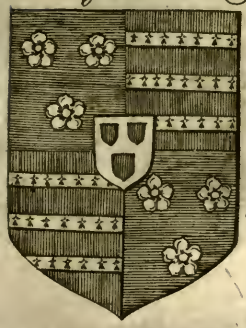


Fig 1 — Page: 128 Plate 3ª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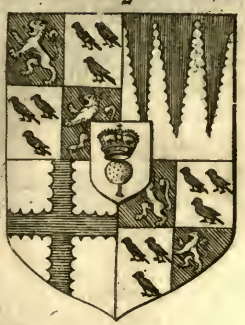
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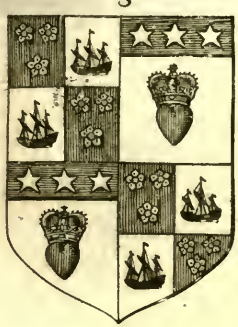
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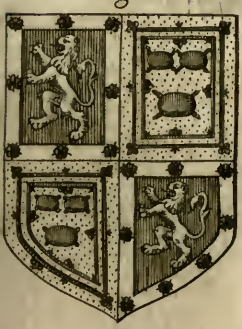
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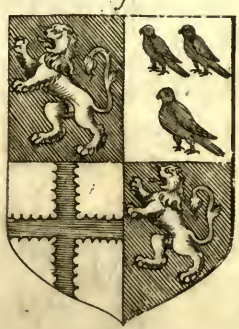
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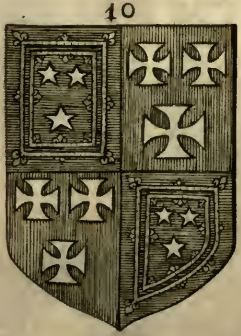
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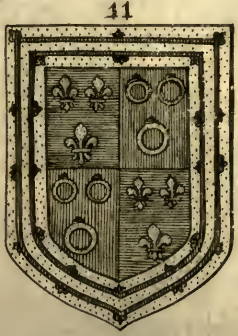
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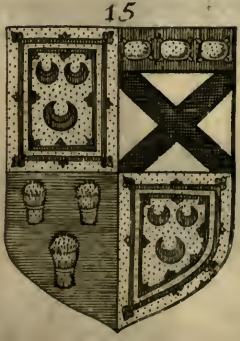
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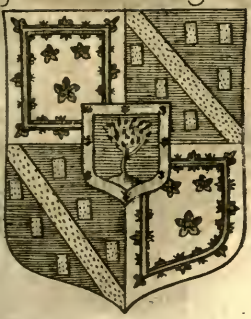

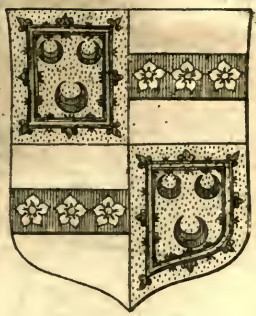

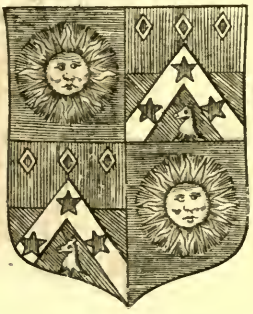

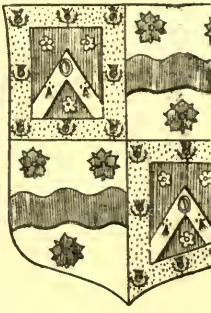

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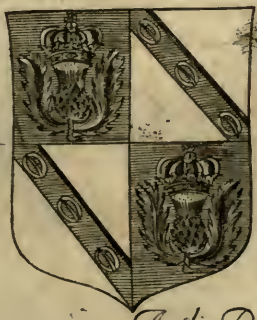

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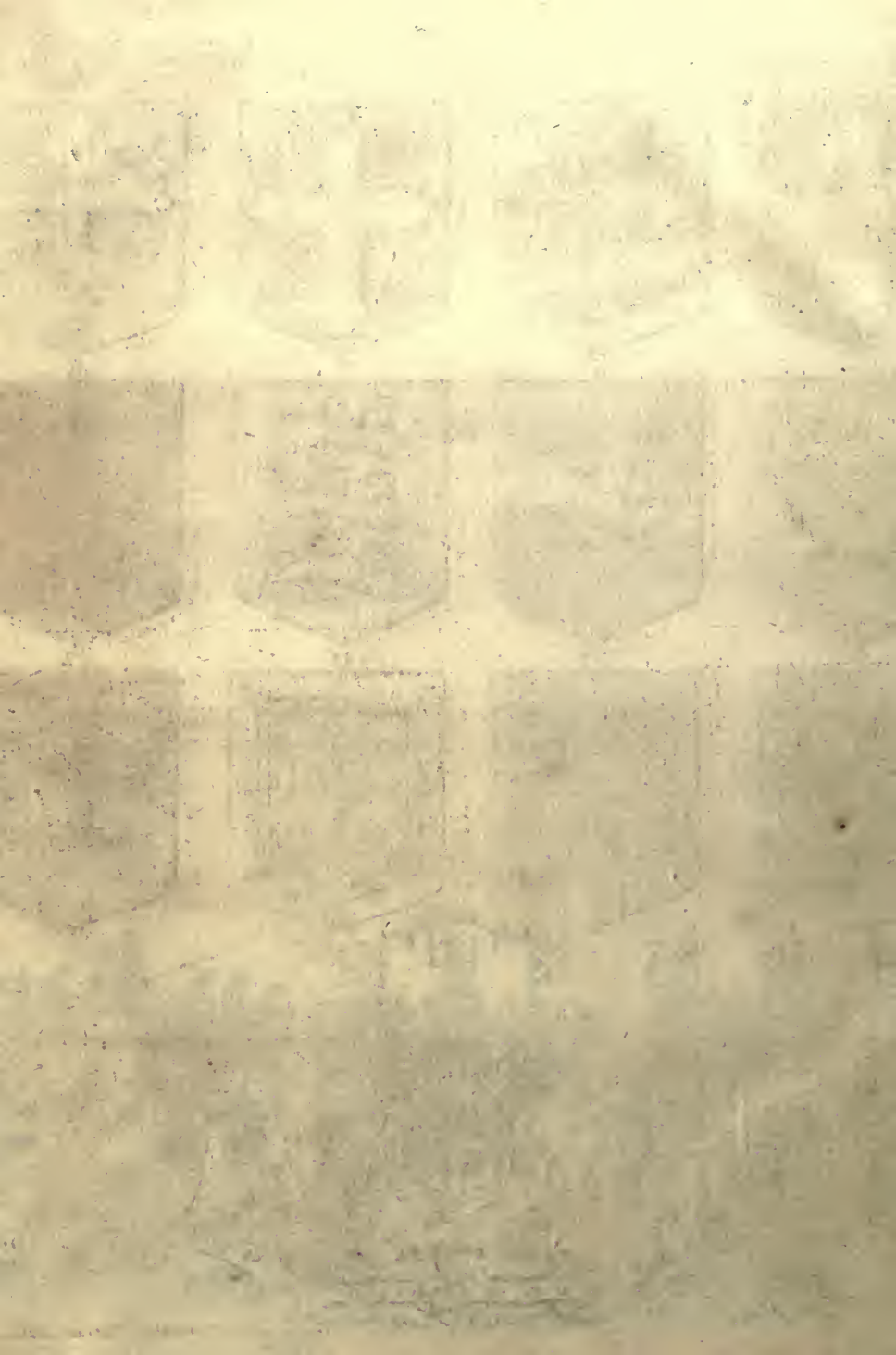

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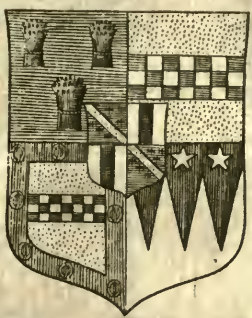

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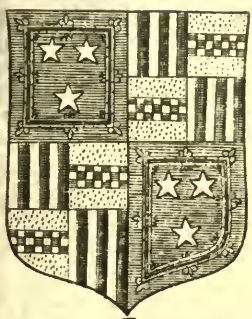

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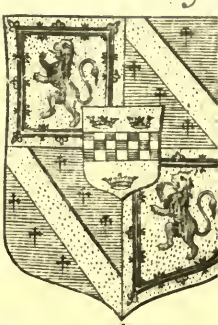

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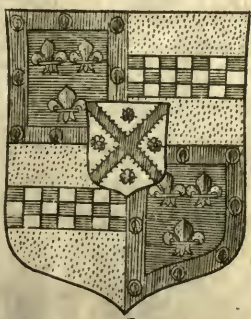

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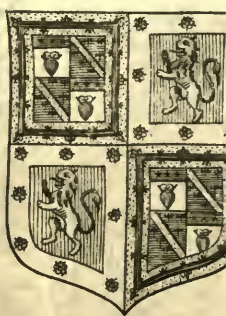

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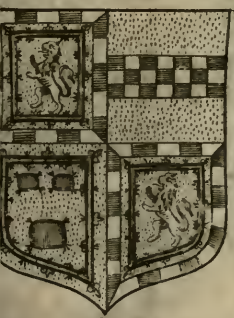

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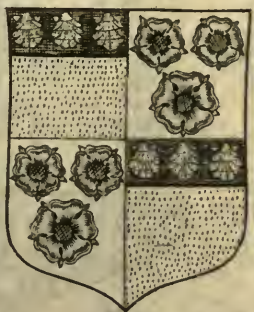

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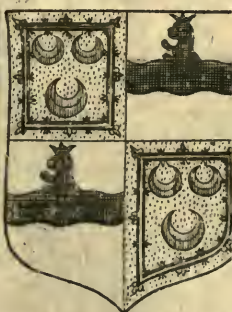

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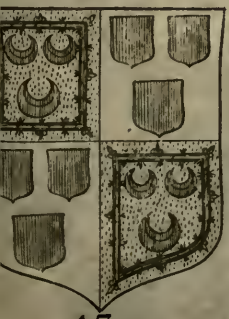

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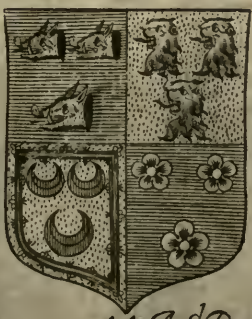

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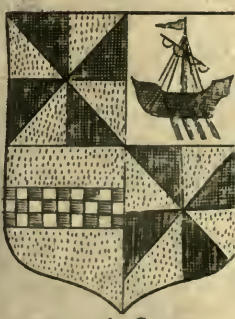

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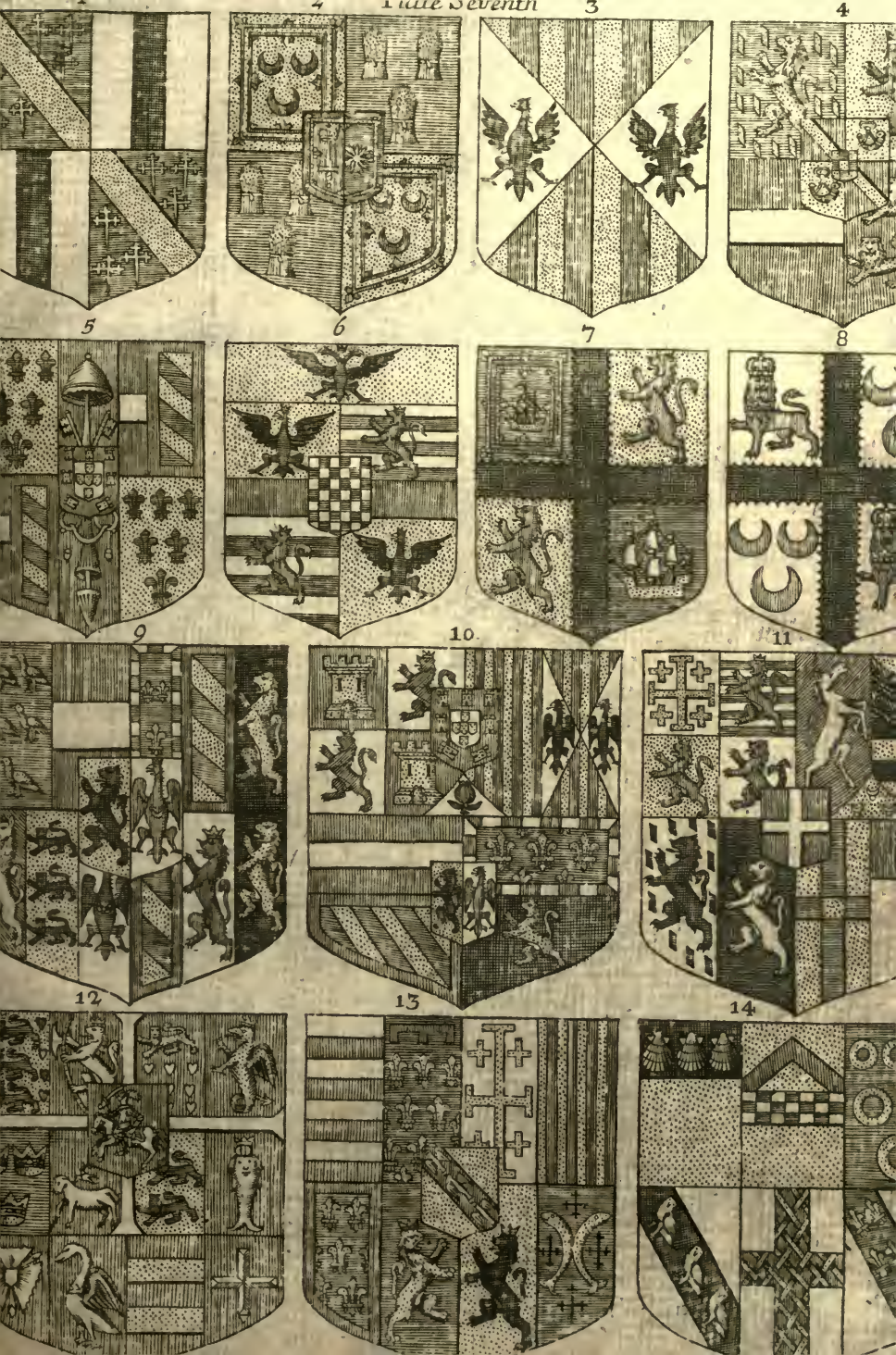
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AN

Alphabetical INDEX,

Explaining the Terms of HERAULDRY in this *Eſſay*.

A.

ACCOLEE, is in Blazon taken in three different Senſes; *1ſt*, When two Things are join'd together, as two Shields divided at the Flanks, are ſaid to be *Accolee*, for which ſee *Page* 62. and *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 16. *2dly*, *Accolee* is ſaid of Lions, Dogs, and other Animals, which have *Collars* or *Crowns* about their Necks, as the Lion in the Arms of the Name of *Ogilvy*: The *Engliſh* ordinarly ſay, *Collared* or *Gorged* with an open Crown. *3dly*, The *French* and others, make uſe of the Term *Accolee*, when two *Keys*, *Battons*, *Maces*, *Swords*, *&c.* are joined *Saltier*-ways behind the Shield.

Accompanied, or *Accompagnee*, is uſed in place of the *Engliſh* Word *Between*, or *Betwixt*, when the Ordinaries, as *Feſs*, *Cheveron*, or other oblong Things, are placed betwixt ſmall Figures, ſuch as *Creſcents*, *Stars*, *Buckles*, *&c.*

Addoſſee, is ſaid of all Things that are turned Back to Back in one Shield or Quarter, having Face and Back, as two *Keys*, their Work turned out from one another, as *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 14.

Affrontee, juſt contrary to *Addoſſee*, when two Things are placed Face to Face.

Allerions, are Eagles diſplay'd, without Beak and Feet, as in the Arms of *Lorrain*, *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 13.

Argent, *i. e.* Silver, or White, one of the two Metals in Herauldry; in Talidouce, blank.

Armed, is ſaid of rapacious Creatures that have Teeth, Claws, Beaks and Talons, of different Tincture from their Bodies, as Lions, Bears, Eagles, *&c.*

Arrachee, or *Eraſed*, is ſaid of Things torn off, or up, out of

the Ground by Force, with Targats and Roots hanging at the Things, as the Heads of Beasts plucked off by Force are said to be *Arrachee*, or *Erased*, as the Boar-heads, in *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 9. when Trees are pulled up by the Root, they are said to be *Arrachee*, or *Eradicate*.

Azur, a blue Colour, in Heraulday, and is known in Talidouce by *horizontal Hatches*, as the Field of the *Fig.* 12. *Plate* 1.

B.

Bar, is a Diminutive of the *Fess*, which possesses the third middle Part of the Field horizontally; the *Bar* only the fifth or sixth Part. The *French* call it a *Fess en devise*, as that in the Arms of *Seton* of *Meldrum*, *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 12. There may be many *Bars* in one Coat, as *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 1. and *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 13. when the Field is fill'd equally of Pieces of Metal and Colour *Bar*-ways, then we say, *Barree* of so many Pieces, being always of an equal Number. The *French* say, *Burrulee*.

Base, is the lower Part of the Shield.

Batton, the Diminutive of the *Bendlet*, the Diminutive of the *Bend*, sometimes called a *Ribbon*, which passes from the right chief Angle of the Shield to the sinister base Angle, as that one, which bruses the Lion of *Abernethy*, in the Arms of the Duke of *Douglass*. If it proceed from the left chief Angle to the right base Angle, 'tis then a *Batton sinister*, a Mark of Illegitimation; and sometimes it is made short not touching the Angles, but diagonally situate from Left to Right, and called then *Batton peree*, as *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 9.

Bend, possesses the third middle Part of the Field diagonally from Right to Left, and represents the shoulder Belt, *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 1, 12, and 14. and when from Left to Right, it is a *Bend sinister*, which the *French* calls a *Bar*, and when there are more of them than one, they are call'd *Bendlets*, as *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 2. and when the Shield is filled with a Plurality of them, 'tis blazon'd, *Bendy* of so many.

Bezants, are round Pieces of Gold, and when the Field is charged with many of them, or any Figure, as the *Border*, they are said then to be *Bezantee*, as *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 1.

Billet, is a Figure square, but oblong like a Brick, as in the Arms of the Earl of *Linlithgow*, *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 1. and when the Field is filled with them 'tis said to be *Billetee*, or *Semee of Billets*, *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 4.

Border, goes round the Extremities of the Shield, or a Quarter

Quarter marſhalled with other Coats of Arms, as *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 6. Tho' the *Border*, as I obſerved before, with the *Engliſh*, cedes to *Impalement*, but with the *French* and other Nations, it continues, as *Fig.* 2. *Plate* 2.

Bouterols, are old faſhioned Crampets of Scabards of Broadſwords, *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 11.

Burrolee, the ſame with *Barry of ten Pieces*.

C.

Aboſed, or *Caboched*, comes from the *French* Word *Caboch*, which ſignifies a Head, and is a Term uſed for the Heads of Beaſts which ſhow a full Face, and nothing of the Neck.

Canton, is a ſquare Figure, much leſs than a Quarter, and poſſeſſeth the third Part of the *Chief*.

Cantoned, is ſaid of a *Croſs* and *Saltier*, when placed betwixt Figures, as the *Saltier* of *Lennox* cantoned with four *Roſes*. *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 6. and 7.

Cartouche, is an oval Shield, with a Frame round it, uſed by Popes and other Churchmen.

Chaplet, is round more large than an *Annulet*, an Ornament of the Head, *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 12. as alſo counterchanged here.

Cheveron, is like a Compaſs half open, ſome ſay it repreſents a Carpenter's Square, but more generally 'tis taken to repreſent the Couples or Rafters of a Houſe. *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 11.

Cheveronee, is ſaid when the Field is fill'd with *Cheverons* of Metal and Colour.

Per Cheveron parted, when the Field is divided into two Halfs, by Lines, after the Poſition of the Cheveron, riſing from the dexter and ſiniſter Flanks, meeting in the middle of the Shield, or ſomewhat higher.

Chequee, is ſaid when the Field, or any armorial Figure, are formed or filled with many ſquare Places alternately of Metal and Colours, like the Panes of the Cheſs-board, and theſe muſt be at leaſt of three Tracts. *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 3. and 4.

Chief, is a proper Figure in Herauldry, which poſſeſſeth the third upper Part of the Field, as in the Arms of *Douglaſs*, *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 13.

Cinquefoils, are Flowers of five Leaves.

Combatant, when two Beaſts, ſuch as Lions and Boars, are erected on their hinder Feet affrontee to one another in one Coat of Arms.

Couchee, is ſaid of a Shield of Arms which hangs by the left chief Corner. *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 13. and 14.

Cotiſes, are two Lines drawn down by the Sides of a *Bend*

dexter or *ſiniſter*, or by the Side of a *Feſs*.

Counterchanged, when the Field is divided by any of the partition Lines into two Tinctures of Colour and Metal, the Figures, the Charges, Counterchanges, their Tinctures, as *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 16. and *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 12.

Coupee, is one of the partition Lines which divides the Shield horizontally into two Halfs, called by us and the *Engliſh*, *Parted per Feſs*.

Coupee, is ſaid alſo of the Heads and Parts of Animals and other Things, which are cut off with a ſtraight Line, as the Boar-heads in the Arms of the Duke of *Gordon*. *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 14.

Componee, or *Gobonated*, is ſaid of Figures in Armories which is like *Chequee*, but of one Tract, and eſpecially *Borders*, are often ſo formed, as theſe round the Arms of *Burgundy Modern*, and the Arms of *Scotland*, in the Shield of the Earl of *Murray*, in this Eſſay. *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 1. and 9.

Creſcent, is an Half-moon with its Points upward, as theſe in the Arms of the Earl of *Winton*. *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 2.

Croſs, is commonly known, being made up of a *palar* and a *traverſe* Piece. But the Forms of Croſſes are different, eſpecially by the ending of their Extremities; if they be croſſed again they are called *Croſs-croſlets*, and if the under paler Part be not croſſed, but ſharp, they are called *Croſs-croſlets fitchie*, as theſe in the Arms of *Mar*. *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 13. and 14.

Croſs-patee, is when the Extremities of the Croſs are patulous, broad, [*Plate* 3. *Fig.* 10.] and if the End of the palar Part be ſharp, it is a *Croſs-patee fitchie*.

Croſs-formee, or *Flowrie*, is ſaid when the Extremities of Croſſes ends in three Leaves. *Plate* 5. *Fig.* 3. and 4.

Croſs-pometee, when it ends in round Balls like Apples.

Croſs-anchoree, when its Extremities turn back like the Velocks of an Anchor.

Croſs-moline, after the ſame Form with the former, but always pierced in the Middle, to repreſent the Iron Inſtrument in the Nether-ſtone of the Mill, which beareth and guideth the upper Millſtone, an Emblem of Power and Juriſdiction.

D.

Dimidiation, ſee Pages 63. and 64.

Demi-coupee, or *Demi-partee*, when the Half of the Shield is *parted*

parted per Fesse, or *parted per Pale*. *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 8. and 9.

E.

EFFray, is said of an *Unicorn* or *Horse* erected on their hinder Feet, as *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 13.

Embattled, is said of the partition Lines that are formed after the Embattlement of a Tower, as *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 16. and when any of the Ordinaries, as the *Fess*, *Bend*, *Border*, *&c.* are formed with such Lines, they are said to be *Embattled*, *Crenellee* or *Bretessee*, which signify the same.

Engrailed, is said of crooked Lines which have their Points outward, as these which form the *Saltier engrailed* in the Arms of *Lennox*. *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 8. *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 6.

Escalop, a Clam or Cockle-shell, as in the Arms of the Duke of *Montrose*, *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 11.

Escocheon, is a little Shield within a Shield, for which 'tis called commonly an *Inescocheon*, as these belonging to the Name of *Hay*, *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 13. and these which surmount quartered Coats, called *Surtouts*, as *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 2. and 16.

Ermine, is a white Fur with black Spots; when two or three of them are in a Coat of Arms they are called *Mushetours*, as these two in the Cheveron of *Hamilton* Earl of *Haddington*, *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 4.

Erased, see *Arrachee*.

Entee, or *Graffing*, is when Arms are placed in the triangular Space between the Flanks of two other Coats of Arms, as in the Arms of the Duke of *Savoy*, and King of *Spain*, *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 13. 14.

F.

FIeld, is the Superficies of the Shield, always of the Tinctures and Furs in Heraldry.

Fret, is composed of a *Mascle*, and interlaced with two *Battons* dexter and sinister. I have not had Occasion to show it in this Essay, but in my former.

Fretee, is said when the *Field*, or any other Figure, as the *Cross* in the Bearing of the Viscount of *Preston*, *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 14. is charged with Battons dexter and sinister, like a Tirlace.

Fusil, is a rhombular Figure more long than broad, and its upper and lower Parts more acute and sharp than the middle Parts. Womens Shields are ordinarly after this Form, as *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 15.

Fusely, is said when the Shield is filled with *Fusils*.

G.

Garb, a Sheaf of Corn. *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 2. and 9.

Gobonat, see *Componee:*

Gonfanon, is the Banner of the Church, and has three *Labels* or *Fanons*, *i. e.* Pieces of Stuff (from which its Name) hanging down. I have not had an Occasion to shew this in any of the Plates, but the *Papal Gonfanon*, which is of another Form. *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 5.

Giron, is a Conal Figure, sharp at one End and broad at the other, not unlike a Wedge. Some take it for the Gusset of a Garment.

Gironee, is said when the Field is filled with *Girons*, made by *Partee*, *Coupy*, *Tranche* and *Tailly* Lines, which divide the Shield into eight *Areas* after a Conal Form, as in the Bearing of the Sirname of *Campbel*. *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 15. 16.

Gules, *i. e. Red*, known in Talidouce by perpendicular Hatches. *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 1.

Gutty d' Argent, is when the Field is black, *Semee* of white Drops of Water. *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 9.

H.

Haurient, is said of Fishes erected in *Pale*, as *Fig.* 3. *Plate* 13.

I.

Impaling of Arms, see Page 67.

Indentee, is said of the partition Lines formed like the Teeth of a Saw, and of these Lines which form Ordinaries, as *Sable a Chief Indentee Or*. *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 13.

Indentee double, when a Line indented divides a *Border*, or other Ordinary, in two, of different Tinctures, as *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 15.

Inescocheon, see *Escocheon*, and Page 71. and 97.

Issuing, is said of a Figure half seen, coming forth, or out of any of the Ordinaries, as that of the *Ottar* out of the *Bar*, in the Arms of *Seton* of *Meldrum*. *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 12.

L.

Label, or *Lambel*, by the *French*, is taken for a kind of Skerf, which young Men wore anciently about the Neck of their Helmets, (as we do now Gravats) with Points hanging down, when they went to the Wars, or military Exercises, with their Fathers, and by which they were distinguished from them, and has always been used as a Mark of Filiation, *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 5. of which more

more particularly in my Essay of *Marks of Cadency*, Page 36.

Langued, is said when the Tongue of an Animal is of a different Tincture from the Body.

Leopard, see Page 162.

Lozenge, is a rhombular Figure, that has equal Sides and unequal Angles, as the Quarry of a Glass-window placed erect Point-ways, and is not so long as the *Fusil*.

Lozengy, is said when the Field, or any other Figure, is filled with *Lozenges*.

M.

Martlet, a little Bird without Beak or Feet. *Plate* 5. *Fig.* 3. and 4.

Massone, is said of Castles, Towers, and other Buildings, when the Cement is of a different Tincture from the Stones, as in the Arms of *Castile*.

Masles, or *Macles*, are after the Form of a *Lozenge*, and *voided* of the Field, that is, its inner Part is evacuate, or cut out, after the Form of a *Lozenge*, as the *French* say, *Lozange ouvert en Lozange*. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 3.

Membred, is said of the Legs of Birds, when they are of a different Tincture from the Body.

Mi-coupy, and *Mi-partee*, when the Half of the Shield is divided *per Fess* and *per Pale*.

Mollet, represents the Rowell of a Spur, being the Part of a Chevalier's Armour; 'tis always pierced in the Middle, by which it is distinguished from a Star.

N.

Naissant, is said when any Animal, as a Lion, issueth out of the Middle of an Ordinary, as the *Fess*, and shows the Half of his Body, as also the Top of his Tail: He is said then to be *Naissant*, as *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 4.

Nebule, when the Partition Lines, or Ordinaries, or other Figures, are formed like Clouds.

O.

Or, the Metal Gold, or yellow Colour, is known in Talidouce by small Points, as *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 3, 4, *&c.*

Orle, is taken for an inward Border, so that the Field is seen within and without it; some say it is an *Escocheon voided*, as that carry'd by the Earl of *Home*.

Orle-ways, or in *Orle*, is said when small Figures are placed in a Circle, as the *Thistles* in the Arms of the Earl of *Kintore*. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 15.

P.

Pale, is one of the principal *Ordinaries* which poſſeſſes the third middle Part of the Field perpendicularly, as that in the Bearing of the Name of *Erskin*. *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 10. *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 1.

Pallets, are the Diminutives of the *Pale*, and there may be ſeverals of them in one Field, as in the Arms of *Arragon*, *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 9. & 10. and when the Field is filled with an equal Number of *Pallets* of *Metal* and *Colour*, 'tis ſaid then to be *Palle fix*, or more, as in the Arms of the Earldom of *Athol*. *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 3.

Partee, is ſaid when the Field is divided perpendicularly into two Halfs. *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 1, *&c.*

Parted per pale, the ſame with *Partee*.

Parted per pale, Mi-coupy, to the Right. *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 9.

Parted per pale, Mi-coupy, to the Left. *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 8.

Pile, is an armorial Figure frequent with the *Engliſh*, which they deſcribe to conſiſt of a two-fold Line formed like a Wedge, and when but one in a Field, it poſſeſſes the third part, as that in the Bearing of *Seymour* Duke of *Somerſet*, *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 16. *Piles* are ſaid to repreſent Stakes of Wood ſharp at the End, wherewith Soldiers uſe to fortify their Camps, and others to drive them into the Ground, to make a ſure Foundation for Buildings; when three of them are carried with us, they are ſaid to repreſent the *three paſſion Nails* by which our Saviour ſuffered, as theſe in the Bearing of the Duke of *Douglaſs*. *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 2. and 10.

Piles, are ſometimes *ingrailed*. *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 2.

Pometee, when Figures, eſpecially *Croſſes*, ends with round Balls, like Apples.

Purpur, *i. e.* purple Colour in Herauldry, is known in Talidouce by diagonal Hatches from Left to Right.

Q.

Quartering of Arms, ſee Page 87.

R.

Rampant, when a Lion, or any other fierce Beaſt, is erect on his hinder Feet, the Half of his Face, with one Eye and one Ear only ſeen. *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 5. and 6.

S.

S.

Sable, Black, is known in Talidouce by perpendicular and horizontal Hatches.

Salient, when any Beaſt is erected *Bend*-ways.

Saltier, may be ſaid to be compoſed of the *Bend* dexter and ſiniſter, like to St. *Andrew*'s Croſs. *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 7. and 8.

Semee, that is ſown when many ſmall Figures are irregularly diſpoſed in a Field, as the *Flower-de-liſes* in the Arms of *France,* before they were reduced to three. *Plate* 5. *Fig.* 8. and 9.

Sineple, the ſame with *Vert,* for the Colour *Green,* known in Talidouce by diagonal Hatches from Right to Left. *Plate* 3. *Fig.* 7.

Surcoat, a looſe thin Taffeta Coat, with Arms embroidered or painted upon it, ſuch as our Heraulds now wear, which of Old military Men wore over their Armour, to diſtinguiſh themſelves by their Armorial Figures in Time of Battle.

Surmounted, is when one Figure lies over another, as the *Bend* ſurmounting the *Feſs,* in the 4th Quarter of the Duke of *Douglaſs*'s Arms, *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 10. and *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 7. where the Lion ſurmounts the *Feſs-chequee.* The *French* ſay, *Brochantee,* for *Surmounted.* When one Figure has another placed immediately above it, and not over it, as the two *Chiefs* in the Arms of the Prince of *Maſſa, Plate* 4. *Fig.* 6. 'tis ſaid improperly with us to be one *Chief* ſurmounted of another; but the *French* more properly ſay, *Sommee,* for the undermoſt *Chief,* having another above it, and *Soutenu,* for the uppermoſt *Chief,* in reſpect it is ſupported by another below it. *John Stewart* of *Ardgowan,* afterwards deſign'd of *Blackhall,* a Natural Son of King *Robert* III. carried the ſame Arms, after *Robert* Duke of *Albany* quartered *Stewart* with the *Lion,* as *Plate* 1. *Fig.* 8. Of whom is lineally deſcended Sir *Archbald Stewart* of *Blackhall* Baronet, who carries, as his Predeceſſors, *Or, a Feſs chequee Azur and Argent, ſurmounted of a Lion rampant Gules. Plate* 1. *Fig.* 7.

T.

Tailie, is the ſame with *Parted per Bend ſiniſter,* that is, when the Field, or any Figure is divided into two Halfs diagonally from Left to Right.

Tincture, is a general Term uſed for the Metals and Colours

lours received in Herauldry. The *French* for it uſe the Word *Emeaux*.

Tierced, is ſaid when the Field is divided into three equal Parts, by any two of the partition Lines, *viz.* *Partee*, *Coupy*, *Tranchee*, *Taily*; ſo the Field is *Tierced in Pale*, *Feſs*, *Bend dexter and ſiniſter*. An Inſtance of the firſt, *Tierced in Pale*, in the Arms of *Maximilian* Archduke of *Auſtria*. *Plate* 7. *Fig.* 9.

Tranchee, the ſame with *Parted per Bend dexter*, that is, when the Field is divided into two Halfs diagonally from Right to Left.

Treſſure, to ſpeak properly in Herauldry, is the Diminutive of the *Eſſonier*, the Diminutive of the *Orle*, the *Treſſure*, *Trica*, a Tract or broad Line, (which ſome ſay, repreſent Gold Galloons upon Garments) which goes round the inner Side of the Shield, and when there are two Tracts adorned with *Flower-de-liſes*, without and within, 'tis then the *Double Treſſure flowered and counterflowered*, which ſurrounds the *Lion* of *Scotland*. *Plate* 5. *Fig.* 11.

W.

Water Boudgets, are ſaid to repreſent old faſhioned Veſſels of Leather, which Soldiers of old were in uſe to carry Water in, or other Liquors, in Camps, as *Plate* 2. *Fig.* 7. and 12.

Wavy, is ſaid when the partition Line, and theſe that form Ordinaries, are waved like the Waves of the Sea, as the *Bar waved* in the Arms of *Seton* of *Meldrum*. *Plate* 6. *Fig.* 12.

Vaire, is a Fur in Herauldry, whoſe Pieces are alternatively White and Blue; theſe Pieces are ſhaped like Bells, and if they be of other Tincture than White and Blue, it is called *Vaire* of ſuch Tinctures.

Vert, the ſame with *Sinople*, *Green*, as before, known by diagonal Hatches from Right to Left.

Virolee, I have mention'd too, which is ſaid, when Hunting-horns are adorned with Rings of different Tincture from the Body of the Horn. By ſome the Hunting-horns are called *Bougles*, and if the Strings by which they hang be of a different Tincture, they are ſaid to be *ſtringed* of ſuch *Tinctures*; for which our old Heraulds were in uſe to ſay, *a Bougle Sable Bendroſſed Gules*.

Vol, and *Demi-vol*; the firſt, when two Wings are joined together, *Plate* 4. *Fig.* 16. *Demi-vol*, when but one Wing is in the Field.

An

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